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93d Congress
1st Session } COMMITTEE PRINT NO. 8

VIETNAM ERA MEDAL OF HONOR RECIPIENTS 1964-1972

"IN THE NAME OF THE CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES"

PREPARED FOR THE

COMMITTEE ON
VETERANS' AFFAIRS
UNITED STATES SENATE

VANCE HARTKE, Chairman

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Printed for the use of the Committee on Veterans' Affairs

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"The President may award, and present in the name of Congress, a medal of honor of appropriate design, with ribbons and appurtenances, to a person who, while a member of the [armed forces], distinguished himself conspicuously by gallantry and intrepidity at the risk of his life above and beyond the call of duty—

"(1) while engaged in an action against an enemy of the United States;

"(2) while engaged in military operations involving conflict with an opposing foreign force; or

"(3) while serving with friendly foreign forces engaged in an armed conflict against an opossing armed force in which the United States is not a belligerent party."

PREFACE

VIETNAM ERA MEDAL OF HONOR RECIPIENTS 1964–1972

The Medal of Honor takes its place in our country's heritage as the highest award for military valor. This recognition by the President in the name of the Congress may only be accorded an individual who "distinguished himself conspicuously by gallantry and intrepidity at the risk of his life above and beyond the call of duty."

Every war produces those who stand out as individuals who expressed their unique abilities through acts of uncommon courage and valor. The men who served in the Armed Forces in the conflict in Southeast Asia are no exception. The most supreme acts of heroism are recognized by the Medal of Honor.

Since the formation of the Senate Committee on Veterans' Affairs there has been considerable interest expressed in the recipients of the Medal of Honor in the Vietnam era. This publication prepared by the Committee on Veterans' Affairs, records the names and deeds of those outstanding and brave individuals who have been recognized for their acts of heroism by our country's highest award: the Medal of Honor. Over 100 servicemen of the Vietnam era and their acts of courage are chronicled in this volume.

A number of people have assisted in the preparation of this document. The committee wishes to express its thanks to: Ms. Muriel Haddock of the Department of Defense; and Ms. Jeanne Barrett, Ms. Trellis Wright, and Ms. Isabelle Payton, of the Congressional Research Service of the Library of Congress.

Our Nation is founded upon the proud heritage of individual heroism, large and small, public and private. This publication records the names and deeds of those who have continued this tradition in military service, and who for their gallantry and courage have earned the highest military accolade: the Medal of Honor.

VANCE HARTKE,
Chairman, Committee on Veterans' Affairs,
U.S. Senate.

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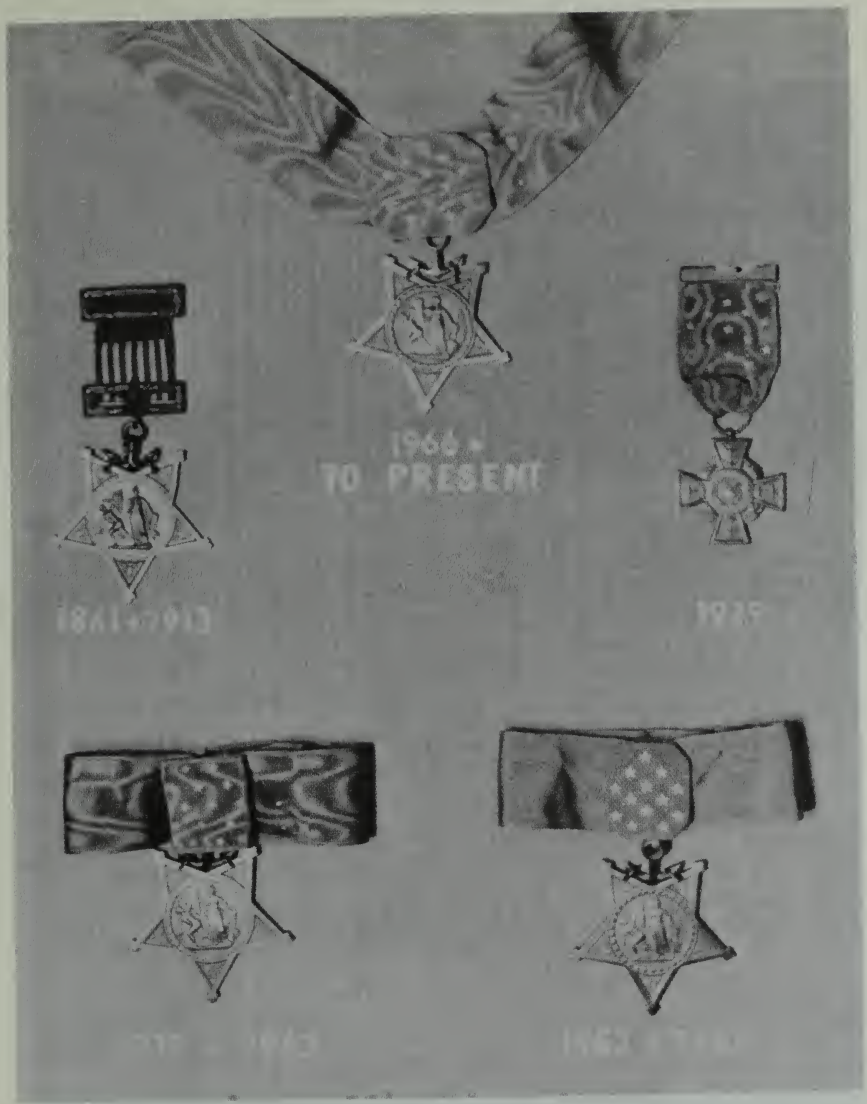
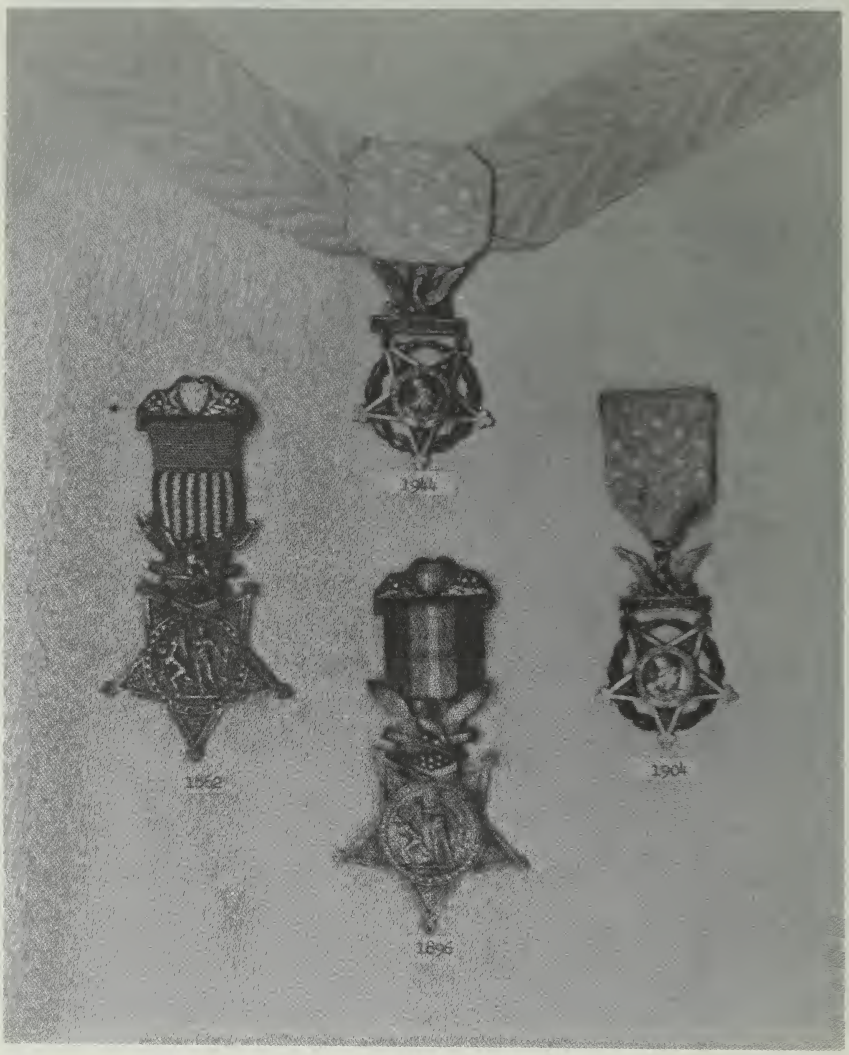


Evolution of the Navy Medal of Honor.

Courtesy of the Department of the Navy



Evolution of the Army Medal of Honor.

Courtesy of the Department of the Army

Air Force Medal of Honor.

Courtesy of the Department of the Air Force

MEDAL OF HONOR CENTENNIAL, U. S. ARMY

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BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

A PROCLAMATION

WHEREAS the first act of Congress authorizing "medals of honor" for Army personnel was approved by President Lincoln on July 12, 1862 (joint resolution of July 12, 1862, 12 Stat. 623); and

WHEREAS the first "medals of honor" awarded Army personnel were presented by Secretary of War Stanton on March 25, 1863; and

WHEREAS the awarding of the Medal of Honor, often called the "Congressional Medal of Honor," is generally recognized as the highest honor this Nation bestows upon a member of its armed forces for gallantry and intrepidity in combat above and beyond the call of duty, and such medals may be awarded to personnel of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, Air Force, and Coast Guard; and

WHEREAS it is appropriate that the centennial of the approval of the joint resolution of July 12, 1862, and the presentation of the first medals of honor to Army personnel on March 25, 1863, be celebrated to commemorate the significance and the proud history of the Medal of Honor:

NOW, THEREFORE, I, JOHN F. KENNEDY, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim the period from July 12, 1962, to March 25, 1963, as the Medal of Honor Centennial, U. S. Army.

I urge the people of the United States to commemorate the significance of the Medal of Honor during this centennial period; and I urge the Governors of the various States, other State and municipal officials, and the various civic and patriotic organizations to plan and conduct, in conjunction with local Army commanders, appropriate ceremonies for commemoration of the Medal of Honor during the centennial period.

I direct the Secretary of the Army, acting under the direction of the Secretary of Defense, to insure that appropriate commemorative ceremonies of national interest are conducted in the Military District of Washington on July 12, 1962, and March 25, 1963. The Secretary of the Army will insure that commemorative ceremonies of local interest are conducted at other times during the centennial period at or in the vicinity of various Army commands.

I also direct the Secretary of the Army, acting under the direction of the Secretary of Defense, to lend the greatest possible assistance to the various State Governors, other State and municipal officials, and civic and patriotic organizations to insure the success of their ceremonial undertakings in commemoration of the significance of the Medal of Honor.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the Seal of the United States of America to be affixed.

- 3 -

DONE at the City of Washington this twelfth day of July in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and sixty-two, and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and eighty-seventh.

By the President:

Dean Rusk

Secretary of State

Courtesy of the National Archives

Thirty-Seventh Congress of the United States of America:

At the Second Session,

begun and held at the city of Washington, on Monday, the Second day of December, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two.

AN ACT

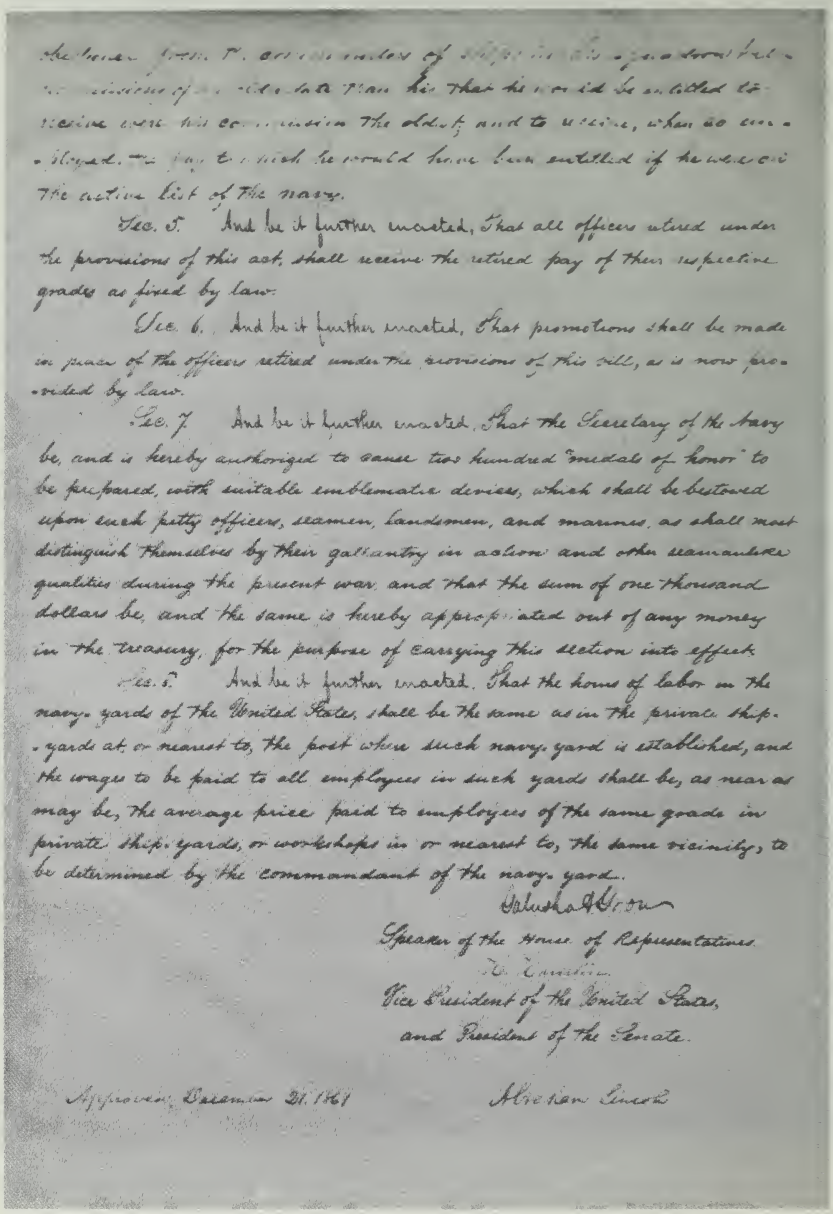
To further promote the efficiency of the Navy.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That Whenever the name of any naval officer now in the service or who may hereafter be in the service of the United States, shall have been borne on the Naval Register forty-five years, or shall be of the age of sixty-two years, he shall be retired from active service, and his name entered on the retired list of officers of the grade to which he belonged at the time of such retirement.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby authorized to assign any officer who may be retired under the preceding section of this act to such duty, and such officer when assigned shall receive the full shore pay of his grade while so employed.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, shall have the authority to detail from the retired list of the Navy for the command of squadrons and single ships such officers as he may believe that the good of the service requires to be thus placed in command; and such officers may, upon the recommendation of the President of the United States, they shall receive a vote of thanks of Congress for their services and gallantry in action against an enemy, be restored to the active list, and not otherwise.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That the President of the United States shall have the authority to select any officer from the grades of Captain or Commander in the navy, and assign him to the command of a squadron with the rank and title of a flag officer; and any officer thus assigned shall have the same authority and receive the same



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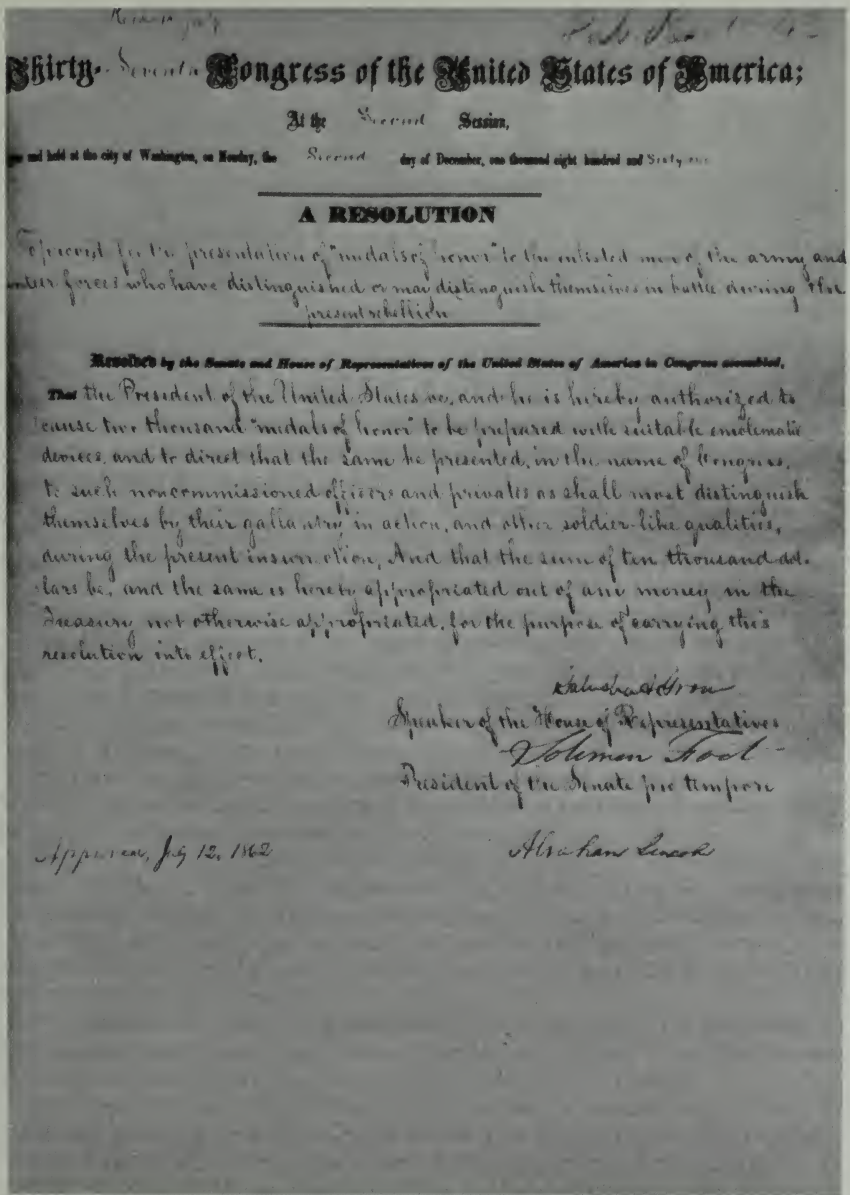

Thirty-Seventh Congress of the United States of America;

At the Second Session,

begun and held at the city of Washington, on Monday, the Second day of December, one thousand eight hundred and Sixty-one

A RESOLUTION

To prevent for the presentation of "medals of honor" to the enlisted men of the army and other forces who have distinguished or may distinguish themselves in battle during the present rebellion

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby, authorized to cause two thousand "medals of honor" to be prepared with suitable emblematic devices, and to direct that the same be presented, in the name of Congress, to such noncommissioned officers and privates as shall most distinguish themselves by their gallantry in action, and other soldier-like qualities, during the present insurrection. And that the sum of ten thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the purpose of carrying this resolution into effect.

Schuyler Colfax
Speaker of the House of Representatives

Solomon Foot
President of the Senate pro tempore

Approved, July 12, 1862

Abraham Lincoln

Courtesy of the National Archives

PART I.—HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

THE MEDAL OF HONOR

The Medal of Honor is the highest military award for bravery that can be given to any individual in the United States of America. Conceived in the early 1860's and first presented in 1863, the medal has a colorful and inspiring history which has culminated in the standards applied today for awarding this respected honor.

In their provisions for judging whether a man is entitled to the Medal of Honor, each of the armed services has set up regulations which permit no margin of doubt or error. The deed of the person must be proved by incontestable evidence of at least two eyewitnesses; it must be so outstanding that it clearly distinguishes his gallantry beyond the call of duty from lesser forms of bravery; it must involve the risk of his life; and it must be the type of deed which, if he had not done it, would not subject him to any justified criticism.

A recommendation for the Army or Air Force Medal must be made within 2 years from the date of the deed upon which it depends. Award of the medal must be made within 3 years after the date of the deed. The recommendation for a Navy Medal of Honor must be made within 3 years and awarded within 5 years.

Apart from the great honor which it conveys, there are certain small privileges which accompany the Medal of Honor. Its recipients can, under certain conditions, obtain free military air transportation. A veteran who has been awarded the medal for combat in any war is eligible for a special pension of $100 per month, starting from the date he applies for the pension.

The Medal of Honor is presented to its recipients by a high official "in the name of the Congress of the United States." For this reason it is sometimes called the Congressional Medal of Honor.

As a general rule, the Medal of Honor can be earned—by a deed of personal bravery or self-sacrifice above and beyond the call of duty—only while a person is a member of the American Armed Forces in actual combat with an enemy of the Nation. This was the case, for example, during World Wars I and II and the Korean conflict. However, the Navy Medal of Honor could be and has been on several occasions awarded to noncombatants.

On a few, rare occasions, the Congress of the United States has awarded special Medals of Honor for individual exploits taking place in peacetime. Such a Medal of Honor was awarded Capt. Charles A. Lindbergh for his "heroic courage and skill as a navigator, at the risk of his life, for his nonstop flight in his airplane from New York

to Paris, France, 20–21 May 1927." In peace or war, this medal is the highest decoration which can be given in any of the Armed Forces—Army, Navy, Marine Corps, Air Force, or Coast Guard.

"IN THE NAME OF THE CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES"

The Medal of Honor was not the idea of any one American. Like most of the ideas which have flowered into institutions and practices in our Nation, it was the result of group thought and action and evolved in response to a need of the times.

In the winter of 1861–62, following the beginning of hostilities in the Civil War, there was much thought in Washington concerning the necessity for recognizing the deeds of the American soldiers, sailors, and marines who were distinguishing themselves in the fighting.

The American Nation, which had given little thought to its Armed Forces during times of peace, now found them to be the focal point of attention. The serviceman, unpublicized and isolated during the preceding years, many of which were spent guarding the national frontiers against Indian raids and the coastline against smugglers, now became a great looming figure in the fight to preserve the Union. Overnight, he ceased to be a man plying some remote and mysterious trade out on the plains of Kansas or North Dakota, or on some ship at sea. He was the boy next door, or indeed the son of the household, sent out to fight for a cause that, in a very real sense, lay close to home.

His contribution was not just in fighting, but in fighting gallantly, sometimes displaying a sheer heroism which, when looked upon by the Nation in whose name it was called forth, quite naturally caused that Nation to seek some means of rewarding him.

But the thought did not stop there. For the first time since the Revolution, Americans realized not only what important citizens its soldiers, sailors, and marines were, but how important they had always been. They realized that the far-off lonely trooper, walking his post on the frontier, or the equally lonely sailor or marine standing watch from the bridge of his ship at sea along the coast, during the years of "peace," had been doing the same essential work as that of the soldier, sailor, or marine of the Civil War—protecting the Nation. And they realized that in doing this work they had very often displayed a little-known and unrecognized heroism which, by its nature, rendered them capable of being killed in action in their posts of duty, just as they could have been during the winter of 1861–62.

In looking back for a precedent for honoring our servicemen, Americans could note the "Certificate of Merit," which had been authorized for soldiers in 1847. Originally this award did not provide a medal, but rather a certificate signed by the President. Later, in 1905, a medal and ribbon bar for wear on the uniform were authorized. Congress also passed a provision that holders of the certificate who were still in the service should have extra pay of $2 per month. But money alone could not honor the servicemen for his deed.

There also had been a method of honoring officers by means of the "brevet" system of promotions, whereby an officer mentioned for gallantry in dispatches could be granted a "brevet rank" higher than that of his actual rank, and be entitled to wear the insignia

which went with the brevet. But this system had fallen victim to a series of political abuses, and by 1861 much of its honor had grown meaningless.

The best precedent for honoring servicemen—and the only precedent in our Nation's history which had involved the award of decorations—went back to 1782. On August 7 of that year, in Newburg, N.Y., George Washington had created the Purple Heart as a decoration for "singular meritorious action." Three men had received the award in 1783. The records show no others.

The philosophy behind the Purple Heart had been that since his honor is something which no true soldier, sailor or marine likes to talk about, those who sought to honor him should give him a token of that honor which he could wear without words.

A similar philosophy and purpose characterized the American people and the Congress of the United States in 1861. Senator James W. Grimes, of Iowa, took the lead as chairman of the Senate Naval Committee. He introduced a bill to create a Navy medal. It was passed by both Houses of Congress and approved by President Abraham Lincoln on December 21, 1861. It established a Medal of Honor for enlisted men of the Navy and Marine Corps—the first decoration formally authorized by the American Government to be worn as a badge of honor.

Action on the Army medal was started 2 months later, when, on February 17, 1862, Senator Henry Wilson, of Massachusetts, introduced a Senate resolution providing for presentation of "medals of honor" to enlisted men of the Army and Voluntary Forces who "shall most distinguish themselves by their gallantry in action, and other soldierlike qualities."

President Lincoln's approval made the resolution law on July 12, 1862. It was amended by an act approved on March 3, 1863, which extended its provision to include officers as well as enlisted men, and made the provisions retroactive to the beginning of the Civil War.

This legislation was to stand as the basis upon which the Army Medal of Honor could be awarded until July 9, 1918, when it was superseded by a completely revised statute.

As soon as the Navy Medal of Honor had been authorized, Secretary of the Navy Gideon Welles wrote to James Pollock, Director of the U.S. Mint at Philadelphia, asking for his assistance in obtaining a design for the medal. Pollock had submitted five designs to the Navy by the time the Army bill had been introduced in the Senate. When he heard that a similar medal was being considered for the Army, Pollock wrote to Secretary of War Edwin M. Stanton, enclosing one of the designs prepared for the Navy, and pointing out that it would be appropriate for use by the Army as well. Two more designs were submitted to the Navy on May 6, 1862, and on May 9, the Navy approved one of them.

In bas-relief, on the star, the Union held a shield in her right hand against an attacker, who crouched to the left, holding forked-tongued serpents which struck at the shield. In the left hand of the Union was held the fasces, the ancient Roman symbol of unified authority, an ax bound in staves of wood—still a common symbol on many of our 10-cent pieces. The 34 stars which encircle these figures represent the number of States at the time the medal was designed. The reverse

of the medal bore a blank for the name of the awardee and the date and place of his deed.

On November 17, 1862, the War Department contracted with the firm of William Wilson & Son, Philadelphia, where the Navy medals were being made, for 2,000 of the same type of medals for the Army. The only difference between the Army medal and that of the Navy was that the Army medal, instead of being attached to its ribbon by an anchor, was attached by means of the American Eagle symbol, standing on crossed cannon and cannon balls.

And now the Navy and the Army had a Medal of Honor. Heroic deeds would entitle their authors to the decoration. On March 25, 1863, the first Army medals were awarded "in the name of the Congress of the United States." A few days later, on April 3, 1863, the first Navy medals were awarded sailors and marines.

PROTECTING THE MEDAL

There were some sincere men who believed that the idea of a Medal of Honor would not prove popular with Americans. By the end of the Civil War, and in succeeding years, this view was definitely proved to be incorrect. If anything, the medal was too popular, and the glory which it conferred upon its recipients had the effect of inspiring the human emotion of envy in many breasts. A flood of imitations sprang up following the Civil War, and had the effect of causing Congress, eventually, to take steps to protect the dignity of the original medal.

The abuses and confusion as to who earned and who did not earn the Medal of Honor were stated as early as 1869, when M. H. Beaumont, publisher of a magazine named The Soldier's Friend, wrote from New York to the War Department, indicating that he had been repeatedly requested to publish the names of all Medal of Honor recipients.

"There are some who are using medals for the purpose of soliciting charity," he wrote, "who obtained them surreptitiously."

Adjutant General Townsend agreed that the publication of a list would be a good idea. He pointed out that some of the awardees had never applied for their medals, and that publication might help lead to their delivery. A list was sent to Beaumont on September 29, 1869, and published in The Soldier's Friend shortly afterward.

The number of abuses rose—with increased applications by ex-soldiers, who, following the Civil War, began to present claims for the Medal of Honor without any sound documentation, and after passage of an inordinate amount of time from the dates upon which they alleged to have been earned. These events led to the creation of boards of review, not only of individual acts, but of the whole policy involved in the award to the Medal of Honor.

Public interest in the history of the medal was quickened. Four editions of a book edited by Brig. Gen. Theophilus F. Rodenbaugh, himself a medal recipient, were published in rapid succession. These were entitled "Uncle Sam's Medal of Honor Men" (1886), "The Bravest Five Hundred of '61" (1891), "Fighting for Honor" (1893), and "Sabre and Bayonet" (1897).

President Harry S. Truman, in 1946, ordered the Navy and the Army to publish information on the Medal of Honor recipients in their

respective services. In July 1948, the United States Army published the information in a book entitled "The Medal of Honor of the United States Army." In 1949, the Navy published a book entitled "Medal of Honor, The Navy." In compiling this report, the subcommittee is indebted to both of these publications and has used a great deal of material from each.

Interest in perpetuating the ideals of the medal was mounting on the part of medal recipients themselves. On April 23, 1890, the Medal of Honor Legion was organized at Washington as a local society. It was made a national organization during the grand encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic in Boston, on August 14, 1890, and was incorporated by Act of Congress on August 4, 1955. Today it is known as the Legion of Valor of the United States of America.

The Congressional Medal of Honor Society of the United States, was chartered by the 85th Congress under a legislative act signed into law by President Eisenhower on August 14, 1958. The purposes of the society are—

"To form a bond of friendship and comradeship among all holders of the Medal of Honor.

"To protect, uphold, and preserve the dignity and honor of the medal at all times and on all occasions.

"To protect the name of the medal, and individual holders of the medal from exploitation.

"To provide appropriate aid to all persons to whom the medal has been awarded, their widows or their children.

"To serve our country in peace as we did in war.

"To inspire and stimulate our youth to become worthy citizens of our country.

"To foster and perpetuate Americanism.

"The Society will *not* participate in local or national politics, nor will the Society lend its support for the purpose of obtaining special legislative considerations."

On June 26, 1897, the Secretary of War, R. A. Alger, announced that paragraph 177 of the Army regulations was revised, at the direction of President William McKinley, and that new regulations would henceforth define the award of the Medal of Honor.

The resulting regulations gave the War Department an authorative and comprehensive system for dealing with award of the medal. Later, an act of Congress, approved on April 24, 1904, made it mandatory that all claims for the medal should be accompanied by official documents describing the deed involved.

At about the same time, the design of the Army Medal of Honor was changed. Initially, the Army and Navy Medal of Honor were the same design, except that the Navy medal was attached to its ribbon by an anchor while the Army medal was attached to its ribbon by means of the American Eagle, standing on crossed cannon and cannon balls.

Late in 1903, Brig. Gen. Horace Porter had several designs prepared by Messrs. Arthur, Bertrand & Berenger, of Paris, and sent them to the Adjutant General, recommending that one of them should be approved by the Medal of Honor Legion, which, at that time, was headed by Maj. Gen. Daniel E. Sickles. Following approval of this organization, the Secretary of War approved the new design and a rosette, fixing his signature to the plan on January 28, 1904.

Just 2 weeks earlier, Representative Cordell Hull, of Tennessee, had introduced the act of 1904, providing for the changes in issuance of the medal. It was approved on April 23, 1904, and it authorized "three thousand medals of honor prepared * * * upon a new design."

It remained only to protect the new design from abuse. Early in 1904, a patent was applied for, and on November 22, 1904, Gen. G. L. Gillespie was awarded Patent Serial No. 197,369, covering the new Medal of Honor, specified as U.S. Patent Office Design No. 37,236. The final step for protection of the new design was taken on December 19, 1904, when General Gillespie transferred the Medal of Honor patent "to W. H. Taft and his successor or successors as Secretary of War of the United States of America."

The medal as officially described is made of silver, heavily electroplated in gold. The chief feature of the old medal, the five-pointed star, has been retained, and in its center appears the head of the heroic Minerva, the highest symbol of wisdom and righteous war. Surrounding this central feature in circular form are the words "United States of America" representing nationality. An open laurel wreath, enameled in green, encircles the star, and the oak leaves at the bases of the prongs of the star are likewise enameled in green to give them prominence.

The medal is suspended by a blue silk ribbon, spangled with 13 white stars representing the original States, and this ribbon is attached to an eagle supported upon a horizontal bar. Upon the bar, which is attached to two points of the star, appears the word "Valor," indicative of the distinguished service represented by the medal.

The reverse of the medal is plain so that the name of the recipient may be engraved thereon. On the reverse of the bar are stamped the words "The Congress To."

The patent which had been taken out for protection of the design of the medal expired on November 21, 1918. When this situation was referred to the Judge Advocate General of the Army for an opinion, he stated that this method of protecting the design should be replaced by legislative action forbidding imitations on the part of Congress. A bill for this purpose was recommended by the War Department, passed Congress, and was approved by the President on February 24, 1923. Imitation of the design of the medal was now forbidden by law.

"THE PYRAMID OF HONOR"

The Medal of Honor, which had begun as an idea in the minds of a few people back in 1861, had become a reality occupying the attention and energies of many Americans by 1904. Not all of the extraordinary examples of courage or of service were of the type which would deserve the Medal of Honor. At the same time, all of them deserved recognition, and each degree of valor or service could be looked upon as a step in the direction of that extraordinary service of heroism above and beyond the call of duty which is rewarded, once it has been proved, by the award of the Medal of Honor.

The problem of recognition of these lesser deeds was solved by the creation of a system of decorations arranged in an ascending order, with the lowest awards being the most widely distributed—and the Medal of Honor as the final, supreme award, its distribution limited

strictly to the handful of those meeting the most severe tests of heroism. Thus, between the medals most widely distributed—and the Medal of Honor, held by only a few, there came all the other awards of Americans in uniform—arranged as a "pyramid of honor," with the Medal of Honor being the highest point, at the very top.

The legislation of 1904 gave the medal the maximum protection it had yet achieved. Now thought began to turn to the matter of presentation of the medal as a means through which it could be further dignified.

There had been a few scattered instances in which the medal was presented by the President or other high official. The six survivors of the Mitchell Raid through Georgia were awarded the first Army Medals of Honor on March 25, 1863, by Secretary of War Stanton. After presentation of the medals in his office, Secretary Stanton then took the six to the White House for a visit with President Lincoln. A few days later, on April 3, 1863, the first Navy Medals of Honor were awarded to a number of sailors taking part in the attacks on Forts Jackson, Fisher, and St. Philip, on April 24, 1862.

When Ulysses S. Grant became President, he presented the medal in the White House on two separate occasions. While in some cases soldiers and sailors of the Civil War had been given their medals at military formations and mentioned in the orders of the day, there is only one occasion recorded in which this custom was continued after the Civil War.

In some cases, the medals had been sent to awardees by registered mail. And, unfortunately, in some cases these medals had been returned to the War and Navy Departments because the recipients who had earned them had been discharged and their whereabouts were unknown.

On December 9, 1904, Maj. William E. Birkhimer, who had been a brigadier general of volunteers during the Spanish-American War and who was himself a medal recipient, suggested to the Military Secretary in Washington that "every possible attention should be paid to formality and solemnity of circumstance" whenever the medal was given to its recipients. His suggestion was passed up through channels to the Chief of Staff, and after extensive exchanges of correspondence, President Theodore Roosevelt, on September 20, 1905, signed an Executive order directing that ceremonies of award "will always be made with formal and impressive ceremonial," and that the recipient "will, when practicable, be ordered to Washington, D.C., and the presentation will be made by the President, as Commander in Chief, or by such representative as the President may designate." If it should be impracticable for the awardee to come to Washington, the order provided, the Chief of Staff would prescribe the time and place of the ceremony in each case.

The first White House presentation of the medal under the terms of this order was made by President Roosevelt on January 10, 1906.

On April 27, 1916, Congress approved an act which provided for the creation of a "Medal of Honor Roll," upon which honorably discharged medal recipients who earned the medal in combat and who had attained the age of 65 years were to be recorded, with each enrolled person to receive a special pension of $10 per month for life. The primary purpose of this act was to give medal recipients the same

special recognition shown to holders of similar British and French decorations for valor. Limiting the award to the nominal sum of $10 monthly emphasized that it was not given as a pension, but to provide a small amount for personal comforts in the advanced years of life, at a time when needs are generally not very acute, especially in cases in which the veteran is in receipt of pension benefits. The amount was not made larger both because it was contrary to the policy of Congress to recognize distinguished service by pensions, and because to combine an award for conspicuous gallantry with a pension would diminish the honor attached to the award of the medal.

The passage of this act marked the successful culmination of a 26-year effort by the Medal of Honor Legion—the organization of medal recipients which was formed back in 1890—to obtain, in the words of one of its first documents, "such legislation from Congress as will tend to give the Medal of Honor the same position among the military orders of the world which similar medals occupy." Bills aimed at this type of legislation had been introduced into Congress recurrently following the organization of the Medal of Honor Legion—none of them meeting with success.

The successful bill was introduced by Representative Isaac R. Sherwood, of New York, who was a Civil War veteran, breveted brigadier general by Lincoln. He had fought in 43 battles, being under fire 123 days, and had been complimented in special orders for gallantry in action six times. He had led a full-dress congressional discussion of the Medal of Honor question on the floor of the House on July 6, 1914.

The act of April 27, 1916, provided for enrollment "upon written application being made to the Secretary of the proper department"—War or Navy—"and subject to the conditions and requirements hereinafter contained," of "the name of each surviving person who has served in the military or naval service of the United States in any war, who has attained or shall attain the age of sixty-five years * * *." It then laid down the condition that the applicant's Medal of Honor should have been earned by action involving actual conflict with an enemy, distinguished by conspicuous gallantry or intrepidity, at the risk of life, above and beyond the call of duty.

The act specified that the Secretary of War or of the Navy would be responsible to decide whether each applicant would be entitled to the benefits of the act.

If the official award as originally made appeared to the War Department to conform to the criteria established by the statute, this automatically entitled the applicant to the pension without further investigation. If, on the other hand, a doubt arose as to whether or not the applicant was entitled to entry on the roll, then, to quote the act further, "all official correspondence, orders, reports, recommendations, requests, and other evidence now on file in any public office or department shall be considered."

What was to be done if, after the consideration of these documents, the War Department felt that the applicant was ineligible was defined on June 3, 1916, in section 122 of the Army reorganization bill. This act provided for appointment by the Secretary of War of a board of five retired general officers for the purpose of "investigating and reporting upon past awards or issue of the so-called congressional medal of honor by or through the War Department; this with a view

to ascertain what medals of honor, if any, have been awarded or issued for any cause other than distinguished conduct * * * involving actual conflict with an enemy * * *."

"And in any case," this act continued, "in which said board shall find and report that said medal was issued for any cause other than that hereinbefore specified, the name of the recipient of the medal so issued shall be stricken permanently from the official Medal of Honor list. It shall be a misdemeanor for him to wear or publicly display such medal, and, if he shall still be in the Army, he shall be required to return said medal to the War Department for cancellation."

By October 16, 1916, the Board created by this act had met, gathered all Medal of Honor records, prepared statistics, classified cases and organized evidence which might be needed in its deliberations. Between October 16, 1916, and January 17, 1917, all of the 2,625 Medals of Honor which had been awarded up to that time were considered by the Board, and on February 15, 1917, 911 names were stricken from the list.

Of these 911 names, 864 were involved in one group—a case in which the medal had been given to members of a single regiment. The regiment's (27th Maine Volunteer Infantry) enlistment was to have expired in June of 1863. As an inducement to keep the regiment on active duty during a critical period, President Lincoln authorized Medals of Honor for any of its members who volunteered for another tour of duty. The 309 men who volunteered for extended duty, in the face of more action and possible death, certainly were demonstrating "soldierlike" qualities, and as such were entitled to the Medal under one proviso of the original law. But their act in no way measured up to the 1916 standards. A clerical error compounded the abuse. Not only did the 309 volunteers receive the medal, but the balance of the regiment, which had gone home in spite of the President's offer, was awarded it also. In this group case as well as in the remaining 47 scattered cases, the Board felt that the medal had not been properly awarded for distinguished services, by the definition of the act of June 3, 1916. Among the 47 others who lost their medal was William F. Cody, better known as Buffalo Bill, and Mary Walker, a Civil War surgeon and the only woman ever to receive the honor.

In its final report, the Board indicated that in the large majority of cases "the medals have been awarded for distinguished conduct in action, measuring that term by the highest standard, and there can be no question as to the propriety of the award."

In some cases, the Board reported, the rewards the men received were "greater than would now be given for the same acts," but in the absence of evidence to the contrary, "and because there has been no high judicial interpretation of the Medal of Honor laws" the Board found that there were "but few instances where the medal has not been awarded for distinguished services."

The 911 cases which did not pass the Board's investigation were turned over to the War Department, and against each of the names involved was stamped the inscription, "Stricken from the list February 15, 1917, Adverse Action Medal of Honor Board—A. G. 2411162."

There have been no instance of cancellation of Medal of Honor awards within the naval service.

This Board had few legal definitions to guide it in its work. It had to work with a quantity of regulations and precedents in making its decisions, and this mass of information was uncoordinated and even, in some cases, conflicting. For example, the act of April 27, 1916, provided for a "Medal of Honor Roll" for those who met the definition of valor above and beyond the call of duty; whereas the original act creating the Medal on July 12, 1862, specified only gallantry in action and "other soldierlike qualities" as the basis for award.

In 1918, Congress decided to clear away any inconsistencies of the legislation which had grown around the Army medal and make a set of perfectly clear rules for its award. On July 9, 1918, an act was approved which stated as follows:

"* * * the provisions of existing law relating to the award of Medals of Honor * * * are amended so that the President is authorized to present, in the name of the Congress, a Medal of Honor only to each person who, while an officer or enlisted man of the Army, shall hereafter, in action involving actual conflict with an enemy, distinguish himself conspicuously by gallantry and intrepidity at risk of his life above and beyond the call of duty."

At one stroke, by use of the word "hereafter," this legislation wiped out of existence the War Department's problem of acting on numerous ancient and complicated claims for medals originating as far back as the Civil War. At the same time, it clearly defined the type of deed which could earn a medal.

But these were not the only provisions of this 1918 act. It directed that enlisted men who were medal recipients should receive $2 per-month extra in their military pay. This matter of an extra $2 per month was intertwined with the Certificate of Merit. The 1918 legislation abolished the Certificate of Merit and replaced it by a new medal—the Distinguished Service Medal—still retaining the extra pay feature.

The Distinguished Service Cross was brought into existence to more fully single out and honor combat gallantry. The Committee on Military Affairs, which had prepared the bill, stated that, "It is believed that if a secondary medal * * * had been authorized in the past, the award of the * * * Medal of Honor would have been much more jealously guarded than it was for many years. And it is certain that the establishment of such a secondary medal now will go far toward removing the temptation to laxity with regard to future awards of the greater medal."

However, it would have been illogical to have a "secondary" medal which carried the old Certificate of Merit provision for $2 extra pay per month, while the "greater medal"—the Medal of Honor—had no such provision attached to it. Therefore, the extra pay feature was added to the award of the Medal of Honor.

But possibly the most important and far-reaching effect of this 1918 legislation was the fact that for the first time in American history it was established by law that there were degrees of service to the country, each worthy of recognition, but only *one* of which could be accorded supreme recognition. In addition to the Distinguished Service Cross, the 1918 act also created the Army Distinguished Service Medal and the Army Silver Star Citation, each of them lower in precedence. The Silver Star became a formal decoration, with its own distinctive ribbon, in 1932.

The building of the "Pyramid of Honor" had begun. At the topmost point of this pyramid, the Nation had placed the Medal of Honor, restricting its award to only the handful who could qualify by the most rigid definition of courage. Underneath it had been placed the Distinguished Service Cross, with its restrictions less rigid, allowing more people to qualify for its award. Once this precedent had been set, the way was made clear for all the other decorations which have since been created to meet specific needs during our military history. Beneath the Distinguished Service Cross came the Distinguished Service Medal, which can be awarded for exceptionally meritorious service against an armed enemy; then the Silver Star; later, the Legion of Merit; the Soldier's Medal; the Purple Heart (revived on February 22, 1932); and the others—each in its order of "rank," or importance.

This legislation also made it clear that recommendations for such Army awards had to be made within 2 years after the act involved, and laid down the time limit of 3 years as that in which the medals involved could be issued, following the date of the act meriting their award. It provided that not more than one medal should be issued to any one person, but that for each succeeding act justifying the award a suitable bar or other device could be awarded by the President. The President was authorized to delegate award of all four medals with which this 1918 act was concerned—the Medal of Honor, Distinguished Service Cross, Distinguished Service Medal, and Silver Star—to commanding generals of armies or higher units in the field.

A second Medal of Honor, commonly referred to as the (new) Medal of Honor, was approved by act of Congress of February 4, 1919, for award to any person in the naval service of the United States who while in action involving "actual conflict" with the enemy distinguished himself conspicuously by gallantry and intrepidity at the risk of his life above and beyond the call of duty and without detriment to the mission. The old Medal of Honor was retained for noncombat service.

The second (new) Medal of Honor was designed by Tiffany & Co., New York, N.Y., and is a gold cross pattee superimposed upon a wreath of leaves. The center of the cross bears the arms of the United States, framed by the inscription "United States Navy, 1917–1918" and each arm of the cross contains an anchor. The reverse has a small blank circle in the center for inscription of the name of the recipient. The medal is suspended from a ribbon consisting of a triple chevron of 13 white stars on a light blue field, the star at the point of the chevron being uppermost. At the crest of the ribbon is a bar which bears the single word "Valour." It is worn at the neck as a pendant, suspended from the band by means of its ribbon. The ribbon bar worn in lieu of either the original Medal of Honor or the second Medal of Honor is light blue and is embroidered with 5 white stars.

The act of Congress, approved February 4, 1919, which established the second Navy Medal of Honor, also provided for the adoption of a Navy Distinguished Service Medal, a Navy Cross and a gold star to be awarded in lieu of a second or additional award of any Navy decoration. On March 6, 1919, Secretary of the Navy Josephus Daniels appointed a Special Board of Awards to recommend persons of the Naval establishment and members of the military services

of the Allies whose services during World War I were deemed worthy of recognition by the Navy. Many of the recommendations submitted by the Board for the newly adopted decorations were approved by Secretary Daniels, and were presented in Washington and at numerous military installations at special ceremonies on Armistice Day, November 11, 1920. As a result of the Board's action and Secretary Daniel's approval, five enlisted men of the Marine Corps who were awarded the Army Medal of Honor for their services in France in 1918 were also awarded the Navy Medal of Honor for the same service.

In addition to these five enlisted men, one enlisted man and one officer of the Marine Corps received the second (new) Medal of Honor for service in France during World War I. The only other award of this distinctive decoration was made for action above and beyond the call of duty in Nicaragua in 1927. While the United States was not at war with Nicaragua, it was ruled by the Judge Advocate General of the Navy that we were at war with the bandits who were fighting the Nicagaraguan Government. Therefore, the Medal of Honor was awarded for combat service.

One (old) Medal of Honor was awarded for service in Nicaragua in 1932 for service not in action against the enemy.

The second (new) Medal of Honor was made obsolete by an act of Congress approved August 7, 1942. This act restored the dual status of the old Medal of Honor, thereby authorizing its award for combat or noncombat service above and beyond the call of duty. It also reversed the relative position of the Distinguished Service Medal and Navy Cross and established the Silver Star, the Legion of Merit, and the Navy and Marine Corps Medal as Navy decorations. In addition, it also abolished duplication of awards.

Since most of the legislation defining all these points was not passed until close to the end of World War I, only four Army Medals of Honors were approved before the Armistice.

In order to insure fairness to all, Gen. John J. Pershing issued instructions to various commanding officers of the American Expeditionary Forces to submit recommendations for award of the Metal of Honor, Distinguished Service Cross, and Distinguished Service Medal. Recommendations were to come from regimental commanders, or, in the cases of men not in regiments, from the commanders corresponding as nearly as possible to the grade of regimental commander. General Pershing also appointed a board of officers at his headquarters to consider recommendations for the decorations. The recommendations so screened were then passed on to the Commander in Chief.

From these procedures there evolved the methods of examining possible awards which were used throughout World War II. Among the major requirements established at Headquarters, AEF, was one which specified that each recommendation for a Medal of Honor must cite a specific action on a particular day or in a particular engagement, giving the place and details of the action and the numbers of troops involved. It was also specified that each recommendation must be accompanied by sworn statements of two or more persons who were eye-witnesses of the action for which the medal was recommended.

Five days after the Armistice, General Pershing not only directed that a careful review be made of each case which had been submitted

for award of the Distinguished Service Cross, but he also sent to headquarters of each division an officer thoroughly familiar with the forms necessary to substantiate awards of the Medal of Honor. He ordered that these officers were to be given every possible assistance in obtaining necessary evidence for Medal of Honor award in these cases, so that the Distinguished Service Cross would not be given when a case merited the Medal of Honor.

Up to November 23, 1918, 24 Medal of Honor recommendations had been received in the Personnel Bureau, AEF, and 4 approved, as mentioned above. As of that date, the Personnel Bureau became the Personnel Division of The Adjutant General's Office, U.S. Army, and Lt. Col. J. A. Ulio continued as chief of the Decorations Section within this new Division.

Medal of Honor recommendations and those pertaining to other decorations were handled at General Pershing's headquarters at Chaumont, France, between November 1918 and July 1919. They were submitted to the War Department, and during this period 78 Medal of Honor awards were made.

General Pershing personally reviewed each recommendation and the supporting documents.

Following World War I, Army regulations were changed so that not more than one medal could be issued to one person, as directed by the 1918 legislation. Up to that time five men had been awarded two Medals of Honor.

Until June 30, 1921, the Badge and Medal Section in The Adjutant General's Office functioned within very limited areas of administration. On that date, the Secretary of War directed The Adjutant General to take over all operating functions connected with the award of Army medals and decorations.

The last Medal of Honor which could be awarded under the legislations of 1918—which specified that the award could be made not more than 3 years from the date of the act which won it—was presented to the American Unknown Soldier on Armistice Day of 1921. The bill which allowed it to be awarded to an unidentified soldier was signed by the President on August 24, 1921.

The medal was pinned on the flag draping the coffin of the Unknown Soldier at Arlington National Cemetery by President Warren G. Harding, at services in the amphitheater of the cemetery. At the same time, the President pinned to the flag high awards of Great Britain, France, Belgium, Italy, Rumania, Czechoslovakia, and Poland. All of these nations had authorized award of their highest decorations to the American Unknown Soldier, and the ceremony was attended by dignitaries of each of these countries.

During the post-World War I period special congressional action and Executive orders allowed the award of the Medal of Honor to Unknown Soldiers of nations which had been our allies in the conflict. On March 4, 1921, an act was approved awarding the medal to the Unknown British and French Soldiers, and on October 12, 1921, a similar act awarded it to the Italian Unknown Soldier.

Authorization to award the medal to the Belgian Unknown Soldier was given by Executive order of the President on December 1, 1922, and a similar authorization was given in the case of the Unknown Rumanian Soldier on June 6, 1923.

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The Medal of Honor was also awarded to the Unknown American of World War II by act of Congress approved March 9, 1948, and to the Unknown American of the Korean Conflict by act of Congress approved August 31, 1957.

In the winter of 1919–20, there was some discussion of changing the design of the Army medal once again, in order to beautify it, but the prevailing opinion was in favor of leaving it unchanged, and the design remained the same as it is today.

During the period of 1927–30, the Army War College, which has the mission of training selected officers for duty with the General Staff of the War Department and for high command, made studies of the principles and technical aspects of administration of Medal of Honor awards. Ten student officers had been assigned to make a study of the system of rewards in the Army as early as 1924. Three years later, in 1927, using the earlier study as a guide and source of material, a study of greater scope was finished at the War College. It embraced a full analysis of existing systems of rewards and commendations, and proposed revisions of them to "make available to more men and organizations the award of decorations and commendations in one form or another."

This recommendation was based upon the belief of the student officers that "in our army, we, up to the present time, have not fully taken advantage of this means of improving morale."

A third study of the subject was made later.

When the time limitation on awards of the medal—contained in the 1918 legislation—expired for the second time, on April 7, 1923, many applications for War Department decorations which already had been filed with the Department during the first 4 postwar years still remained pending in the archives of The Adjutant General and the General Staff. On May 26, 1928, an extension was made part of an act of Congress in order to allow clearing up of these cases. It provided for consideration of recommendations pending at that date in the War and Navy Departments and the Marine Corps, with awards to be made in such cases as could be shown worthy.

On October 14, 1927, The Permanent Board of Awards was established by the Secretary of the Navy Curtis D. Wilbur to consider recommendations for awards of naval decorations to members of the military forces and to those attached to or serving with the Navy in any capacity. The Board was composed of two rear admirals of the line of the Navy and a brigadier general of the Marine Corps, with a lieutenant commander of the line of the Navy who served as recorder. The ranks and the number of members composing the Board have varied through the years, depending on conditions of world affairs, and the name of the Board was changed to Navy Department Board of Decorations and Medals.

During World War II and the Korean conflict, the Secretary of the Navy delegated authority to certain designated commands in the theaters of operations to award decorations without reference to the Secretary of the Navy (Navy Department Board of Decorations and Medals). Such authority excluded the Medal of Honor, the Distinguished Service Medal, all awards to flag officers, the Navy and Marine Corps Medal, and unit awards.

All of these procedures and policies, based upon congressional legislation, may seem dry and uninteresting. Legal terminology does not make for glamour. Records of proceedings of a board of review do not lend themselves to heroics. And the precise wording of regulations and bulletins, spelling out the law with care and repetition hardly constitutes the material of an adventure story. But it is precisely *because* of these legalistic safeguards that the Medal of Honor is a symbol of such glorious tradition today. The hours which were spent—thousands of them—from 1861 to the present day in the work of legislation, definition, administration, review of applications and recommendations, were unglamorous hours which painfully built the firm base for the pinnacle which bears the Medal of Honor. As a result of this painstaking work, the Nation was prepared, when World War II struck, to administer a swift and accurate reward for many provable cases of valor in action.

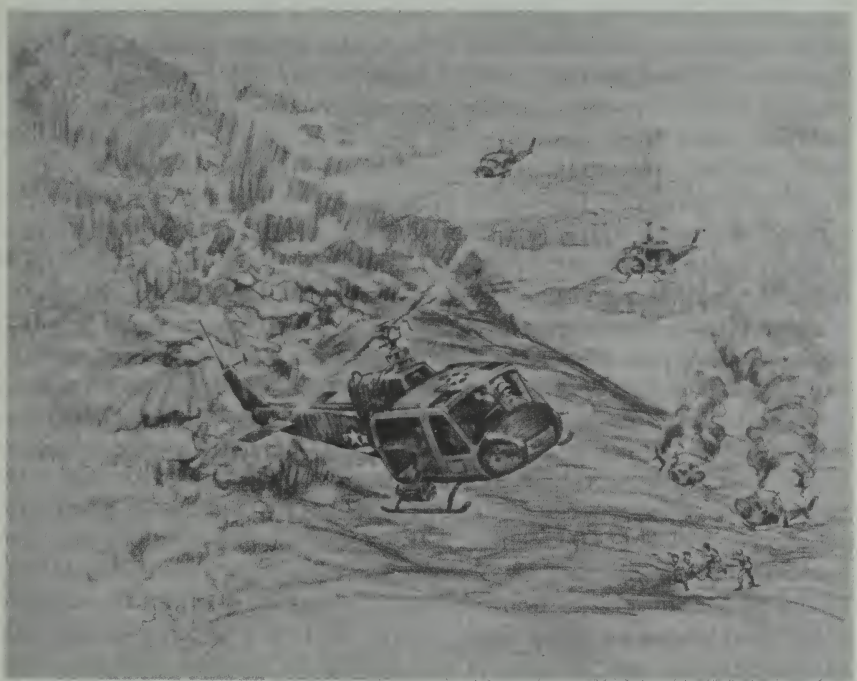
Through legislation, precedent, and procedure, America has built its "Pyramid of Honor." The Medal of Honor now stands where it has been intended all through its history that it should stand—at the top of that pyramid.

PART II.—CITATIONS OF AWARD OF THE MEDAL OF HONOR OF THE VIETNAM CONFLICT

Medals Awarded 1964 Through 1972

[Asterisk (*) Indicates Posthumous Award]

VIETNAM CONFLICT



YOUNG, GERALD O.—Captain Young was commanding a helicopter in a rescue team to aid ground troops in imminent danger of death or capture. After two helicopters had been shot down by heavy enemy weapons, Captain Young was advised to abandon the rescue mission. Ignoring intense enemy fire and great personal danger, Captain Young nevertheless chose to remain until all survivors were aboard. As it then took off, his helicopter was destroyed by ground fire and burst into flames. Disregarding serious burns, Captain Young rescued one of the wounded and then evaded enemy fire for 17 hours, declining to accept rescue until hostile forces had withdrawn.

NOTE: The sketch above was prepared by Ray Scarfo.

*ALBANESE, LEWIS

Rank and organization: Private First Class, United States Army, Company B, 5th Battalion (Airmobile), 7th Cavalry, 1st Cavalry Division. *Place and date:* Republic of Vietnam, 1 December 1966. *Entered service at:* Seattle, Wash. *Date and place of birth:* April 27, 1946, Venice, Italy. *G. O. No.:* 12, 3 April 1968. *Citation:* For conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity in action at the risk of his life and beyond the call of duty. Private Albanese's platoon, while advancing through densely covered terrain to establish a blocking position, received intense automatic weapons fire from close range. As other members maneuvered to assault the enemy position. Private Albanese was ordered to provide security for the left flank of the platoon. Suddenly, the left flank received fire from enemy located in a well-concealed ditch. Realizing the imminent danger to his comrades from this fire, Private Albanese fixed his bayonet and moved aggressively into the ditch. His action silenced the sniper fire, enabling the platoon to resume movement toward the main enemy position. As the platoon continued to advance, the sound of heavy firing emanated from the left flank from a pitched battle that ensued in the ditch which Private Albanese had entered. The ditch was actually a well-organized complex of enemy defenses designed to bring devastating flanking fire on forces attacking the main position. Private Albanese, disregarding the danger to himself, advanced 100 meters along the trench and killed six of the snipers, who were armed with automatic weapons. Having exhausted his ammunition, Private Albanese was mortally wounded when he engaged and killed two more enemy soldiers in fierce hand to hand combat. His unparalled actions saved the lives of many members of his platoon who otherwise would have fallen to the sniper fire from the ditch, and enabled his platoon to successfully advance against an enemy force of overwhelming numerical superiority. Private Albanese's extraordinary heroism and supreme dedication to his comrades were commensurate with the finest traditions of the military service and remain a tribute to himself, his unit, and the United States Army.

*ANDERSON, JAMES, JR.

Rank and organization: Private First Class, United States Marine Corps, 2nd Platoon, Company F, 2nd Battalion, 3rd Marines, 3rd Marine Division. *Place and date:* Republic of Vietnam, 28 February 1967. *Entered service at:* Los Angeles, Calif. *Date and place of birth:* January 22, 1947, Los Angeles, Calif. *Citation:* For conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity at the risk of his life above and beyond the call of duty. Company F was advancing in dense jungle northwest of Cam Lo in an effort to extract a heavily besieged reconnaissance patrol. Private First Class Anderson's platoon was the lead element and had advanced only about 200 meters when they were brought under extremely intense enemy small arms and automatic weapons fire. The platoon reacted swiftly, getting on line as best they could in the thick terrain, and began returning fire. Private First

Class Anderson found himself tightly bunched together with the other members of the platoon only 20 meters from the enemy positions. As the fire fight continued several of the men were wounded by the deadly enemy assault. Suddenly, an enemy grenade landed in the midst of the Marines and rolled along side Private First Class Anderson's head. Unhesitatingly and with complete disregard for his own personal safety, he reached out, grasped the grenade, pulled it to his chest and curled around it as it went off. Although several Marines received shrapnel from the grenade, his body absorbed the major force of the explosion. In this singularly heroic act, Private First Class Anderson saved his comrades from serious injury and possible death. His personal heroism, extraordinary valor, and inspirational supreme self-sacrifice reflected great credit upon himself and the Marine Corps and upheld the highest traditions of the United States Naval Service. He gallantly gave his life for his country.

*ANDERSON, RICHARD A.

Rank and organization: Lance Corporal, United States Marine Corps, Company E, 3rd Reconnaissance Battalion, 3rd Marine Division. *Place and date:* Quang Tri Province, Republic of Vietnam, 24 August 1969. *Entered service at:* Houston, Tex. *Date and place of birth:* April 16, 1948, Washington, D.C. *Citation:* For conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity at the risk of his life above and beyond the call of duty while serving as an Assistant Team Leader with Company E, 3rd Reconnaissance Battalion, 3rd Marine Division, in connection with combat operations against an armed enemy in the Republic of Vietnam. While conducting a patrol during the early morning hours of 24 August 1969, Lance Corporal Anderson's reconnaissance team came under a heavy volume of automatic weapons and machinegun fire from a numerically's superior and well concealed enemy force. Although painfully wounded in both legs and knocked to the ground during the initial moments of the fierce fire fight, Lance Corporal Anderson assumed a prone position and continued to deliver intense suppressive fire in an attempt to repulse the attackers. Moments later he was wounded a second time by an enemy soldier who had approached to within eight feet of the team's position. Undaunted, he continued to pour a relentless stream of fire at the assaulting unit, even while a companion was treating his leg wounds. Observing an enemy grenade land between himself and the other Marine, Lance Corporal Anderson immediately rolled over and covered the lethal weapon with his body, absorbing the full effects of the detonation. By his indomitable courage, inspiring initiative, and selfless devotion to duty, Lance Corporal Anderson was instrumental in saving several Marines from serious injury or possible death. His actions were in keeping with the highest traditions of the Marine Corps and of the United States Naval Service. He gallantly gave his life in the service of his country.

ANDERSON, WEBSTER

Rank and organization: Sergeant First Class, United States Army, Battery A, 2nd Battalion, 320th Artillery, 101st Airborne Infantry Division, (Airmobile). *Place and date:* Tam Ky, Republic of Vietnam, 15 October 1967. *Entered service at:* Columbia, S.C. *Date and place of birth:* July 15, 1933, Winnsboro, S.C. *Citation:* Sergeant First Class Webster Anderson (then Staff Sergeant), distinguished himself by conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity in action while

serving as Chief of Section in Battery A, 2nd Battalion, 320th Artillery, 101st Airborne Infantry Division (Airmobile) against a hostile force near Tam Ky, Republic of Vietnam. During the early morning hours on 15 October 1967, Battery A's defensive position was attacked by a determined North Vietnamese Army Infantry unit supported by heavy mortar, recoilless rifle, rocket propelled grenade and automatic weapon fire. The initial enemy onslaught breached the battery defensive perimeter. Sergeant Anderson, with complete disregard for his personal safety, mounted the exposed parapet of his howitzer position and became the mainstay of the defense of the battery position. Sergeant Anderson directed devastating direct howitzer fire on the assaulting enemy while providing rifle and grenade defensive fire against enemy soldiers attempting to overrun his gun section position. While protecting his crew and directing their fire against the enemy from his exposed position. Two enemy grenades exploded at his feet knocking him down and severely wounding him in the legs. Despite the excruciating pain and though not able to stand, Sergeant Anderson valorously propped himself on the parapet and continued to direct howitzer fire upon the closing enemy and to encourage his men to fight on. Seeing an enemy grenade land within the gun pit near a wounded member of his gun crew, Sergeant Anderson heedless of his own safety, seized the grenade and attempted to throw it over the parapet to save his men. As the grenade was thrown from the position it exploded and Sergeant Anderson was again greviously wounded. Although only partially conscious and severely wounded, Sergeant Anderson refused medical evacuation and continued to encourage his men in the defense of the position. Sergeant Anderson by his inspirational leadership, professionalism, devotion to duty and complete disregard for his own welfare was able to maintain the defense of his section position and to defeat a determined attack. Sergeant Anderson's conspicuous gallantry and extraordinary heroism at the risk of his own life above and beyond the call of duty are in the highest traditions of the military service and reflect great credit upon himself, his unit, and the United States Army.

*ASHLEY, EUGENE, JR.

Rank and organization: Sergeant First Class, United States Army, Company C, 5th Special Forces Group (Airborne), 1st Special Forces. *Place and date:* Near Lang Vei, Republic of Vietnam, 6 & 7 February 1968. *Entered service at:* New York, N.Y. *Date and place of birth:* October 12, 1931, Wilmington, N.C. *Citation:* Sergeant First Class Eugene Ashley, Jr., distinguished himself by conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity while serving with Detachment A–101, Company C, 5th Special Forces Group (Airborne), 1st Special Forces, near Lang Vei Special Forces Camp in the Republic of Vietnam. On 6th and 7th February 1968, Sergeant Ashley was the Senior Special Forces Advisor of a hastily organized assault force whose mission was to rescue entrapped United States Special Forces Advisors at Camp Lang Vei. During the initial attack on the Special Forces camp by North Vietnamese Army Forces, Sergeant Ashley supported the camp with high explosive and illumination mortar rounds. When communications were lost with the main camp, he assumed the additional responsibility of directing air strikes and artillery support. Sergeant

Ashley organized and equipped a small assault force composed of local friendly personnel. During the ensuing battle, Sergeant Ashley led a total of five vigorous assaults against the enemy, continously exposing himself to a voluminous hail of enemy grenades, machinegun and automatic weapons fire. Throughout these assaults, he was plagued by numerous boobytrapped satchel charges in all bunkers on his avenue of approach. During his fifth and final assault, he adjusted air strikes nearly on top of his assault element, forcing the enemy to withdraw and resulting in friendly control of the summit of the hill. While exposing himself to intense enemy fire, he was seriously wounded by machinegun fire but continued his mission without regard for his personal safety. After the fifth assault he lost consciousness and was carried from the summit by his comrades only to suffer a fatal wound when an enemy artillery round landed in the area. Sergeant Ashley displayed extraordinary heroism in risking his life in an attempt to save the lives of his entrapped comrades and commanding officer. His total disregard for his own personal safety while exposed to enemy observation and automatic weapons fire was an inspiration to all men committed to the assault. The resolute valor with which he led five gallant charges placed critical diversionary pressure on the attacking enemy and his valiant efforts carved a channel in the overpowering enemy forces and weapons positions through which the survivors of Camp Lang Vei eventually escaped to freedom. Sergeant Ashley's conspicuous gallantry at the cost of his own life was in the highest traditions of the military service, and reflects great credit upon himself, his unit, and the United States Army.

*AUSTIN, OSCAR P.

Rank and organization: Private First Class, United States Marine Corps, Company E, 2nd Battalion, 7th Marines, 1st Marine Division (Rein), FMF. *Place and date:* West of DaNang, Republic of Vietnam, 23 February 1969. *Entered service at:* Phoenix, Ariz. *Date and place of birth:* January 15, 1948, Nacogdoches, Tex. *Citation:* For conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity at the risk of his life above and beyond the call of duty while serving as an Assistant Machine Gunner with Company E, 2nd Battalion, 7th Marines, 1st Marine Division in connection with operations against enemy forces in the Republic of Vietnam. During the early morning hours of 23 February 1969, Private First Class Austin's observation post was subjected to a fierce ground attack by a large North Vietnamese Army force supported by a heavy volume of handgrenades, satchel charges, and small arms fire. Observing that one of his wounded companions had fallen unconscious in a position dangerously exposed to the hostile fire, Private First Class Austin unhesitatingly left the relative security of his fighting hole and, with complete disregard for his own safety, raced across the fire-swept terrain to assist the Marine to a covered location. As he neared the casualty, he observed an enemy grenade land nearby and, reacting instantly, leaped between the injured Marine and the lethal object, absorbing the effects of its detonation. As he ignored his painful injuries and turned to examine the wounded man, he saw a North Vietnamese Army soldier aiming a weapon at his unconscious companion. With full knowledge of the probable consequences and thinking only to protect the Marine, Private First Class Austin resolutely

threw himself between the casualty and the hostile soldier, and, in doing, was mortally wounded. Private First Class Austin's indomitable courage, inspiring initiative and selfless devotion to duty upheld the highest traditions of the Marine Corps and the United States Naval Service. He gallantly gave his life for his country.

BACA, JOHN P.

Rank and organization: Sergeant United States Army, Company D, 1st Battalion, 12th Calvary, 1st Calvary Division. *Place and date:* Phuoc Long Province, Republic of Vietnam, 10 February 1970. *Entered service at:* Fort Ord, Calif. *Date and place of birth:* January 10, 1949, Providence, R.I. *Citation:* For conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity in action at the risk of his life above and beyond the call of duty. Specialist Four John P. Baca, D Company, 1st Battalion, 12th Calvary, 1st Calvary Division, distinguished himself on February 10, 1970 while serving on a recoilless rifle team during a night ambush mission in Phuoc Long Province in the Republic of Vietnam. A platoon from his company was sent to investigate the detonation of an automatic ambush device forward of his unit's main position and soon came under intense enemy fire from concealed positions along the trail. Hearing the heavy firing from the platoon position and realizing that his recoilless rifle team could assist the members of the beseiged patrol, Specialist Baca led his team through the hail of enemy fire to a firing position within the patrol's defensive perimeter. As they prepared to engage the enemy, a fragmentation grenade was thrown into the midst of the patrol. Fully aware of the danger to his comrades, Specialist Baca unhesitatingly, and with complete disregard for his own safety, covered the grenade with his steel helmet and fell on it as the grenade exploded, thereby absorbing the lethal fragments and concussion with his body. His gallant action and total disregard for his own personal well-being directly saved eight men from certain serious injury or death. The extraordinary courage and selflessness displayed by Specialist Baca, at the risk of his life, are in the highest traditions of the military service and reflect great credit on him, his unit, and the United States Army.

BACON, NICKY DANIEL

Rank and organization: Staff Sergeant, United States Army, Company B, 4th Battalion, 21st Infantry, Americal Division. *Place and date:* West of Tam Ky, Republic of Vietnam, 26 August 1968. *Entered service at:* Phoenix, Ariz. *Date and place of birth:* November 25, 1945, Caraway, Ark. *Citation:* For conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity in action at the risk of his life above and beyond the call of duty. Staff Sergeant Nicky D. Bacon distinguished himself by conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity while serving as a squad leader with the 1st Platoon, Company B, 4th Battalion, 21st Infantry, Americal Division during an operation west of Tam Ky, Republic of Vietnam, on 26 August 1968. When Company B came under fire from an enemy bunker line to the front, Sergeant Bacon quickly organized his men and led them forward in an assault. He advanced on a hostile bunker and destroyed it with grenades. As he did so, several fellow soldiers, including the 1st Platoon Leader, were struck by machinegun fire and fell wounded in an exposed position forward of the rest of the platoon. Sergeant Bacon immediately assumed command of the platoon

and assaulted the hostile gun position, finally killing the enemy gun crew in a singlehanded effort. When the 3rd Platoon moved to Sergeant Bacon's location, its leader was also wounded. Without hesitation Sergeant Bacon took charge of the additional platoon and continued the fight. In the ensuing action he personally killed four more enemy soldiers and silenced an antitank weapon. Under his leadership and example, the members of both platoons accepted his authority without question. Continuing to ignore the intense hostile fire, he climbed up on the exposed deck of a tank and directed fire into the enemy position while several wounded men were evacuated. As a result of Sergeant Bacon's extraordinary efforts, his company was able to move forward, eliminate the enemy positions, and rescue the men trapped to the front. Sergeant Bacon's conspicuous gallantry at the risk of his own life was in the highest traditions of the military service and reflects great credit upon himself, his unit, and the United States Army.

BAKER, JOHN F., JR.

Rank and organization: Sergeant (then Private First Class), United States Army, Company A, 2nd Battalion, 27th Infantry, 25th Infantry Division. *Place and date:* Republic of Vietnam, 5 November 1966. *Entered service at:* Fort Polk, La. *Date and place of birth:* October 30, 1945, Davenport, Iowa. *Citation:* For conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity in action at the risk of his life above and beyond the call of duty. En route to assist another unit that was engaged with the enemy, Company A came under intense enemy fire and the lead man was killed instantly. Sergeant Baker immediately moved to the head of the column and together with another soldier knocked out two enemy bunkers. When his comrade was mortally wounded, Sergeant Baker, spotting four Viet Cong snipers, killed all of them, evacuated the fallen soldier and returned to lead repeated assaults against the enemy positions, killing several more Viet Cong. Moving to attack two additional enemy bunkers, he and another soldier drew intense enemy fire and Sergeant Baker was blown from his feet by an enemy grenade. He quickly recovered and singlehandedly destroyed one bunker before the other soldier was wounded. Seizing his fallen comrade's machinegun, Sergeant Baker charged through the deadly fusillade to silence the other bunker. He evacuated his comrade, replenished his ammunition and returned to the forefront to brave the enemy fire and continue the fight. When the forward element was ordered to withdraw, he carried one wounded man to the rear. As he returned to evacuate another soldier, he was taken under fire by snipers, but raced beyond the friendly troops to attack and kill the snipers. After evacuating the wounded man, he returned to cover the deployment of the unit. His ammunition now exhausted, he dragged two more of his fallen comrades to the rear. Sergeant Baker's selfless heroism, indomitable fighting spirit, and extraordinary gallantry were directly responsible for saving the lives of several of his comrades, and inflicting serious damage on the enemy. His acts were in keeping with the highest traditions of the United States Army and reflect great credit upon himself and the Armed Forces of his country.

BALLARD, DONALD E.

Rank and organization: Hospital Corpsman Third Class, United States Navy, Company M, 3rd Battalion, 4th Marines, 3rd Marine Division. *Place and date:* Quang Tri Province, Republic of Vietnam, 16 May 1968. *Entered service at:* Kansas City, Mo. *Date and place of birth:* December 5, 1945, Kansas City, Mo. *Citation:* For conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity at the risk of his life and beyond the call of duty on 16 May 1968 while serving as a Corpsman with Company M, 3rd Battalion, 4th Marines, 3rd Marine Division in connection with operations against enemy aggressor forces in the Republic of Vietnam. During the afternoon hours, Company M was moving to join the remainder of the 3rd Battalion in Quang Tri Province. After treating and evacuating two heat casualties, Petty Officer Ballard was returning to his platoon from the evacuation landing zone when the company was ambushed by a North Vietnamese Army unit employing automatic weapons and mortars, and sustained numerous casualties. Observing a wounded Marine, Petty Officer Ballard unhesitatingly moved across the fire-swept terrain to the injured man and swiftly rendered medical assistance to his comrade. Petty Officer Ballard then directed four Marines to carry the casualty to a position of relative safety. As the four men prepared to move the wounded Marine, an enemy soldier suddenly left his concealed position and, after hurling a hand-grenade which landed near the casualty, commenced firing upon the small group of men. Instantly shouting a warning to the Marines, Petty Officer Ballard fearlessly threw himself upon the lethal explosive device to protect his comrades from the deadly blast. When the grenade failed to detonate, he calmly arose from his dangerous position and resolutely continued his determined efforts in treating other Marine casualties. Petty Officer Ballard's heroic actions and selfless concern for the welfare of his companions served to inspire all who observed him and prevented possible injury or death to his fellow Marines. His courage, daring initiative, and unwavering devotion to duty in the face of extreme personal danger, sustain and enhance the finest traditions of the United States Naval Service.

*BARKER, JEDH COLBY

Rank and organization: Lance Corporal, United States Marine Corps, Company F, 2nd Battalion, 4th Marines, 3rd Marine Division (Rein), FMF. *Place and date:* Near Con Thein, Republic of Vietnam, 21 September 1967. *Entered service at:* New York, N.Y. *Date and place of birth:* June 20, 1945, Franklin, N.H. *Citation:* For conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity at the risk of his life above and beyond the call of duty while serving as a machine gunner with Company F, 2nd Battalion, 4th Marines, 3rd Marine Division, in the Republic of Vietnam on 21 September 1967. During a reconnaissance operation near Con Thien, Corporal Barker's squad was suddenly hit by enemy sniper fire. The squad immediately deployed to a combat formation and advanced to a strongly fortified enemy position, when it was again struck by small arms and automatic weapons fire, sustaining numerous casualties. Although wounded by the initial burst of fire, Corporal Barker boldly remained in the open, delivering a devastating volume of accurate fire on the numerically superior force. The enemy was intent upon annihilating the small Marine force and, realizing that Corporal

Barker was a threat to their position, directed the preponderance of their fire on his position. He was again wounded, this time in the right hand, which prevented him from operating his vitally needed machinegun. Suddenly, and without warning, an enemy grenade landed in the midst of the few surviving Marines. Unhesitatingly and with complete disregard for his own personal safety, Corporal Barker threw himself upon the deadly grenade, absorbing with his own body the full and tremendous force of the explosion. In a final act of bravery, he crawled to the side of a wounded comrade and administered first aid before succumbing to his grevious wounds. His bold initiative, intrepid fighting spirit and unwavering devotion to duty in the face of almost certain death undoubtedly saved his comrades from further injury or possible death and reflected great credit upon himself, the Marine Corps, and the United States Naval Service. He gallantly gave his life for his country.

*BARNES, JOHN ANDREW III

Rank and organization: Private First Class, United States Army, Company C, 1st Battalion, 503rd Infantry, 173rd Airborne Brigade. *Place and date:* Dak To, Republic of Vietnam, 12 November 1967. *Entered service at:* Boston, Mass. *Date and place of birth:* April 16, 1945, Boston, Mass. *Citation:* For conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity in action at the risk of his life above and beyond the call of duty. Private First Class John A. Barnes III distinguished himself by exceptional heroism on 12 November 1967, while engaged in combat against hostile forces in Dak To, Republic of Vietnam. Private Barnes was serving as a grenadier when his unit was attacked by a North Vietnamese force, estimated to be a battalion. Upon seeing the crew of a machinegun team killed, Private Barnes, without hesitation, dashed through the bullet swept area, manned the machinegun, and killed nine enemy as they assaulted his position. While pausing just long enough to retrieve more ammunition, Private Barnes observed an enemy grenade thrown into the midst of some severely wounded personnel close to his position. Realizing that the grenade could further injure or kill the majority of the wounded personnel, he sacrificed his own life by throwing himself directly onto the handgrenade as it exploded. Through his indomitable courage, complete disregard for his own safety, and profound concern for his fellow soldiers, he averted a probable loss of life and injury to the wounded members of his unit. Private Barnes' conspicuous gallantry, extraordinary heroism, and intrepidity at the cost of his own life, above and beyond the call of duty, are in the highest traditions of military service and reflect great credit upon himself, his unit, and the United States Army.

BARNUM, HARVEY C., JR.

Rank and organization: Captain, United States Marine Corps, Company H, 2nd Battalion, 9th Marines, 3rd Marine Division (Reinforced). *Place and date:* Ky Phu in Quang Tin Province, Republic of Vietnam, 18 December 1965. *Entered service at:* Cheshire, Conn. *Date and place of birth:* July 21, 1940, Waterbury, Conn. *Citation:* For conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity at the risk of his life above and beyond the call of duty. When the company was suddenly pinned down by a hail of extremely accurate enemy fire and was quickly separated from the remainder of the battalion by over five hundred meters of open

and fire-swept ground, and casualties mounted rapidly. Lieutenant Barnum quickly made a hazardous reconnaissance of the area, seeking targets for his artillery. Finding the rifle company commander mortally wounded and the radio operator killed, he, with complete disregard for his own safety, gave aid to the dying commander, then removed the radio from the dead operator and strapped it to himself. He immediately assumed command of the rifle company, and moving at once into the midst of the heavy fire, rallying and giving encouragement to all units, reorganized them to replace the loss of key personnel and led their attack on enemy positions from which deadly fire continued to come. His sound and swift decisions and his obvious calm served to stabilize the badly decimated units and his gallant example as he stood exposed repeatedly to point out targets served as an inspiration to all. Provided with two armed helicopters, he moved fearlessly through enemy fire to control the air attack against the firmly entrenched enemy while skillfully directing one platoon in a successful counterattack on the key enemy positions. Having thus cleared a small area, he requested and directed the landing of two transport helicopters for the evacuation of the dead and wounded. He then assisted in the mopping up and final seizure of the battalion's objective. His gallant initiative and heroic conduct reflected great credit upon himself and were in keeping with the highest traditions of the Marine Corps and the United States Naval Service.

*BELCHER, TED

Rank and organization: Sergeant, United States Army, Company C, 1st Battalion, 14th Infantry, 25th Infantry Division. *Place and date:* Plei Djerang, Republic of Vietnam, 19 November 1966. *Entered service at:* Huntington, W. Va. *Date and place of birth:* July 21, 1924, Accoville, W. Va. *Citation:* Distinguishing himself by conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity at the risk of his life. Sergeant Belcher's unit was engaged in a search and destroy mission with Company B, 1st Battalion, 14th Infantry, the Battalion Reconnaissance Platoon and a Special Forces Company of Civilian Irregular Defense Group Personnel. As a squad leader of the 2nd Platoon of Company C, Sergeant Belcher was leading his men when they encountered a bunker complex. The Reconnaissance Platoon, located a few hundred meters northwest of Company C, received a heavy volume of fire from well camouflaged snipers. As the 2nd Platoon moved forward to assist the unit under attack, Sergeant Belcher and his squad, advancing only a short distance through the dense jungle terrain, met heavy and accurate automatic weapons and sniper fire. Sergeant Belcher and his squad were momentarily stopped by the deadly volume of enemy fire. He quickly gave the order to return fire and resume the advance toward the enemy. As he moved up with his men, a handgrenade landed in the midst of the sergeant's squad. Instantly realizing the immediate danger to his men, Sergeant Belcher, unhesitatingly and with complete disregard for his own safety, lunged forward, covering the grenade with his body. Absorbing the grenade blast at the cost of his life, he saved his comrades from becoming casualties. Sergeant Belcher's conspicuous gallantry, his profound concern for his fellow soldiers, and his intrepidity at the risk of his life above and beyond the call of

duty are in keeping with the highest traditions of the United States Army and reflect credit upon himself and the Armed Forces of his country.

*BELLRICHARD, LESLIE ALLEN

Rank and organization: Private First Class, United States Army, Company C, 1st Battalion, 8th Infantry. *Place and date:* Kontum Province, Republic of Vietnam, 20 May 1967. *Entered service at:* Oakland, Calif. *Date and place of birth:* December 4, 1941, Janesville, Wis. *Citation:* For conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity in action at the risk of his life above and beyond the call of duty. Acting as a Fire Team Leader with Company C, 1st Battalion, 8th Infantry, during combat operations in Kontum Province, Republic of Vietnam, on 20 May 1967, Private Bellrichard was with four fellow soldiers in a foxhole on their unit's perimeter when the position came under a massive enemy attack. Following a thirty-minute mortar barrage, the enemy launched a strong ground assault. Private Bellrichard rose in face of a group of charging enemy soldiers and threw handgrenades into their midst, eliminating several of the foe and forcing the remainder to withdraw. Failing in their initial attack, the enemy repeated the mortar and rocket bombardment of the friendly perimeter, then once again charged against the defenders in a concerted effort to overrun the position. Private Bellrichard resumed throwing handgrenades at the onrushing attackers. As he was about to hurl a grenade, a mortar round exploded just in front of his position, knocking him into the foxhole and causing him to lose his grip on the already armed grenade. Recovering instantly, Private Bellrichard recognized the threat to the lives of his four comrades and threw himself upon the grenade, shielding his companions from the blast that followed. Although severely wounded, Private Bellrichard struggled into an upright position in the foxhole and fired his rifle at the enemy until he succumbed to his wounds. His selfless heroism contributed greatly to the successful defense of the position, and he was directly responsible for saving the lives of several of his comrades. His acts are in keeping with the highest traditions of the military service and reflect great credit upon himself and the United States Army.

*BENNETT, THOMAS W.

Rank and organization: Corporal, United States Army, 2nd Platoon, Company B, 1st Battalion, 14th Infantry. *Place and date:* Chu Pa Region, Pleiku Province, Republic of Vietnam, 9–11 February 1969. *Entered service at:* Fairmont, W. Va. *Date and place of birth:* April 7, 1947, Morgantown, W. Va. *Citation:* For conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity in action at the risk of his life above and beyond the call of duty: Corporal Thomas W. Bennett distinguished himself during the period 9 to 11 February 1969 while serving as a platoon medical aidman with the 2nd Platoon, Company B, 1st Battalion, 14th Infantry during a reconnaissance-in-force mission in the Chu Pa region, Pleiku Province, Republic of Vietnam. On 9 February the platoon was moving to assist the 1st Platoon of Company D which had run into a North Vietnamese ambush when it became heavily engaged by the intense small arms, automatic weapons, mortar and rocket fire from a well fortified and numerically superior enemy unit. In the initial barrage of fire, three of the point members of the platoon fell

wounded. Corporal Bennett, with complete disregard for his own safety, ran through the heavy fire to his fallen comrades, administered life-saving first aid under fire and then made repeated trips carrying the wounded men to positions of relative safety from which they would be medically evacuated from the battle position. Corporal Bennett repeatedly braved the intense enemy fire, moving across open areas to give aid and comfort to his wounded comrades. He valiantly exposed himself to the heavy fire in order to retrieve the bodies of several fallen personnel. Throughout the night and following day, Corporal Bennett moved from position to position treating and comforting the several personnel who had suffered shrapnel and gunshot wounds. On 11 February, Company B again moved in an assault on the well fortified enemy positions and became heavily engaged with the numerically superior enemy force. Five members of the company fell wounded in the initial assault. Corporal Bennett ran to their aid without regard to the heavy fire. He treated one wounded comrade and began running towards another seriously wounded man. Although the wounded man was located forward of the company position covered by heavy enemy grazing fire and Corporal Bennett was warned that it was impossible to reach the location, he leaped forward with complete disregard for his own safety to save his comrade's life. In attempting to save his fellow soldier, he was mortally wounded. Corporal Bennett's conspicuous gallantry, undaunted concern for his comrades and intrepidity at the cost of his own life above and beyond the call of duty are in keeping with the highest traditions of the military service and reflect great credit of himself, his unit, and the United States Army.

*BLANCHFIELD, MICHAEL R.

Rank and organization: Specialist 4, United States Army, Company A, 4th Battalion, 503rd Infantry, 173rd Airborne Brigade. *Place and date:* Binh Dinh Province, Republic of Vietnam, 3 July 1969. *Entered service at:* Chicago, Ill. *Date and place of birth:* January 4, 1950, Minneapolis, Minn. *Citation:* For conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity in action at the risk of his life above and beyond the call of duty. Specialist Michael R. Blanchfield distinguished himself on 3 July 1969 while serving as a rifleman in Company A, 4th Battalion, 503rd Infantry, 173rd Airborne Brigade, on a combat patrol in Binh Dinh Province, Republic of Vietnam. The patrol surrounded a group of houses to search for suspects. During the search of one of the huts, a man suddenly ran out toward a nearby tree line. Specialist Blanchfield, who was on guard outside the hut, saw the man, shouted for him to halt, and began firing at him as the man ignored the warning and continued to run. The suspect suddenly threw a grenade toward the hut and its occupants. Although the exploding grenade severely wounded Specialist Blanchfield and several others, he regained his feet to continue the pursuit of the enemy. The fleeing enemy threw a second grenade which landed near Specialist Blanchfield and several members of his patrol. Instantly realizing the danger, he shouted a warning to his comrades. Specialist Blanchfield unhesitatingly and with complete disregard for his own safety, threw himself on the grenade, absorbing the full and fatal impact of the explosion. By his gallant action and self-sacrifice, he was able to save the lives and prevent injury to four members of the patrol and several Vietnamese civilians in the immediate area. Specialist Blanchfield's extraordinary courage and gallantry at the cost of his

life above and beyond the call of duty are in keeping with the highest traditions of the military service and reflect great credit upon himself, his unit, and the United States Army.

*BOBO, JOHN P.

Rank and organization: Second Lieutenant, United States Marine Corps Reserve, 3rd Battalion, 9th Marines, 3rd Marine Division (Rein) FMF. *Place and date:* Quang Tri Province, Republic of Vietnam, 30 March 1967. *Entered service at:* Buffalo, N.Y. *Date and place of birth:* February 14, 1943, Niagara Falls, N.Y. *Citation:* For conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity at the risk of his life above and beyond the call of duty. Company I was establishing night ambush sites when the command group was attacked by a reinforced North Vietnamese company supported by heavy automatic weapons and mortar fire. Lieutenant Bobo immediately organized a hasty defense and moved from position to position encouraging the outnumbered Marines despite the murderous enemy fire. Recovering a rocket launcher from among the friendly casualties, he organized a new launcher team and directed its fire into the enemy machinegun positions. When an exploding enemy mortar round severed Lieutenant Bobo's right leg below the knee, he refused to be evacuated and insisted upon being placed in a firing position to cover the movement of the command group to a better location. With a web belt around his leg serving as a tourniquet and with his leg jammed into the dirt to curtain the bleeding, he remained in this position and delivered devastating fire into the ranks of the enemy attempting to overrun the Marines, Lieutenant Bobo was mortally wounded while firing his weapon into the main-point of the enemy attack but his valiant spirit inspired his men to heroic efforts, and his tenacious stand enabled the command group to gain a protective position where it repulsed the enemy onslaught. Lieutenant Bobo's superb leadership, dauntless courage, and bold initiative reflected great credit upon himself and upheld the highest traditions of the Marine Corps and the United States Naval Service. He gallantly gave his life for his country.

BRADY, PATRICK HENRY

Rank and organization: Major, Medical Service Corps, United States Army, 54th Medical Detachment, 67th Medical Group, 44th Medical Brigade. *Place and date:* Near Chu Lai, Republic of Vietnam, 6 January 1968. *Entered service at:* Seattle, Wash. *Date and place of birth:* October 1, 1936, Philip, S. Dak. *Citation:* For conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity in action at the risk of his life above and beyond the call of duty. Major Patrick H. Brady, Medical Service Corps, distinguished himself by conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity while serving with the 54th Medical Detachment, 67th Medical Group, 44th Medical Brigade in the Republic of Vietnam. On 6 January 1968 Major Brady, commanding a UH–1H ambulance helicopter in the vicinity of Chu Lai, volunteered to rescue wounded men from a site in enemy held territory which was reported to be heavily defended and to be blanketed by fog. To reach the site he descended through heavy fog and smoke and hovered slowly along a valley trail, turning his ship sideward to blow away the fog with the backwash from his rotor blades. Despite the unchallenged, close-range enemy fire, he found the dangerously small site, where he successfully

landed and evacuated two badly wounded South Vietnamese soldiers. He was then called to another area completely covered by dense fog where American casualties lay only 50 meters from the enemy. Two aircraft had previously been shot down and others had made unsuccessful attempts to reach this site earlier in the day. With unmatched skill and extraordinary courage, Major Brady made four flights to this embattled landing zone and successfully rescued all the wounded. On his third mission of the day Major Brady once again landed at a site surrounded by the enemy. The friendly ground force, pinned down by enemy fire, had been unable to reach and secure the landing zone. Although his aircraft had been badly damaged and his controls partially shot away during his initial entry into this area, he returned minutes later and rescued the remaining injured. Shortly thereafter, obtaining a replacement aircraft, Major Brady was requested to land in an enemy minefield where a platoon of American soldiers was trapped. A mine detonated near his helicopter, wounding two crew members and damaging his ship. In spite of this, he managed to fly six severely injured patients to medical aid. Throughout that day Major Brady utilized three helicopters to evacuate a total of fifty-one seriously wounded men, many of whom would have perished without prompt medical treatment. Major Brady's conspicuous gallantry was in the highest traditions of the military service and reflects great credit upon himself and the United States Army.

*BRUCE, DANIEL D.

Rank and organization: Private First Class, United States Marine Corps, Headquarters and Service Company, 3rd Battalion, 5th Marines, 1st Marine Division. *Place and date:* Quang Nam Province, Republic of Vietnam, 1 March 1969. *Entered service at:* Chicago, Ill. *Date and place of birth:* May 18, 1950, Michigan City, Ind. *Citation:* For conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity at the risk of his life above and beyond the call of duty while serving as a Mortar Man with Headquarters and Service Company, 3rd Battalion, 5th Marines, 1st Marine Division, against the enemy in the Republic of Vietnam. Early on the morning of 1 March 1969, Private First Class Bruce was on watch in his night defensive position at Fire Support Base Tomahawk in Quang Nam Province when he heard movements ahead of him. An enemy explosive charge was thrown toward his position and he reacted instantly, catching the device and shouting to alert his companions. Realizing the danger to the adjacent position with its two occupants, Private First Class Bruce held the device to his body and attempted to carry it from the vicinity of the entrenched Marines. As he moved away, the charge detonated and he absorbed the full force of the explosion. Private First Class Bruce's indomitable courage, inspiring valor and selfless devotion to duty saved the lives of three of his fellow Marines and upheld the highest traditions of the Marine Corps and the United States Naval Service. He gallantry gave his life for his country.

*BRYANT, WILLIAM MAUD

Rank and organization: Sergeant First Class, United States Army, Company A, 5th Special Forces Group, 1st Special Forces. *Place and date:* Long Khanh Province, Republic of Vietnam, 24 March 1969. *Entered service at:* Detroit, Mich. *Date and place of birth:* February

16, 1933, Cochran, Ga. *Citation:* For conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity in action at the risk of his life above and beyond the call of duty. Sergeant First Class William M. Bryant, assigned to Company A, 5th Special Forces Group, 1st Special Forces, distinguished himself on 24 March 1969 while serving as Commanding Officer of Civilian Irregular Defense Group Company 321, 2nd Battalion, 3rd Mobile Strike Force Command, during combat operations in Long Khanh Province, Republic of Vietnam. The battalion came under heavy fire and became surrounded by the elements of three enemy regiments. Sergeant Bryant displayed extraordinary heroism throughout the succeeding 34 hours of incessant attack as he moved throughout the company position heedless of the intense hostile fire while establishing and improving the defensive perimeter, directing fire during critical phases of the battle, distributing ammunition, assisting the wounded, and providing the leadership and inspirational example of courage to his men. When a helicopter drop of ammunition was made to resupply the beleaguered force, Sergeant Bryant with complete disregard for his own safety ran through the heavy enemy fire to retrieve the scattered ammunition boxes and distributed needed ammunition to his men. During a lull in the intense fighting, Sergeant Bryant led a patrol outside the perimeter to obtain information of the enemy. The patrol came under intense automatic weapons fire and was pinned down. Sergeant Bryant singlehandedly repulsed one enemy attack on his small force and by his heroic action inspired his men to fight off other assaults. Seeing a wounded enemy soldier some distance from the patrol location, Sergeant Bryant crawled forward alone under heavy fire to retrieve the soldier for intelligence purposes. Finding that the enemy soldier had expired, Sergeant Bryant crawled back to his patrol and led his men back to the company position where he again took command of the defense. As the siege continued, Sergeant Bryant organized and led a patrol in a daring attempt to break through the enemy encirclement. The patrol had advanced some two hundred meters by heavy fighting when it was pinned down by the intense automatic weapons fire from heavily fortified bunkers and Sergeant Bryant was severely wounded. Despite his wounds he rallied his men, called for helicopter gunship support, and directed heavy suppressive fire upon the enemy positions. Following the last gunship attack, Sergeant Bryant fearlessly charged an enemy automatic weapons position, overrunning it and singlehandedly destroying its three defenders. Inspired by his heroic example, his men renewed their attack on the entrenched enemy. While regrouping his small force for the final assault against the enemy. Sergeant Bryant fell mortally wounded by an enemy rocket. Sergeant Bryant's conspicuous gallantry, selfless concern for his comrades, and intrepidity at the cost of his own life above and beyond the call of duty are in keeping with the highest traditions of the military service and reflect great credit upon himself, his unit, and the United States Army.

BUCHA, PAUL WILLIAM

Rank and organization: Captain, United States Army, Company D, 3rd Battalion, (Airborne), 187th Infantry, 3rd Brigade, 101st Airborne Division. *Place and date:* Binh Duong Province, Republic of Vietnam, 16–19 March 1968. *Entered service at:* U.S. Military Academy, West Point, N.Y. *Date and place of birth:* August 1, 1943, Wash-

ington, D.C. *Citation:* For conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity in action at the risk of his life above and beyond the call of duty. Captain Bucha distinguished himself during the period 16–19 March 1968 while serving as Commanding Officer, Company D, 3rd Battalion (Airborne), 187th Infantry, 3rd Brigade, 101st Airborne Division on a reconnaissance-in-force mission against enemy forces near Phuoc Vinh, in Binh Duong Province, Republic of Vietnam. The company was inserted by helicopter into the suspected enemy stronghold to locate and destroy the enemy. During this period Captain Bucha aggressively and courageously led his men in the destruction of enemy fortifications and base areas and eliminated scattered resistance impeding the advance of the company. On 18 March while advancing to contact, the lead elements of the company became engaged by the heavy automatic weapon, heavy machinegun, rocket propelled grenade, claymore mine and small arms fire of an estimated battalion-size force. Captain Bucha, with complete disregard for his own safety, moved to the threatened area to direct the defense and ordered reinforcements to the aid of the lead element. Seeing that his men were pinned down by heavy machinegun fire from a concealed bunker located some forty meters to the front of the positions, Captain Bucha crawled through the hail of fire to singlehandedly destroy the bunker with grenades. During this heroic action Captain Bucha received a painful shrapnel wound. Returning to the perimeter, he observed that his unit could not hold its positions and repel the human wave assaults launched by the determined enemy. Captain Bucha ordered the withdrawal of the unit elements and covered the withdrawal to positions of a company perimeter from which he could direct fires upon the charging enemy. When one friendly element retrieving casualties was ambushed and cut off from the perimeter, Captain Bucha ordered them to feign death and he directed artillery fires around them. During the night Captain Bucha moved throughout the position, distributing ammunition, providing encouragement and insuring the integrity of the defense. He directed artillery, helicopter gunship and Air Force gunship fires on the enemy strong points and attacking forces, marking the positions with smoke grenades. Using flashlights in complete view of enemy snipers, he directed the medical evacuation of three air-ambulance loads of seriously wounded personnel and the helicopter supply of his company. At daybreak Captain Bucha led a rescue party to recover the dead and wounded members of the ambushed element. During the period of intensive combat, Captain Bucha, by his extraordinary heroism, inspirational example, outstanding leadership and professional competence, led his company in the decimation of a superior enemy force which left one hundred and fifty-six dead on the battlefield. By his conspicuous gallantry at the risk of his own life in the highest traditions of the military service, Captain Bucha has reflected great credit on himself, his unit, and the United States Army.

*BUKER, BRIAN L.

Rank and organization: Sergeant, United States Army, Detachment B–55, 5th Special Forces Group, 1st Special Forces. *Place and date:* Chau Doc Province, Republic of Vietnam, 5 April 1970. *Entered service at:* Bangor, Maine. *Date and place of birth:* November 3, 1949, Benton, Maine. *Citation:* For conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity in action at the risk of life above and beyond the call of duty. Sergeant

Brian L. Buker, Detachment B–55, 5th Special Forces Group, 1st Special Forces, distinguished himself on April 5, 1970 while serving as a platoon advisor of a Vietnamese mobile Strike Force Company during an offensive mission in Chau Doc Province, Republic of Vietnam. Sergeant Buker personally led the platoon, cleared a strategically located well-guarded pass, and established the first foothold at the top of what had been an impenetrable mountain fortress. When the platoon came under the intense fire from a determined enemy located in two heavily fortified bunkers, and realizing that withdrawal would result in heavy casualties, Sergeant Buker unhesitatingly, and with complete disregard for his personal safety, charged through the hail of enemy fire and destroyed the first bunker with handgrenades. While reorganizing his men for the attack on the second bunker, Sergeant Buker was seriously wounded. Despite his wounds and the deadly enemy fire, he crawled forward and destroyed the second bunker. Sergeant Buker refused medical attention and was reorganizing his men to continue the attack when he was mortally wounded. As a direct result of his heroic actions, many casualties were averted, and the assault of the enemy position was successful. Sergeant Buker's conspicuous gallantry and extraordinary heroism at the cost of his life are in the highest traditions of the military service and reflect great credit on him, his unit, and the United States Army.

*BURKE, ROBERT C.

Rank and organization: Private First Class, United States Marine Corps, Company I, 3rd Battalion, 27th Marines, 1st Maine Division (Rein), FMF. *Place and date:* Southern Quang Nam Province, Republic of Vietnam, 17 May 1968. *Entered service at:* Chicago, Ill. *Date and place of birth:* November 7, 1949, Monticello, Ill. *Citation:* For conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity at the risk of his life above and beyond the call of duty for service as a Machine Gunner with Company I, 3rd Battalion, 27th Marines, 1st Marine Division in the Republic of Vietnam on 17 May 1968. While on Operation ALLEN BROOK, Company I was approaching a dry river bed with a heavily wooded treeline that borders the hamlet of Le Nam (1), when they suddenly came under intense mortar, rocket propelled grenade, automatic weapons and small arms fire from a large, well concealed enemy force which halted the company's advance and wounded several marines. Realizing that key points of resistance had to be eliminated to allow the units to advance and casualties to be evacuated, Private Burke, without hesitation, seized his machinegun and launched a series of one-man assaults against the fortified emplacements. As he aggressively maneuvered to the edge of the steep river bank, he delivered accurate suppressive fire upon several enemy bunkers, which enabled his comrades to advance and move the wounded marines to positions of relative safety. As he continued his combative actions, he located an opposing automatic weapons emplacement and poured intense fire into the position, killing three North Vietnamese soldiers as they attempted to flee. Private Burke then fearlessly moved from one position to another, quelling the hostile fire until his weapon malfunctioned. Obtaining a casualty's rifle and handgrenades, he advanced further into the midst of the enemy fire in an assault against another pocket of resistance, killing two more of the enemy. Observing that a fellow

Marine had cleared his malfunctioning machinegun he grasped his weapon and moved into a dangerously exposed area and saturated the hostile treeline until he fell mortally wounded. Private Burke's gallant actions upheld the highest traditions of the Marine Corps and the United States Naval Service. He gallantly gave his life for his country.

*CAPODANNO, VINCENT R.

Rank and organization: Lieutenant, Chaplain Corps, United States Navy, 3rd Battalion, 5th Marines, 1st Marine Division (Rein) FMF. *Place and date:* Quang Tin Province, Republic of Vietnam, 4 September 1967. *Entered service at:* Staten Island, N.Y. *Date and place of birth:* February 13, 1929, Richmond County, N.Y. *Citation*: For conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity at the risk of his life above and beyond the call of duty as Chaplain of the 3rd Battalion, 5th Marines, 1st Marine Division (Rein), FMF, in connection with operations against enemy forces in Quang Tin Province, Republic of Vietnam on 4 September 1967. In response to reports that the 2nd Platoon of M Company was in danger of being overrun by a massed enemy assaulting force, Lieutenant Capodanno left the relative safety of the Company Command Post and ran through an open area raked with fire, directly to the beleaguered platoon. Disregarding the intense enemy small arms, automatic weapons, and mortar fire, he moved about the battlefield administering last rites to the dying and giving medical aid to the wounded. When an exploding mortar round inflicted painful multiple wounds to his arms and legs, and severed a portion of his right hand, he steadfastly refused all medical aid. Instead, he directed the corpsmen to help their wounded comrades and, with calm vigor, continued to move about the battlefield as he provided encouragement by voice and example to the valiant Marines. Upon encountering a wounded corpsman in the direct line of fire of an enemy machine gunner positioned approximately fifteen yards away, Lieutenant Capodanno rushed forward in a daring attempt to aid and assist the mortally wounded corpsman. At that instant, only inches from his goal, he was struck down by a burst of machinegun fire. By his heroic conduct on the battlefield, and his inspiring example, Lieutenant Capodanno upheld the finest traditions of the United States Naval Service. He gallantly gave his life in the cause of freedom.

*CARON, WAYNE MAURICE

Rank and organization: Hospital Corpsman Third Class, United States Navy, Headquarters and Service Company, 3rd Battalion, 7th Marine, 1st Marine Division (Rein), FMF. *Place and date:* Quang Nam Province, Republic of Vietnam, 28 July 1968. *Entered service at:* Boston, Mass. *Date and place of birth:* November 2, 1946 Middleboro, Mass. *Citation:* For conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity at the risk of his life above and beyond the call of duty on 28 July 1968 while serving as Platoon Corpsman with Company K, 3rd Battalion, 7th Marines, 1st Marine Division, during combat operations against enemy forces in the Republic of Vietnam. While on a sweep through an open rice field in Quang Nam Province, Petty Officer Caron's unit started receiving enemy small-arms fire. Upon seeing two Marine casualties fall, he immediately ran forward to render first aid, but

found that they were dead. At this time, the platoon was taken under intense small-arms and automatic-weapons fire, sustaining additional casualties. As he moved to the aid of his wounded comrades, Petty Officer Caron was hit in the arm by enemy fire. Although knocked to the ground, he regained his feet and continued to the injured Marines. He rendered medical assistance to the first Marine he reached, who was grievously wounded, and undoubtedly was instrumental in saving the man's life. Petty Officer Caron then ran toward the second wounded Marine, but was again hit by enemy fire, this time in the leg. Nonetheless, he crawled the remaining distance and provided medical aid for this severely wounded man. Petty Officer Caron started to make his way to yet another injured comrade, when he was again struck by enemy small-arms fire. Courageously and with unbelievable determination, Petty Officer Caron continued his attempt to reach the third Marine until he himself was killed by an enemy rocket round. His inspiring valor, steadfast determination. and selfless dedication in the face of extreme danger, sustain and enhance the finest traditions of the United States Naval Service.

*CARTER, BRUCE W.

Rank and organization: Private First Class, United States Marine Corps, Company H, 2nd Battalion, 3rd Marines, 3rd Marine Division (Rein), FMF. *Place and date:* Quang Tri Province, Republic of Vietnam, 7 August 1969. *Entered service at:* Jacksonville, Fla. *Date and place of birth:* May 7, 1950, Schenectady, N.Y. *Citation:* For conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity at the risk of his life above and beyond the call of duty while serving as Grenadier with Company H, 2nd Battalion, 3rd Marines, 3rd Marine Division in connection with combat operations against the enemy in the Republic of Vietnam. On 7 August 1969, Private First Class Carter's unit was maneuvering against the enemy during Operation IDAHO CANYON and came under a heavy volume of fire from a numerically superior hostile force. The lead element soon became separated from the main body of the squad by a brush fire. Private First Class Carter and his fellow Marines were pinned down by vicious crossfire when, with complete disregard for his own safety, he stood in full view of the North Vietnamese Army soldiers to deliver a devastating volume of fire at their positions. The accuracy and aggressiveness of his attack caused several enemy casualties and forced the remainder of the soldiers to retreat from the immediate area. Shouting directions to the Marines around him, Private First Class Carter then commenced leading them from the path of the rapidly approaching brush fire when he observed a hostile grenade land between him and his companions. Fully aware of the probable consequences of his action but determined to protect the men following him, he unhesitatingly threw himself over the grenade, absorbing the full effects of its detonation with his own body. Private First Class Carter's indomitable courage, inspiring initiative, and selfless devotion to duty upheld the highest traditions of the Marine Corps and of the United States Naval Service. He gallantly gave his life in the service of his country.

CLAUSEN, RAYMOND M.

Rank and organization: Private First Class, United States Marine Corps, Marine Medium Helicopter Squadron 263, Marine Aircraft Group 16, 1st Marine Aircraft Wing. *Place and date:* Republic of Vietnam, 31 January 1970. *Entered service at:* New Orleans, La. *Date and place of birth:* October 14, 1947, New Orleans, La. *Citation:* For conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity at the risk of his life above and beyond the call of duty while serving with Marine Medium Helicopter Squadron 263, Marine Aircraft Group 16, 1st Marine Aircraft Wing, during operations against enemy forces in the Republic of Vietnam on 31 January 1970. Participating in a helicopter rescue mission to extract elements of a platoon which had inadvertently entered a minefield while attacking enemy positions, Private First Class Clausen skillfully guided the helicopter pilot to a landing in an area cleared by one of several mine explosions. With eleven Marines wounded, one dead, and the remaining eight Marines holding their positions for fear of detonating other mines, Private First Class Clausen quickly leaped from the helicopter and, in the face of enemy fire, moved across the extremely hazardous, mine-laden area to assist in carrying casualties to the waiting helicopter and in placing them aboard. Despite the ever-present threat of further mine explosions, he continued his valiant efforts, leaving the comparatively safe area of the helicopter on six separate occasions to carry out his rescue efforts. On one occasion while he was carrying one of the wounded, another mine detonated, killing a corpsman and wounding three other men. Only when he was certain that all Marines were safely aboard did he signal the pilot to lift the helicopter. By the courageous, determined and inspiring efforts in the face of the utmost danger, Private First Class Clausen upheld the highest traditions of the Marine Corps and of the United States Naval Service.

*COKER, RONALD L.

Rank and organization: Private First Class, United States Marine Corps, Company M, 3rd Battalion, 3rd Marine Division (Rein), FMF. *Place and date:* Quang Tri Province, Republic of Vietnam, 24 March 1969. *Entered service at:* Denver, Colo. *Date and place of birth:* August 9, 1947, Alliance, Nebr. *Citation:* For conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity at the risk of his life above and beyond the call of duty while serving as a Rifleman with Company M, 3rd Battalion, 3rd Marines, 3rd Marine Division in action against enemy forces in the Republic of Vietnam. On 24 March 1969, while serving as Point Man for the 2nd Platoon, Private First Class Coker was leading his patrol when he encountered five enemy soldiers on a narrow jungle trail. Private First Class Coker's squad aggressively pursued them to a cave. As the squad neared the cave, it came under intense hostile fire, seriously wounding one Marine and forcing the others to take cover. Observing the wounded man lying exposed to continuous enemy fire, Private First Class Coker disregarded his own safety and moved across the fire-swept terrain toward his companion. Although wounded by enemy small arms fire, he continued to crawl across the hazardous area and skillfully threw a hand grenade into the enemy positions, suppressing the hostile fire sufficiently to enable him to reach the wounded man. As he began to drag his injured comrade towards safety, a grenade landed on the wounded Marine. Unhesitatingly,

Private First Class Coker grasped it with both hands and turned away from his wounded companion, but before he could dispose of the grenade it exploded. Severely wounded, but undaunted, he refused to abandon his comrade. As he moved toward friendly lines, two more enemy grenades exploded near him, inflicting still further injuries. Concerned only for the safety of his comrade, Private First Class Coker, with supreme effort continued to crawl and pull the wounded Marine with him. His heroic deeds inspired his fellow Marines to such aggressive action that the enemy fire was suppressed sufficiently to enable others to reach him and carry him to a relatively safe area where he succumbed to his extensive wounds. Private First Class Coker's indomitable courage, inspiring initiative and selfless devotion to duty upheld the highest traditions of the Marine Corps and of the United States Naval Service. He gallantly gave his life for his country.

*CONNOR, PETER S.

Rank and organization: Staff Sergeant, United States Marine Corps, Company F, 2nd Battalion, 3rd Marines, 1st Marine Division (Reinforced), Fleet Marine Force, *Place and date:* Quang Ngai Province, Republic of Vietnam, 25 February 1966. *Entered service at:* South Orange, N.J. *Date and place of birth:* September 4, 1932, Orange, N.J. *Citation:* For conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity in action against enemy Viet Cong forces at the risk of his life above and beyond the call of duty. Leading his platoon on a search and destroy operation in an area made particularly hazardous by extensive cave and tunnel complexes, Sergeant Connor maneuvered his unit aggressively forward under intermittent enemy small-arms fire. Exhibiting particular alertness and keen observation, he spotted an enemy spider hole emplacement approximately fifteen meters to his front. He pulled the pin from a fragmentation grenade intending to charge the hole boldly and drop the missile into its depths. Upon pulling the pin he realized that the firing mechanism was faulty, and that even as he held the safety device firmly in place, the fuze charge was already activated. With only precious seconds to decide, he further realized that he could not cover the distance to the small opening of the spider hole in sufficient time, and that to hurl the deadly bomb in any direction would result in death or injury to some of his comrades tactically deployed near him. Manifesting extraordinary gallantry and with utter disregard for his personal safety, he chose to hold the grenade against his own body in order to absorb the terrific explosion and spare his comrades. His act of extreme valor and selflessness in the face of virtually certain death, although leaving him mortally wounded, spared many of his fellow Marines from death or injury. His gallant action in giving his life in the cause of freedom reflects the highest credit upon the Marine Corps and the Armed Forces of the United States.

*CREEK, THOMAS E.

Rank and organization: Lance Corporal, United States Marine Corps, Company I, 3rd Battalion, 9th Marines, 3rd Marine Division (Rein), FMF. *Place and date:* Near Cam Lo, Republic of Vietnam, 13 February 1969. *Entered service at:* San Diego, Calif. *Date and place of birth:* April 7, 1950, Joplin, Mo. *Citation:* For conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity at the risk of his life above and beyond the call of duty

while serving as a Rifleman with Company I, 3rd Battalion, 9th Marines, 3rd Marine Division in action against enemy forces in the Republic of Vietnam. On 13 February 1969, Lance Corporal Creek's squad was providing security for a convoy moving to resupply the Vandegrift Command Base when an enemy command detonated mine destroyed one of the vehicles and halted the convoy near the Cam Lo Resettlement Village. Almost immediately, the Marines came under a heavy volume of hostile mortar fire followed by intense small arms fire from a well-concealed enemy force. As his squad deployed to engage the enemy, Lance Corporal Creek quickly moved to a fighting position and aggressively engaged in the fire fight. Observing a position from which he could more effectively deliver fire against the hostile force, he completely disregarded his own safety as he fearlessly dashed across the fire-swept terrain and was seriously wounded by enemy fire. At the same time, an enemy grenade was thrown into the gully where he had fallen, landing between him and several companions. Fully realizing the inevitable results of his action, Lance Corporal Creek rolled on the grenade and absorbed the full force of the explosion with his own body, thereby saving the lives of five of his fellow Marines. As a result of his heroic action, his men were inspired to such aggressive action that the enemy was defeated and the convoy was able to continue its vital mission. Lance Corporal Creek's indomitable courage, inspired the Marine Corps and the United States Naval Service. He gallantly gave his life for his country.

*CRESCENZ, MICHAEL J.

Rank and organization: Corporal, United States Army, Company A, 4th Battalion, 31st Infantry, 196th Infantry Brigade, Americal Division. *Place and date:* Hiep Duc Valley area, Republic of Vietnam, 20 November 1968. *Entered service at:* Philadelphia, Pa. *Date and place of birth:* January 14, 1949, Philadelphia, Pa. *Citation:* Corporal Michael J. Crescenz distinguished himself by conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity in action on 20 November 1968, while serving as a rifleman with Company A, 4th Battalion, 31st Infantry, 196th Infantry Brigade, Americal Division in the Hiep Duc Valley area of the Republic of Vietnam. On this morning his unit engaged a large, well-entrenched force of the North Vietnamese Army whose initial burst of fire pinned down the lead squad and killed the two point men, halting the advance of Company A. Immediately, Corporal Crescenz left the relative safety of his own position, seized a nearby machinegun and, with complete disregard for his own safety, charged 100 meters up a slope toward the enemy's bunkers which he effectively silenced, killing the two occupants of each. Undaunted by the withering machinegun fire around him, Corporal Crescenz courageously moved forward toward a third bunker which he also succeeded in silencing, killing two more of the enemy and momentarily clearing the route of advance for his comrades. Suddenly, intense machinegun fire erupted from an unseen, camouflaged bunker. Realizing the danger to his fellow soldiers, Corporal Crescenz disregarded the barrage of hostile fire directed at him and daringly advanced toward the position. Assaulting with his machinegun, Corporal Crescenz was within 5 meters of the bunker when he was mortally wounded by the fire from the enemy machinegun. As a direct result of his heroic actions, his company was able to maneuver freely with minimal danger

and to complete its mission, defeating the enemy. Corporal Crescenz's conspicuous gallantry and extraordinary heroism at the cost of his own life above and beyond the call of duty are in the highest traditions of the military service and reflect great credit on himself, his unit, and the United States Army.

*CUTINHA, NICHOLAS J.

Rank and organization: Specialist 4, United States Army, Company C, 4th Battalion, 9th Infantry Regiment, 25th Infantry Division. *Place and date:* Gia Dinh, Republic of Vietnam, 2 March 1968. *Entered service at:* Coral Gables, Fla. *Date and place of birth:* January 13, 1945, Fernandina Beach, Fla. *Citation:* For conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity in action at the risk of his life above and beyond the call of duty. On 2 March 1968 while serving as a machine gunner with Company C, 4th Battalion, 9th Infantry Regiment, 25th Infantry Division in the Republic of Vietnam, Specialist Cutinha accompanied his unit on a combat mission near Gia Dinh. Suddenly his company came under small arms, automatic weapons, mortar and rocket propelled grenade fire from a battalion size enemy unit. During the initial hostile attack, communication with the battalion was lost and the company commander and numerous members of the company became casualties. When Specialist Cutinha observed that his company was pinned down and disorganized, he moved to the front with complete disregard for his own safety, firing his machinegun at the charging enemy. As he moved forward he drew fire on his own position and was seriously wounded in the leg. As the hostile fire intensified and half of the company was killed or wounded, Specialist Cutinha assumed command of all the survivors in his area and initiated a withdrawal while providing covering fire for the evacuation of the wounded. He killed several enemy but sustained another leg wound when his machinegun was destroyed by incoming rounds. Undaunted, he crawled through a hail of enemy fire to an operable machinegun in order to continue the defense of his injured comrades who were being administered medical treatment. Specialist Cutinha maintained this position, refused assistance, and provided defensive fire for his comrades until he fell mortally wounded. He was solely responsible for killing fifteen enemy soldiers while saving the lives of at least nine members of his own unit. Specialist Cutinha's conspicuous gallantry and extraordinary heroism were in keeping with the highest traditions of the military service and reflect great credit upon himself, his unit, and the United States Army.

*DAVIS, RODNEY MAXWELL

Rank and organization: Sergeant, United States Marine Corps, Company B, 1st Battalion, 5th Marine, 1st Marine Division. *Place and date:* Quang Nam Province, Republic of Vietnam, 6 September 1967. *Entered service at:* Macon, Ga. *Date and place of birth:* April 7, 1942, Macon, Ga. *Citation:* For conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity at the risk of his life above and beyond the call of duty while serving as the right guide of the 2nd Platoon, Company B, 1st Battalion, 5th Marines, 1st Marine Division, in action against enemy forces in Quang Nam Province, Republic of Vietnam, on 6 September 1967. Elements of the 2nd Platoon were pinned down by a numerically superior force of attacking North Vietnamese Army Regulars. Remnants of the pla-

toon were located in a trench line where Sergeant Davis was directing the fire of his men in an attempt to repel the enemy attack. Disregarding the enemy handgrenades and high volume of small arms and mortar fire, Sergeant Davis moved from man to man shouting words of encouragement to each of them while firing and throwing grenades at the onrushing enemy. When an enemy grenade landed in the trench in the midst of his men, Sergeant Davis, realizing the gravity of the situation, and in a final valiant act of complete self-sacrifice, instantly threw himself upon the grenade, absorbing with his own body the full and terrific force of the explosion. Through his extraordinary initiative and inspiring valor in the fact of almost certain death, Sergeant Davis saved his comrades from injury and possible loss of life, enabled his platoon to hold its vital position, and upheld the highest traditions of the Marine Corps and the United States Naval Service. He gallantly gave his life for his country.

DAVIS, SAMMY L.

Rank and organization: Sergeant, United States Army, Battery C, 2nd Battalion, 4th Artillery, 9th Infantry Division. *Place and date:* West of Cai Lay, Republic of Vietnam, 18 November 1967. *Entered service at:* Indianapolis, Ind. *Date and place of birth:* November 1, 1946, Dayton, Ohio. *Citation:* For conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity in action at the risk of his life and beyond the call of duty. Sergeant Sammy L. Davis (then Private First Class) distinguished himself during the early morning hours of 18 November 1967 while serving as a cannoneer with Battery C, 2nd Battalion, 4th Artillery, 9th Infantry Division, at a remote fire support base west of Cai Lay, Republic of Vietnam. At approximately 0200 hours, the fire support base was under heavy enemy mortar attack. Simultaneously, an estimated reinforced Viet Cong battalion launched a fierce ground assault upon the fire support base. The attacking enemy drove to within twenty-five meters of the friendly positions. Only a river separated the Viet Cong from the fire support base. Detecting a nearby enemy position, Sergeant Davis seized a machinegun and provided covering fire for his gun crew, as they attempted to bring direct artillery fire on the enemy. Despite his efforts, an enemy recoilless rifle round scored a direct hit upon the artillery piece. The resultant blast hurled the gun crew from their weapon and blew Sergeant Davis into a foxhole. He struggled to his feet and returned to the howitzer, which was burning furiously. Ignoring repeated warnings to seek cover, Sergeant Davis rammed a shell into the gun. Disregarding a withering hail of enemy fire directed against his position, he aimed and fired the howitzer which rolled backward, knocking Sergeant Davis violently to the ground. Undaunted, he returned to the weapon to fire again when an enemy mortar round exploded within twenty meters of his position, injuring him painfully. Nevertheless, Sergeant Davis loaded the artillery piece, aimed and fired. Again he was knocked down by the recoil. In complete disregard for his own safety, Sergeant Davis loaded and fired three more shells into the enemy. Disregarding his extensive injuries and his inability to swim, Sergeant Davis picked up an air mattress and struck out across the deep river to rescue three wounded comrades on the far side. Upon reaching the three wounded men, he stood upright and fired into the dense vegetation to prevent the Viet Cong from advancing. While the most seriously wounded soldier was helped across the

river, Sergeant Davis protected the two remaining casualties until he could pull them across the river to the fire support base. Though suffering from painful wounds, he refused medical attention, joining another howitzer crew which fired at the large Viet Cong force until it broke contact and fled. Sergeant Davis' conspicuous gallantry, extraordinary heroism, and intrepidity at the risk of his own life, above and beyond the call of duty, are in keeping with the highest traditions of the military service and reflect great credit upon himself and the United States Army.

*DE LA GARZA, EMILIO A., JR.

Rank and organization: Lance Corporal, United States Marine Corps, Company E, 2nd Battalion, 1st Marines, 1st Marine Division. *Place and date:* Near Da Nang, Republic of Vietnam, 11 April 1970. *Entered service at:* Chicago, Ill. *Date and place of birth:* June 23, 1949, East Chicago, Ind. *Citation:* For conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity at the risk of his life above and beyond the call of duty while serving as a machine gunner with Company E, 2nd Battalion, 1st Marines, 1st Marine Division, in the Republic of Vietnam on April 11, 1970. Returning with his squad from a night ambush operation, Lance Corporal De La Garza joined his platoon commander and another Marine in searching for two enemy soldiers who had been observed fleeing for cover toward a small pond. Moments later, he located one of the enemy soldiers hiding among the reeds and brush. As the three Marines attempted to remove the resisting soldier from the pond, Lance Corporal De La Garza observed him pull the pin on a grenade. Shouting a warning, Lance Corporal De La Garza placed himself between the other two Marines and the ensuing blast from the grenade, thereby saving the lives of his comrades at the sacrifice of his own. By his prompt and decisive action, and his great personal valor in the face of almost certain death, Lance Corporal De La Garza upheld and further enhanced the finest traditions of the Marine Corps and the United States Naval Service.

DETHLEFSEN, MERLYN HANS

Rank and organization: Major (then Captain), United States Air Force. *Place and date:* In the air over North Vietnam, 10 March 1967. *Entered service at:* Royal, Iowa. *Date and place of birth:* June 29, 1934, Greenville, Iowa. *Citation:* On March 10, 1967, Major Dethlefsen (then Captain) was one of a flight of F–105 aircraft engaged in a fire suppression mission designed to destroy a key antiaircraft defensive complex containing surface-to-air-missiles (SAM), an exceptionally heavy concentration of antiaircraft artillery, and other automatic weapons. The defensive network was situated to dominate the approach and provide protection to an important North Vietnam industrial center that was scheduled to be attacked by fighter bombers immediately after the strike by Major Dethlefsen's flight. In the initial attack on the defensive complex the lead aircraft was crippled, and Major Dethlefsen's aircraft was extensively damaged by the intense enemy fire. Realizing that the success of the impending fighter bomber attack on the center now depended on his ability to effectively suppress the defensive fire, Major Dethlefsen ignored the enemy's overwhelming firepower and the damage to his aircraft and pressed his attack. Despite a continuing hail of antiaircraft fire, deadly surface-to-air mis-

siles, and counterattacks by MIG interceptors, Major Dethlefsen flew repeated close range strikes to silence the enemy defensive positions with bombs and cannon fire. His action in rendering ineffective the defensive SAM and antiaircraft artillery sites enabled the ensuing fighter bombers to strike successfully the important industrial target without loss or damage to their aircraft, thereby appreciably reducing the enemy's ability to provide essential war material. Major Dethlefsen's conspicuous gallantry, consummate skill and selfless dedication to this significant mission were in keeping with the highest traditions of the United States Air Force and reflect great credit upon himself and the Armed Forces of his country.

*DEVORE, EDWARD A., JR.

Rank and organization: Specialist 4, United States Army, Company B, 4th Battalion, 39th Infantry, 9th Infantry Division. *Place and date:* Near Saigon, Republic of Vietnam, 17 March 1968. *Entered service at:* Los Angeles, Calif. *Date and place of birth:* June 15, 1947, Torrance, Calif. *Citation:* For conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity in action at the risk of his life above and beyond the call of duty. Specialist Edward A. DeVore, Jr., distinguished himself by exceptionally valorous actions on the afternoon of 17 March 1968, while serving as a machine gunner with Company B, 4th Battalion, 39th Infantry, 9th Infantry Division, on a reconnaissance in force mission approximately 5 kilometers south of Saigon, Republic of Vietnam. Specialist DeVore's platoon, the company's lead element, abruptly came under intense fire from automatic weapons, claymore mines, rockets, and grenades from well concealed bunkers in a nipa palm swamp. One man was killed and three wounded about 20 meters from the bunker complex. Specialist DeVore raced through a hail of fire to provide a base of fire with his machinegun, enabling the point element to move the wounded back to friendly lines. After supporting artillery, gunships and airstrikes had been employed on the enemy positions, a squad was sent forward to retrieve their fallen comrade. Intense enemy frontal and enfilading automatic weapons fire pinned down this element in the kill zone. With complete disregard for his own personal safety, Specialist DeVore assaulted the enemy positions. Hit in the shoulder and knocked down about 35 meters short of his objectives, Specialist DeVore, ignoring his pain and the warnings of his fellow soldiers, jumped to his feet and continued his assault under intense hostile fire. Although mortally wounded during this advance, he continued to place highly accurate suppressive fire upon the entrenched insurgents. By drawing the enemy fire upon himself, Specialist DeVore enabled the trapped squad to rejoin the platoon in safety. Specialist DeVore's extraordinary heroism and devotion to duty in close combat were in keeping with the highest traditions of the military service and reflect great credit upon himself, the 39th Infantry, and the United States Army.

*DICKEY, DOUGLAS E.

Rank and organization: Private First Class, United States Marine Corps, Company C, 1st Battalion, 4th Marines, 9th Marine Amphibious Brigade, 3rd Marine Division (Rein). *Place and date:* Republic of Vietnam, 26 March 1967. *Entered service at:* Cincinnati, Ohio. *Date and place of birth:* December 24, 1946, Greenville, Darke, Ohio, *Cita-*

tion: For conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity at the risk of his life above and beyond the call of duty. While participating in Operation BEACON HILL 1, the 2nd Platoon was engaged in a fierce battle with the Viet Cong at close range in dense jungle foliage. Private First Class Dickey had come forward to replace a radio operator who had been wounded in this intense action and was being treated by a medical corpsman. Suddenly an enemy grenade landed in the midst of a group of Marines, which included the wounded radio operator who was immobilized. Fully realizing the inevitable result of his actions, Private First Class Dickey, in a final valiant act, quickly and unhesitatingly threw himself upon the deadly grenade, absorbing with his own body the full and complete force of the explosion. Private First Class Dickey's personal heroism, extraordinary valor and selfless courage saved a number of his comrades from certain injury and possible death at the cost of his own life. His actions reflected great credit upon himself, the Marine Corps and the United States Naval Service. He gallantly gave his life for his country.

DIX, DREW DENNIS

Rank and organization: Staff Sergeant, United States Army, U.S. Senior Advisor Group, IV Corps, Military Assistance Command. *Place and date:* Chau Doc Province, Republic of Vietnam, 31 January and 1 February 1968. *Entered service at:* Denver, Colo. *Date and place of birth:* December 14, 1944, West Point, N.Y. *Citation:* For conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity in action at the risk of his life above and beyond the call of duty. Staff Sergeant Drew D. Dix distinguished himself by exceptional heroism on 31 January and 1 February 1968 while serving as a unit advisor in Chau Phu, Chau Doc Province, Republic of Vietnam. Two heavily armed Viet Cong battalions attacked the Province capital city of Chau Phu on 31 January 1968, resulting in the complete breakdown and fragmentation of the defenses of the city. Sergeant Dix, with a patrol of Vietnamese soldiers, was recalled to assist in the defense of Chau Phu. Learning that a nurse was trapped in a house near the center of the city, Sergeant Dix organized a relief force, successfully rescued the nurse, and returned her to the safety of the Tactical Operations Center. Being informed of other trapped civilians within the city, Sergeant Dix voluntarily led another force to rescue eight civilian employees located in a building which was under heavy mortar and small-arms fire. Sergeant Dix then returned to the center of the city. Upon approaching a building, he was subjected to intense automatic rifle and machinegun fire upon from an unknown number of Viet Cong. He personally assaulted the building, killing six Viet Cong, and rescuing two Filipinos. The following day Sergeant Dix, still on his own volition, assembled a 20-man force and though under intense enemy fire cleared the Viet Cong out of the hotel, theater, and other adjacent buildings within the city. During this portion of the attack, Army Republic of Vienam soldiers, inspired by the heroism and success of Sergeant Dix, rallied and commenced firing upon the Viet Cong. Sergeant Dix captured 20 prisoners, including a high ranking Viet Cong official. He then attacked enemy troops who had entered the residence of the Deputy Province Chief and was successful in rescuing the official's wife and children. Sergeant Dix's personal heroic actions resulted in 14 confirmed Viet Cong killed in

action and possibly 25 more, the capture of 20 prisoners, 15 weapons, and the rescue of the 14 United States and free world civilians. The heroism of Sergeant Dix was in the highest tradition and reflects great credit upon the United States Army.

*DOANE, STEPHEN HOLDEN

Rank and organization: First Lieutenant, United States Army, Company B, 1st Battalion, 5th Infantry, 25th Infantry Division. *Place and date:* Hau Nghia Province, Republic of Vietnam, 25 March 1969. *Entered service at:* Albany, N.Y. *Date and place of birth:* October 13, 1947, Beverely, Mass. *Citation:* For conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity in action at the risk of his life above and beyond the call of duty. First Lieutenant Stephen H. Doane, Infantry, Company B, 1st Battalion, 5th Infantry, 25th Infantry Division, was serving as a platoon leader in Hau Nghia Province, Republic of Vietnam, on 25 March 1969, when his company, engaged in a tactical operation, abruptly contacted an enemy force concealed in protected bunkers and trenches. Three of the leading soldiers were pinned down by enemy crossfire. One was seriously wounded. After efforts of one platoon to rescue these men had failed, it became obvious that only a small group could successfully move close enough to destroy the enemy position and rescue or relieve the trapped soldiers. Lieutenant Doane, although fully aware of the danger of such an action, crawled to the nearest enemy bunker and silenced it. He was wounded but continued to advance to a second enemy bunker. As he prepared to throw a grenade, he was again wounded. Undaunted, he deliberately pulled the pin on the grenade and lunged with it into the enemy bunker, destroying this final obstacle. Lieutenant Doane's supreme act enabled his company to rescue the trapped men without further casualties. The extraordinary courage and selflessness displayed by this officer were an inspiration to his men and are in the highest traditions of the United States Army.

DOLBY, DAVID CHARLES

Rank and organization: Sergeant (then SP4), United States Army, Company B, 1st Battalion (Airborne), 8th Cavalry, 1st Cavalry Division (Airmobile). *Place and date:* Republic of Vietnam, 21 May 1966. *Entered service at:* Philadelphia, Pa. *Date and place of birth:* May 14, 1946, Norristown, Pa. *G.O. No.:* 45, 20 October 1967. *Citation:* For conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity at the risk of life above and beyond the call of duty, when his platoon, while advancing tactically, suddenly came under intense fire from the enemy located on a ridge immediately to the front. Six members of the platoon were killed instantly and a number were wounded, including the platoon leader. Sergeant Dolby's every move brought fire from the enemy. However, aware that the platoon leader was critically wounded, and that the platoon was in a precarious situation, Sergeant Dolby moved the wounded men to safety and deployed the remainder of the platoon to engage the enemy. Subsequently, his dying platoon leader ordered Sergeant Dolby to withdraw the forward elements to rejoin the platoon. Despite the continuing intense enemy fire and with utter disregard for his own safety, Sergeant Dolby positioned able-bodied men to cover the withdrawal of the forward elements, assisted the wounded to the new position, and he, alone, attacked enemy positions until his ammunition was expended.

Replenishing his ammunition, he returned to the area of most intense action, singlehandedly killed three enemy machine gunners and neutralized the enemy fire, thus enabling friendly elements on the flank to advance on the enemy redoubt. He defied the enemy fire to personally carry a seriously wounded soldier to safety where he could be treated and, returning to the forward area, he crawled through withering fire to within fifty meters of the enemy bunkers and threw smoke grenades to mark them for air strikes. Although repeatedly under fire at close range from enemy snipers and automatic weapons, Sergeant Dolby directed artillery fire on the enemy and succeeded in silencing several enemy weapons. He remained in his exposed location until his comrades had displaced to more secure positions. His actions of unsurpassed valor during four hours of intense combat were a source of inspiration to his entire company, contributed significantly to the success of the overall assault on the enemy position, and were directly responsible for saving the lives of a number of his fellow soldiers. Sergeant Dolby's heroism was in the highest tradition of the United States Army. (This award supersedes award of the Silver Star for gallantry in action on 21 May 1966 to Sergeant Dolby as announced in General Orders Number 2839, Headquarters 1st Cavalry Division (Airmobile), APO San Francisco 96490, dated 15 August 1966.)

DONLON, ROGER HUGH C.

Rank and organization: Captain, United States Army. *Place and date:* Near Nam Dong, Republic of Vietnam, 6 July 1964. *Entered service at:* Fort Chaffee, Ark. *Date and place of birth:* January 30, 1934, Saugerties, N.Y. *G.O. No.:* 41, 17 December 1964. *Citation:* For conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity at the risk of his own life above and beyond the call of duty while defending a United States military installation against a fierce attack by hostile forces. Captain Donlon was serving as the Commanding Officer of the United States Army Special Forces Detachment A–726 at Camp Nam Dong when a reinforced Viet Cong battalion suddenly launched a full-scale, predawn attack on the Camp. During the violent battle that ensued, lasting 5 hours and resulting in heavy casualties on both sides, Captain Donlon directed the defense operations in the midst of an enemy barrage of mortar shells, falling grenades, and extremely heavy gunfire. Upon the initial onslaught, he swiftly marshaled his forces and ordered the removal of the needed ammunition from a blazing building. He then dashed through a hail of small arms and exploding handgrenades to abort a breach of the main gate. En route to this position he detected an enemy demolition team of three in the proximity of the main gate and quickly annihilated them. Although exposed to the intense grenade attack, he then succeeded in reaching a 60mm mortar position despite sustaining a severe stomach wound as he was within 5 yards of the gunpit. When he discovered that most of the men in this gunpit were also wounded, he completely disregarded his own injury, directed their withdrawal to a location 30 meters away, and again risked his own life by remaining behind and covering the movement with the utmost effectiveness. Noticing that his team sergeant was unable to evacuate the gunpit, he crawled toward him and, while dragging the fallen soldier out of the gunpit, an enemy mortar exploded and inflicted a wound in Captain Donlon's left shoulder. Although suffering from multiple wounds, he carried the abandoned 60mm

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mortar weapon to a new location 30 meters away where he found three wounded defenders. After administering first aid and encouragement to these men, he left the weapon with them, headed toward another position, and retrieved a 57mm recoilless rifle. Then with great courage and coolness under fire, he returned to the abandoned gunpit, evacuated ammunition for the two weapons and, while crawling and dragging the urgently needed ammunition, received a third wound on his leg by an enemy handgrenade. Despite his critical physical condition, he again crawled 175 meters to an 81mm mortar position and directed firing operations which protected the seriously threatened east sector of the Camp. He then moved to an eastern 60mm mortar position and upon determining that the vicious enemy assault had weakened, crawled back to the gunpit with the 60mm mortar, set it up for defensive operations, and turned it over to two defenders with minor wounds. Without hesitation, he left this sheltered position and moved from position to position around the beleaguered perimeter while hurling handgrenades at the enemy and inspiring his men to superhuman effort. As he bravely continued to move around the perimeter, a mortar shell exploded, wounding him in the face and body. As the long awaited daylight brought defeat to the enemy forces and their retreat back to the jungle leaving behind fifty four of their dead, many weapons, and grenades, Captain Donlon immediately reorganized his defenses and administered first aid to the wounded. His dynamic leadership, fortitude, and valiant efforts inspired not only the American personnel but the friendly Vietnamese defenders as well and resulted in the successful defense of the Camp. Captain Donlon's conspicuous gallantry, extraordinary heroism, and intrepidity at the risk of his own life above and beyond the call of duty are in the highest traditions of the United States Army and reflect great credit upon himself and the Armed Forces of his country.

DUNAGAN, KERN W.

Rank and organization: Major, United States Army, Company A, 1st Battalion, 46 Infantry, Americal Division. *Place and date:* Quang Tin Province, Republic of Vietnam, 13 May 1969. *Entered service at:* Los Angeles, Calif. *Date and place of birth:* February 20, 1934, Superior, Ariz. *Citation:* For conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity in action at the risk of his life above and beyond the call of duty. Major (then Captain) Kern W. Dunagan, Infantry, distinguished himself during the period May 13 and 14, 1969, while serving as Commanding Officer, Company A, 1st Battalion, 46th Infantry, Americal Division, in Quang Tin Province, Republic of Vietnam. On May 13, 1969, Major Dunagan was leading an attack to relieve pressure on the battalion's forward support base when his company came under intense fire from a well-entrenched enemy battalion. Despite continuous hostile fire from a numerically superior force, Major Dunagan repeatedly and fearlessly exposed himself in order to locate enemy positions, direct friendly supporting artillery, and position the men of his company. In the early evening, while directing an element of his unit into perimeter guard, he was seriously wounded during an enemy mortar attack, but he refused to leave the battlefield and continued to supervise the evacuation of dead and wounded and to lead his command in the difficult task of disengaging from an aggressive

enemy. In spite of painful wounds and extreme fatigue, Major Dunagan risked heavy fire on two occasions to rescue critically wounded men. He was again seriously wounded. Undaunted, he continued to display outstanding courage, professional competence, and leadership and successfully extricated his command from its untenable position on the evening of May 14. Having maneuvered his command into contact with an adjacent friendly unit, he learned that a six-man party from his company was under fire and had not reached the new perimeter. Major Dunagan unhesitatingly went back and searched for his men. Finding one soldier critically wounded, Major Dunagan, ignoring his own wounds, lifted the man to his shoulders and carried him to the comparative safety of the friendly perimeter. Before permitting himself to be evacuated, he insured all of his wounded received emergency treatment and were removed from the area. Throughout the engagement, Major Dunagan's actions gave great inspiration to his men and were directly responsible for saving the lives of many of his fellow soldiers. Major Dunagan's conspicuous gallantry, extraordinary heroism and intrepidity, above and beyond the call of duty, are in the highest traditions of the United States Army and reflect great credit on him, his unit, and the Science Scholars for 1971.

*DURHAM, HAROLD BASCOM, JR.

Rank and organization: Second Lieutenant, United States Army, Battery C, 6th Battalion, 15th Artillery, 1st Infantry Division. *Place and date:* Republic of Vietnam, 17 October 1967. *Entered service at:* Atlanta, Ga. *Date and place of birth:* October 12, 1942, Rocky Mount, N.C. *Citation:* Second Lieutenant Harold B. Durham, Jr., Artillery, distinguished himself by conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity at the cost of his life above and beyond the call of duty on 17 October 1967 while assigned to Battery C, 6th Battalion, 15th Artillery, 1st Infantry Division, the Republic of Vietnam. On this date, Lieutenant Durham was serving as a forward observer with Company D, 2nd Battalion, 28th Infantry, during a battalion reconnaissance in force mission. At approximately 1015 hours contact was made with an enemy force concealed in well camouflaged positions and fortified bunkers. Lieutenant Durham immediately moved into an exposed position to adjust the supporting artillery fire onto the insurgents. During a brief lull in the battle he administered emergency first aid to the wounded in spite of heavy enemy sniper fire directed toward him. Moments later, as enemy units assaulted friendly positions, he learned that Company A, bearing the brunt of the attack, had lost its forward observer. While he was moving to replace the wounded observer, the enemy detonated a claymore mine, severely wounding him in the head and impairing his vision. In spite of the intense pain, he continued to direct the supporting artillery fire and to employ his individual weapon in support of the hard pressed infantrymen. As the enemy pressed their attack, Lieutenant Durham called for supporting fire to be placed almost directly on his position. Twice the insurgents were driven back, leaving many dead and wounded behind. Lieutenant Durham was then taken to a secondary defensive position. Even in his extremely weakened condition, he continued to call artillery fire onto the enemy. He refused to seek cover and instead positioned himself in a small clearing which afforded a better vantage point from which to adjust the fire. Suddenly, he was severely wounded a second time by enemy

machinegun fire. As he lay on the ground near death, he saw two Viet Cong approaching, shooting the defenseless wounded men. With his last effort, Lieutenant Durham shouted a warning to a nearby soldier who immediately killed the insurgents. Lieutenant Durham died moments later, still grasping the radio handset. Lieutenant Durham's gallant actions in close combat with an enemy force are in keeping with the highest traditions of the military service and reflect great credit upon himself, his unit, and the United States Army.

*EVANS, DONALD W., JR.

Rank and organization: Specialist 4, United States Army, Company A, 2nd Battalion, 12 Infantry, 4th Infantry Division. *Place and date:* Tri Tam, Republic of Vietnam, 27 January 1967. *Entered service at:* Fort Bliss, Tex. *Date and place of birth:* July 23, 1943, Covina, Calif. *Citation:* For conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity in action at the risk of his life above and beyond the call of duty. He left his position of relative safety with his platoon which had not yet been committed to the battle to answer the calls for medical aid from the wounded men of another platoon which was heavily engaged with the enemy force. Dashing across one hundred meters of open area through a withering hail of enemy fire and exploding grenades, he administered life saving treatment to one individual and continued to expose himself to the deadly enemy fire as he moved to treat each of the other wounded men and to offer them encouragement. Realizing that the wounds of one man required immediate attention, Specialist Evans dragged the injured soldier back across the dangerous fire-swept area, to a secure position from which he could be further evacuated. Miraculously escaping the enemy fusillade, Specialist Evans returned to the forward location. As he continued the treatment of the wounded, he was struck by fragments from an enemy grenade. Despite his serious and painful injury he succeeded in evacuating another wounded comrade, rejoined his platoon as it was committed to battle, and was soon treating other wounded soldiers. As he evacuated another wounded man across the fire covered field, he was severely wounded. Continuing to refuse medical attention and ignoring advice to remain behind, he managed with his waning strength to move yet another wounded comrade across the dangerous open area to safety. Disregarding his painful wounds and seriously weakened from profuse bleeding, he continued his life saving medical aid and was killed while treating another wounded comrade. Specialist Evans' extraordinary valor, dedication and indomitable spirit saved the lives of several of his fellow soldiers, served as an inspiration to the men of his company, were instrumental in the success of their mission, and reflect great credit upon himself and the Armed Forces of his country.

*EVANS, RODNEY J.

Rank and organization: Sergeant, United States Army, Company D, 1st Battalion, 12th Cavalry, 1st Cavalry Division. *Place and date:* Tay Ninh Province, Republic of Vietnam, 18 July 1969. *Entered service at:* Montgomery, Ala. *Date and place of birth:* July 17, 1948, Chelsea, Mass. *Citation:* For conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity in action at the risk of his life above and beyond the call of duty. Sergeant Rodney J. Evans distinguished himself by extraordinary heroism on 18 July 1969 while serving as a squad leader in a reconnaissance

sweep through heavy vegetation to reconnoiter a strong enemy position. As the force approached a well-defined trail, the platoon scout warned that the trail was boobytrapped. Sergeant Evans led his squad on a route parallel to the trail. The force had started to move forward when a nearby squad was hit by the blast of a concealed mine. Looking to his right Sergeant Evans saw a second enemy device. With complete disregard for his own safety he shouted a warning to his men, dived to the ground and crawled toward the mine. Just as he reached it an enemy soldier detonated the explosive and Sergeant Evans absorbed the full impact with his body. His gallant and selfless action saved his comrades from probable death or injury and served as an inspiration to his entire unit. Sergeant Evans' conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity in action at the cost of his own life were in keeping with the highest traditions of the military service and reflect great credit upon himself, his unit, and the United States Army.

FERGUSON, FREDERICK EDGAR

Rank and organization: Chief Warrant Officer, United States Army, Company C, 227th Aviation Battalion, 1st Cavalry Division (Airmobile). *Place and date:* Hue, Republic of Vietnam, 31 January 1968. *Entered service at:* Fort Walters, Tex. *Date and place of birth:* August 18, 1939, Pilot Point, Tex. *Citation:* For conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity in action at the risk of his life above and beyond the call of duty. Chief Warrant Officer Frederick E. Ferguson, United States Army, distinguished himself by conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity while serving with Company C, 227th Aviation Battalion, 1st Cavalry Division (Airmobile) at Hue, Republic of Vietnam. On 31 January 1968, Chief Warrant Officer Ferguson, commander of a resupply helicopter, monitoring an emergency call from wounded passengers and crewmen of a downed helicopter under heavy attack within the enemy controlled city of Hue, unhesitatingly volunteered to attempt evacuation. Despite warnings from all aircraft to stay clear of the area due to heavy antiaircraft fire, Chief Warrant Officer Ferguson began a low-level flight at maximum airspeed along the Perfume River toward the tiny, isolated South Vietnamese Army compound in which the crash survivors had taken refuge. Coolly and skillfully maintaining his course in the face of intense, short range fire from enemy occupied buildings and boats, he displayed superior flying skill and tenacity of purpose by landing his aircraft in an extremely confined area in a blinding dust cloud under heavy mortar and small arms fire. Although the helicopter was severely damaged by mortar fragments during the loading of the wounded, Chief Warrant Officer Ferguson disregarded the damage and, taking off through the continuing hail of mortar fire, he flew his crippled aircraft on the return route through the rain of fire that he had experienced earlier and safely returned his wounded passengers to friendly control. Chief Warrant Officer Ferguson's extraordinary gallantry, determination and intrepidity saved the lives of five of his comrades. His actions are in the highest traditions of the military service and reflect great credit on himself and the United States Army.

*FERNANDEZ, DANIEL

Rank and organization: Specialist 4, United States Army, Company C, 1st Battalion, 5th Infantry (Mechanized), 25th Infantry Division. *Place and date:* Cu Chi, Hau Nghia Province, Republic of Vietnam, 18 February 1966. *Entered service at:* Albuquerque, N. Mex. *Date and place of birth:* June 30, 1944, Albuquerque, N. Mex. *G.O. No.:* 21, 26 April 1967. *Citation:* For conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity at the risk of his life above and beyond the call of duty. Specialist Fernandez demonstrated indomitable courage when the patrol was ambushed by a Viet Cong rifle company and driven back by the intense enemy automatic weapons fire before it could evacuate an American soldier who had been wounded in the Viet Cong attack. Specialist Fernandez, a sergeant and two other volunteers immediately fought their way through devastating fire and exploding grenades to reach the fallen soldier. Upon reaching their fallen comrade the sergeant was struck in the knee by machinegun fire and immobilized. Specialist Fernandez took charge, rallied the left flank of his patrol and began to assist in the recovery of the wounded sergeant. While first aid was being administered to the wounded man, a sudden increase in the accuracy and intensity of enemy fire forced the volunteer group to take cover. As they did, an enemy grenade landed in the midst of the group, although some men did not see it. Realizing there was no time for the wounded sergeant or the other men to protect themselves from the grenade blast. Specialist Fernandez vaulted over the wounded sergeant and threw himself on the grenade as it exploded, saving the lives of his four comrades at the sacrifice of his own. Specialist Fernandez' profound concern for his fellow soldiers, his conspicuous gallantry, and his intrepidity at the risk of his life above and beyond the call of duty are in the highest traditions of the United States Army and reflect great credit upon himself and the Armed Forces of his country.

FISHER, BERNARD FRANCIS

Rank and organization: Major, United States Air Force, 1st Air Commandos. *Place and date:* Bien Hoa and Pleiku, Vietnam, 10 March 1966. *Entered service at:* Kuna, Idaho. *Date and place of birth:* January 11, 1927, San Bernardino, Calif. *Citation:* For conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity at the risk of his life above and beyond the call of duty. On that date, the special forces camp at A Shau was under attack by 2,000 North Vietnamese Army Regulars. Hostile troops had positioned themselves between the airstrip and the camp. Other hostile troops had surrounded the camp and were continuously raking it with automatic weapons fire from the surrounding hills. The tops of the 1,500-foot hills were obscured by an 800-foot ceiling, limiting aircraft maneuverability and forcing pilots to operate within range of hostile gun positions, which often were able to fire down on the attacking aircraft. During the battle, Major Fisher observed a fellow airman crash land on the battle-torn airstrip. In the belief that the downed pilot was seriously injured and in imminent danger of capture, Major Fisher announced his intention to land on the airstrip to effect a rescue. Although aware of the extreme danger and likely failure of such an attempt, he elected to continue. Directing his own air cover, he landed his aircraft and taxied almost the full

length of the runway, which was littered with battle debris and parts of an exploded aircraft. While effecting a successful rescue of the downed pilot, heavy ground fire was observed, with nineteen bullets striking his aircraft. In the face of the withering ground fire, he applied power and gained enough speed to lift-off at the overrun of the airstrip. Major Fisher's conspicuous gallantry, his profound concern for his fellow airman, and his intrepidity at the risk of his life above and beyond the call of duty are in the highest traditions of the United States Air Force and reflect great credit upon himself and the Armed Forces of his country.

*FLEEK, CHARLES CLINTON

Rank and organization: Sergeant, United States Army, Company C, 1st Battalion, 27th Infantry, 25th Infantry Division. *Place and date:* Binh Duong Province, Republic of Vietnam, 27 May 1967. *Entered service at:* Cincinnati, Ohio. *Date and place of birth:* August 28, 1947, Petersburg, Ky. *Citation:* For conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity in action at the risk of his life above and beyond the call of duty. Sergeant Charles C. Fleek distinguished himself while serving as a squad leader in Company C, 1st Battalion, 27th Infantry, 25th Infantry Division, on 27 May 1969, during an ambush operation in Binh Duong Province, Republic of Vietnam. Sergeant Fleek's unit was deployed in ambush locations when a large enemy force approached the position. Suddenly, the leading enemy element, sensing the ambush, halted and started to withdraw. Reacting instantly, Sergeant Fleek opened fire and directed the effective fire of his men upon the numerically superior enemy force. During the fierce battle that followed, an enemy soldier threw a grenade into the squad position. Realizing that his men had not seen the grenade, Sergeant Fleek, although in a position to seek cover, shouted a warning to his comrades and threw himself onto the grenade, absorbing its blast. His gallant action undoubtedly saved the lives or prevented the injury of at least eight of his fellow soldiers. Sergeant Fleek's gallantry and willing self-sacrifice were in keeping with the highest traditions of the military service and reflect great credit on himself, his unit, and the United States Army.

FLEMING, JAMES P.

Rank and organization: Captain, United States Air Force, 20th Special Operations Squadron, Nha Trang Air Base. *Place and date:* Near Duc Co, Republic of Vietman, 26 November 1968. *Entered service at:* Pullman, Wash. *Date and place of birth:* March 12, 1943, Sedalia, Mo. *Citation:* For conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity in action at the risk of his life above and beyond the call of duty. On 26 November 1968, Captain Fleming (then First Lieutenant) distinguished himself as the Aircraft Commander of a UH–IF transport Helicopter near Duc Co, Republic of Vietnam. On that date, Captain Fleming went to the aid of a six-man Special Forces Long Range Reconnaissance Patrol that was in danger of being overrun by a large, heavily armed hostile force. Despite the knowledge that one helicopter had been downed by intense hostile fire, Captain Fleming descended, and balanced his helicopter on a river bank with the tail boom hanging over open water. The patrol could not penetrate to the landing site and he was forced to withdraw. Dangerously low on fuel,

Captain Fleming repeated his original landing maneuver. Disregarding his own safety, he remained in this exposed position. Hostile fire crashed through his windscreen as the patrol boarded his helicopter. Captain Fleming made a successful takeoff through a barrage of hostile fire and recovered safely at a forward base. Captain Fleming's conspicuous gallantry, his profound concern for his fellowmen, and his intrepidity at the risk of his life above and beyond the call of duty are in keeping with the highest traditions of the United States Air Force and reflect great credit upon himself and the Armed Forces of his country.

FOLEY, ROBERT F.

Rank and organization: Captain, United States Army, Company A, 2nd Battalion, 27th Infantry, 25th Infantry Division. *Place and date:* Near Quan Dau Tieng, Republic of Vietnam, 5 November 1966. *Entered service at:* Newton, Mass. *Date and place of birth:* May 30, 1941, Newton, Mass. *Citation:* For conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity in action at the risk of his life above and beyond the call of duty. Captain Foley's company was ordered to extricate another company of the Battalion. Moving through the dense jungle to aid the besieged unit, Company A encountered a strong enemy force occupying well concealed, defensive positions, and the company's leading element quickly sustained several casualties. Captain Foley immediately ran forward to the scene of most intense action to direct the company's efforts. Deploying one platoon on the flank, he led the other two platoons in an attack on the enemy in the face of intense fire. During this action both radio operators accompanying him were wounded. At grave risk to himself he defied the enemy's murderous fire, and helped the wounded operators to a position where they could receive medical care. As he moved forward again one of his machinegun crews was wounded. Seizing the weapon, he charged forward firing the machinegun, shouting orders and rallying his men, thus maintaining the momentum of the attack. Under increasingly heavy enemy fire he ordered his assistant to take cover and, alone, Captain Foley continued to advance firing the machinegun until the wounded had been evacuated and the attack in this area could be resumed. When movement on the other flank was halted by the enemy's fanatical defense, Captain Foley moved to personally direct this critical phase of the battle. Leading the renewed effort he was blown off his feet and wounded by an enemy grenade. Despite his painful wounds he refused medical aid and persevered in the forefront of the attack on the enemy redoubt. He led the assault on several enemy gun emplacements and, singlehandedly, destroyed three such positions. His outstanding personal leadership, under intense enemy fire during the fierce battle which lasted for several hours, inspired his men to heroic efforts and was instrumental in the ultimate success of the operation. Captain Foley's magnificent courage, selfless concern for his men and professional skill reflect the utmost credit upon himself and the United States Army.

*FOLLAND, MICHAEL FLEMING

Rank and organization: Corporal, United States Army, Company D, 2nd Battalion, 3rd Infantry, 199th Infantry Brigade. *Place and date:* Long Kahn, Providence, Republic of Vietnam, 3 July 1969.

Entered service at: Richmond, Va. *Date and place of birth:* April 15, 1949, Richmond, Va. *Citation:* For conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity in action at the risk of his life above and beyond the call of duty. Corporal Michael F. Folland distinguished himself on 3 July 1969 while serving as an ammunition bearer with the weapons platoon of Company D, 2nd Battalion, 3rd Infantry, 199th Infantry Brigade during a reconnaissance patrol mission in Long Khanh Province, Republic of Vietnam. As the patrol was moving through a dense jungle area, it was caught in an intense crossfire from heavily fortified and concealed enemy ambush positions. As the patrol reacted to neutralize the ambush, it became evident that the heavy weapons could not be used in the cramped fighting area. Corporal Folland dropped his recoilless rifle ammunition, and ran forward to join his commander in an assault on the enemy bunkers. The assaulting force moved forward until it was pinned down directly in front of the heavily fortified bunkers by machinegun fire. Corporal Folland stood up to draw enemy fire on himself and to place suppressive fire on the enemy positions while his commander attempted to destroy the machinegun positions with grenades. Before the officer could throw a grenade, an enemy grenade landed in the position. Corporal Folland alerted his comrades and his commander hurled the grenade from the position. When a second enemy grenade landed in the position, Corporal Folland again shouted a warning to his fellow soldiers. Seeing that no one could reach the grenade and realizing that it was about to explode, Corporal Folland, with complete disregard for his own safety, threw himself on the grenade. By his dauntless courage, Corporal Folland saved the lives of his comrades although he was mortally wounded by the explosion. Corporal Folland's extraordinary heroism, at the cost of his life, was in keeping with the highest traditions of the military service and reflects great credit upon himself, his unit, and the United States Army.

*FOSTER, PAUL HELLSTROM

Rank and organization: Sergeant, United States Marine Corps Reserve, 2nd Battalion, 4th Marines, 3rd Marine Division. *Place and date:* Near Con Thien, Republic of Vietnam, October 14, 1967. *Entered service at:* San Francisco, Calif. *Date and place of birth:* April 17, 1939, San Mateo, Calif. *Citation:* For conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity at the risk of his life above and beyond the call of duty while serving as an Artillery Liaison Operations Chief with the 2nd Battalion, 4th Marines, 3rd Marine Division, near Con Thien in the Republic of Vietnam. In the early morning hours of 14 October 1967, the 2nd Battalion was occupying a defensive position which protected a bridge on the road leading from Con Thien to Cam Lo. Suddenly, the Marines' position came under a heavy volume of mortar and artillery fire, followed by an aggressive enemy ground assault. In the ensuing engagement, the hostile force penetrated the perimeter and brought a heavy concentration of small arms, automatic weapons, and rocket fire to bear on the Battalion Command Post. Although his position in the Fire Support Coordination Center was dangerously exposed to enemy fire and he was wounded when an enemy handgrenade exploded near his position, Sergeant Foster resolutely continued to direct accurate mortar and artillery fire on the advancing North Vietnamese troops. As the attack continued, a handgrenade landed in the

midst of Sergeant Foster and his five companions. Realizing the danger, he shouted a warning, threw his armored vest over the grenade, and unhesitatingly placed his own body over the armored vest. When the grenade exploded, Sergeant Foster absorbed the entire blast with his own body and was mortally wounded. His heroic actions undoubtedly saved his comrades from further injury or possible death. Sergeant Foster's courage, extraordinary heroism, and unfaltering devotion to duty reflected great credit upon himself and the Marine Corps and upheld the highest traditions of the United States Naval Service. He gallantly gave his life for his country.

*FOURNET, DOUGLAS B.

Rank and organization: First Lieutenant, United States Army, Company B, 1st Battalion, 7th Cavalry, 1st Cavalry Division (Airmobile). *Place and date:* A Shau Valley, Republic of Vietnam, 4 May 1968. *Entered service at:* New Orleans, La. *Date and place of birth:* May 7, 1943, Lake Charles, La. *Citation:* For conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity in action at the risk of his life above and beyond the call of duty. First Lieutenant Douglas B. Fournet, Infantry, distinguished himself by conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity in action on 4 May 1968 while serving as rifle platoon leader of the 2nd Platoon, Company B, 1st Battalion, 7th Cavalry, 1st Cavalry Division (Airmobile) in the Republic of Vietnam. While advancing uphill against fortified enemy positions in the A Shau Valley, the platoon encountered intense sniper fire, making movement very difficult. The right flank man suddenly discovered an enemy claymore mine covering the route of advance and shouted a warning to his comrades. Realizing that the enemy would also be alerted, Lieutenant Fournet ordered his men to take cover and ran uphill toward the mine, drawing a sheath knife as he approached it. With complete disregard for his own safety and realizing the imminent danger to members of his command, he used his body as a shield in front of the mine as he attempted to slash the control wires leading from the enemy positions to the mine. As he reached for the wire the mine was detonated, killing him instantly. Five men nearest the mine were slightly wounded, but Lieutenant Fournet's heroic and unselfish act spared his men of serious injury or death. His gallantry and willing self-sacrifice are in keeping with the highest traditions of the military service and reflect great credit upon himself, his unit, and the United States Army.

*FOUS, JAMES W.

Rank and organization: Private First Class, United States Army, Company E, 4th Battalion, 47th Infantry, 9th Infantry Division. *Place and date:* Kien Hoa Province, Republic of Vietnam, 14 May 1968. *Entered service at:* Omaha, Nebr. *Date and place of birth:* October 14, 1946, Omaha, Nebr. *Citation:* For conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity in action at the risk of his life above and beyond the call of duty. Private First Class James W. Fous distinguished himself by conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity at the risk of his life above and beyond the call of duty on 14 May 1968 while serving as a rifleman with Company E, 4th Battalion, 47th Infantry, 9th Infantry Division in the Republic of Vietnam. On this date, Private Fous was participating in a reconnaissance in force mission in Kien Hoa Province when his unit formed its perimeter defense for the night. Private Fous, to-

gether with three other American soldiers, occupied a position in a thickly vegetated area facing a woodline. Private Fous detected three Viet Cong maneuvering toward his position and, after alerting the other men, directed accurate fire upon the enemy soldiers, silencing two of them. The third Viet Cong soldier managed to escape in the thick vegetation after throwing a handgrenade into Private Fous' position. Without hesitation, Private Fous shouted a warning to his comrades and leaped upon the lethal explosive, absorbing the blast with his own body to save the lives of the three men in the area at the sacrifice of his own life. Private Fous' conspicuous gallantry and extraordinary heroism at the cost of his own life were in keeping with the highest traditions of the military service and reflect great credit upon himself, his unit, and the United States Army.

FOX, WESLEY L.

Rank and organization: Captain, United States Marine Corps, Company A, 1st Battalion, 9th Marines, 3rd Marine Division. *Place and date:* Quang Tri Province, Republic of Vietnam, 22 February 1969. *Entered service at:* Leesburg, Va. *Date and place of birth:* September 30, 1931, Herndon, Va. *Citation:* For conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity at the risk of his life above and beyond the call of duty while serving as Commanding Officer of Company A, 1st Battalion, 9th Marines, 3rd Marine Division, in action against the enemy in the northern A Shau Valley Quang Tri Province, Republic of Vietnam, on 22 February 1969. Captain (then First Lieutenant) Fox's company came under intense fire from a large well concealed enemy force. Captain Fox maneuvered to a position from which he could assess the situation and confer with his platoon leaders. As they departed to execute the plan he had devised, the enemy attacked and Captain Fox was wounded along with all of the other members of the command group, except the executive officer. Captain Fox continued to direct the activity of his company. Advancing through heavy enemy fire, he personally neutralized one enemy position and calmly ordered an assault against the hostile emplacements. He then moved through the hazardous area coordinating aircraft support with the activities of his men. When his executive officer was mortally wounded, Captain Fox reorganized the company and directed the fire of his men as they hurled grenades against the enemy and drove the hostile forces into retreat. Wounded again in the final assault, Captain Fox refused medical attention, established a defensive posture, and supervised the preparation of casualties for medical evacuation. His indomitable courage, inspiring initiative, and unwavering devotion to duty in the face of grave personal danger inspired his Marines to such aggressive actions that they overcame all enemy resistance and destroyed a large bunker complex. Captain Fox's heroic actions reflect great credit upon himself and the Marine Corps, and uphold the highest traditions of the United States Naval Service.

FRITZ, HAROLD A.

Rank and organization: Captain, United States Army, Troop A, 1st Squadron, 11th Armored Cavalry Regiment. *Place and date:* Binh Long Province, Republic of Vietnam, 11 January 1969. *Entered service at:* Milwaukee, Wis. *Date and place of birth:* February 21, 1944, Chicago, Ill. *Citation:* For conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity in action at the risk of his own life above and beyond the call of duty.

Captain (then First Lieutenant) Harold A. Fritz, Armor, United States Army, distinguished himself on 11 January 1969 while serving as a platoon leader with Troop A, 1st Squadron, 11th Armored Cavalry Regiment, near Quan Loi in Binh Long Province, Republic of Vietnam. Captain Fritz was leading his seven-vehicle armored column along Highway 13 to meet and escort a truck convoy when the column suddenly came under intense crossfire from a reinforced enemy company deployed in ambush positions. In the initial attack, Captain Fritz' vehicle was hit and he was seriously wounded. Realizing that his platoon was completely surrounded, vastly outnumbered, and in danger of being overrun, Captain Fritz leaped to the top of his burning vehicle and directed the positioning of his remaining vehicles and men. With complete disregard for his own wounds and safety, he ran from vehicle to vehicle in complete view of enemy gunners in order to reposition his men, to improve the defenses, to assist the wounded, to distribute ammunition, to direct fire, and to provide encouragement to his men. When a strong enemy force assaulted the position and attempted to overrun the platoon, Captain Fritz manned a machingun and through his exemplary action inspired his men to deliver intense and deadly fire which broke the assault and routed the attackers. Moments later a second enemy force advanced to within two meters of the position and threatened to overwhelm the defenders. Captain Fritz, armed only with a pistol and bayonet, led a small group of his men in a fierce and daring charge which routed the attackers and inflicted heavy casualties. When a relief force arrived, Captain Fritz saw that it was not deploying effectively against the enemy positions, and he moved through the heavy enemy fire to direct its deployment against the hostile positions. This deployment forced the enemy to abandon the ambush site and withdraw. Despite his wounds, Captain Fritz returned to his position, assisted his men, and refused medical attention until all of his wounded comrades had been treated and evacuated. The extraordinary courage and selflessness displayed by Captain Fritz, at the repeated risk of his own life above and beyond the call of duty, were in keeping with the highest traditions of the United States Army and reflect the greatest credit upon himself, his unit, and the Armed Forces.

*GARDNER, JAMES A.

Rank and organization: First Lieutenant, United States Army, Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 1st Battalion (Airborne), 327th Infantry, 1st Brigade, 101st Airborne Division. *Place and date:* My Canh, Vietnam, 7 February 1966. *Entered service at:* Memphis, Tenn. *Date and place of birth:* February 7, 1943, Dyersburg, Tenn. *Citation:* For conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity in action at the risk of his life above and beyond the call of duty. Lieutenant Gardner's platoon was advancing to relieve a company of the 1st Battalion (Airborne), 327th Infantry, that had been pinned down for several hours by a numerically superior enemy force in the village of My Canh, Vietnam. The enemy occupied a series of strongly fortified bunker positions which were mutually supporting and expertly concealed. Approaches to the position were well covered by an integrated pattern of fire including automatic weapons, machineguns and mortars. Air strikes and artillery placed on the fortifications had little effect.

Lieutenant Gardner's platoon was to relieve the friendly company by encircling and destroying the enemy force. Even as it moved to begin the attack, the platoon was under heavy enemy fire. During the attack, the enemy fire intensified. Leading the assault and disregarding his own safety, Lieutenant Gardner charged through a withering hail of fire across an open rice paddy. On reaching the first bunker he destroyed it with a grenade and without hesitation dashed to the second bunker and eliminated it by tossing a grenade inside. Then, crawling swiftly along the dike of a rice paddy, he reached the third bunker. Before he could arm a grenade, the enemy gunner leaped forth, firing at him. Lieutenant Gardner instantly returned the fire and killed the enemy gunner at a distance of six feet. Following the seizure of the main enemy position, he reorganized the platoon to continue the attack. Advancing to the new assault position, the platoon was pinned down by an enemy machinegun emplaced in a fortified bunker. Lieutenant Gardner immediately collected several grenades and charged the enemy position, firing his rifle as he advanced to neutralize the defenders. He dropped a grenade into the bunker and vaulted beyond. As the bunker blew up, he came under fire again. Rolling into a ditch to gain cover, he moved toward the new source of fire. Nearing the position, he leaped from the ditch and advanced with a grenade in one hand and firing his rifle with the other. He was gravely wounded just before he reached the bunker, but with a last valiant effort he staggered forward and destroyed the bunker and its defenders with a grenade. Although he fell dead on the rim of the bunker, his extraordinary actions so inspired the men of his platoon that they resumed the attack and completely routed the enemy. Lieutenant Gardner's conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity, above and beyond the call of duty, were in the highest traditions of the United States Army.

*GONZALEZ, ALFREDO

Rank and organization: Sergeant, United States Marine Corps, Company A, 1st Battalion, 1st Marines, 1st Marine Division (Rein), FMF. *Place and date:* Near Thua Thien, Republic of Vietnam, February 4, 1968. *Entered service at:* San Antonio, Tex. *Date and place of birth:* May 23, 1946, Edinburg, Tex. *Citation:* For conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity at the risk of his life above and beyond the call of duty while serving as Platoon Commander, 3rd Platoon, Company A, 1st Battalion, 1st Marines, 1st Marine Division, in the Republic of Vietnam. On 31 January 1968, during the initial phase of Operation HUE CITY Sergeant Gonzalez' unit was formed as a reaction force and deployed to Hue to relieve the pressure on the beleaguered city. While moving by truck convoy along Route No. 1, near the village of Lang Van Lrong, the Marines received a heavy volume of enemy fire. Sergeant Gonzalez aggressively maneuvered the Marines in his platoon, and directed their fire until the area was cleared of snipers. Immediately after crossing a river south of Hue, the column was again hit by intense enemy fire. One of the Marines on top of a tank was wounded and fell to the ground in an exposed position. With complete disregard for his own safety, Sergeant Gonzalez ran through the fire-swept area to the assistance of his injured comrade. He lifted him up and though receiving fragmentation wounds during the rescue, he carried the wounded Marine to a covered position for treatment. Due to the in-

creased volume and accuracy of enemy fire from a fortified machinegun bunker on the side of the road, the company was temporarily halted. Realizing the gravity of the situation, Sergeant Gonzalez exposed himself to the enemy fire and moved his platoon along the east side of a bordering rice paddy to a dike directly across from the bunker. Though fully aware of the danger involved, he moved to the fire-swept road and destroyed the hostile position with handgrenades. Although seriously wounded again on 3 February, he steadfastly refused medical treatment and continued to supervise his men and lead the attack. On 4 February, the enemy had again pinned the company down, inflicting heavy casualties with automatic weapons and rocket fire. Sergeant Gonzalez, utilizing a number of light antitank assault weapons, fearlessly moved from position to position firing numerous rounds at the heavily fortified enemy emplacements. He successfully knocked out a rocket position and suppressed much of the enemy fire before falling mortally wounded. The heroism, courage, and dynamic leadership displayed by Sergeant Gonzalez reflected great credit upon himself and the Marine Corps, and were in keeping with the highest traditions of the United States Naval Service. He gallantly gave his life for his country.

*GRAHAM, JAMES A.

Rank and organization: Captain, United States Marine Corps, Company F, 2nd Battalion, 5th Marines, 1st Marine Division. *Place and date:* Republic of Vietnam, 2 June 1967. *Entered service at:* Prince Georges, Md. *Date and place of birth:* August 25, 1940, Wilkinsburg, Allegheny County, Pa. *Citation:* For conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity at the risk of his life above and beyond the call of duty. During Operation Union II, the First Battalion, Fifth Marines, consisting of Companies A and D, with Captain Graham's company attached launched an attack against an enemy occupied position, with two companies assaulting and one in reserve. Company F, a leading company, was proceeding across a clear paddy area one thousand meters wide, attacking toward the assigned objective, when it came under fire from mortars and small arms which immediately inflicted a large number of casualties. Hardest hit by the enemy fire was the 2nd platoon of Company F, which was pinned down in the open paddy area by intense fire from two concealed machineguns. Forming an assault unit from members of his small company headquarters, Captain Graham boldly led a fierce assault through the second platoon's position, forcing the enemy to abandon the first machinegun position, thereby relieving some of the pressure on his second platoon, and enabling evacuation of the wounded to a more secure area. Resolute to silence the second machinegun, which continued its devastating fire, Captain Graham's small force stood steadfast in its hard won enclave. Subsequently, during the afternoon's fierce fighting, he suffered two minor wounds while personally accounting for an estimated fifteen enemy killed. With the enemy position remaining invincible upon each attempt to withdraw to friendly lines, and although knowing that he had no chance of survival, he chose to remain with one man who could not be moved due to the seriousness of his wounds. The last radio transmission from Captain Graham reported that he was being assaulted by a force of twenty-five enemy; he died while protecting himself and the wounded man he chose not to abandon.

Captain Graham's actions throughout the day were a series of heroic achievements. His outstanding courage, superb leadership and indomitable fighting spirit undoubtedly saved the second platoon from annihilation and reflected great credit upon himself, the Marine Corps, and the United States Naval Service. He gallantly gave his life for his country.

*GRANDSTAFF, BRUCE ALAN

Rank and organization: Platoon Sergeant, United States Army, Company B, 1st Battalion, 8th Infantry. *Place and date:* Pleiku Province, Republic of Vietnam, 18 May 1967. *Entered service at:* Spokane, Wash. *Date and place of birth:* June 2, 1934, Spokane, Wash. *Citation:* For conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity in action at the risk of his life above and beyond the call of duty. Platoon Sergeant Grandstaff distinguished himself on 18 May 1967 while leading the Weapons Platoon, Company B, 1st Battalion, 8th Infantry on a reconnaissance mission near the Cambodian border in Pleiku Province, Republic of Vietnam. His platoon was advancing through intermittent enemy contact when it was struck by heavy enemy small arms and automatic weapons fire from three sides. As he established a defensive perimeter, Sergeant Grandstaff noted that several of his men had been struck down. He raced 30 meters through the intense fire to aid them but could only save one. Denied freedom to maneuver his unit by the intensity of the enemy onslaught, he adjusted artillery to within 45 meters of his position. When helicopter gunships arrived, he crawled outside the defensive position to mark the location with smoke grenades. Realizing his first marker was probably ineffective, he crawled to another location and threw his last smoke grenade but the smoke did not penetrate the jungle foliage. Seriously wounded in the leg during this effort he returned to his radio and, refusing medical aid, adjusted the artillery even closer as the enemy advanced on his position. Recognizing the need for additional firepower, he again braved the enemy fusillade, crawled to the edge of his position and fired several magazines of tracer ammunition through the jungle canopy. He succeeded in designating the location to the gunships but this action again drew the enemy fire and he was wounded in the other leg. Now enduring intense pain and bleeding profusely, he crawled to within ten meters of an enemy machinegun which had caused many casualties among his men. He destroyed the position with handgrenades but received additional wounds. Rallying his remaining men to withstand the enemy assaults, he realized his position was being overrun and asked for artillery directly on his location. He fought until mortally wounded by an enemy rocket. Although every man in the platoon was a casualty, survivors attest to the indomitable spirit and exceptional courage of this outstanding combat leader who inspired his own men to fight courageously against overwhelming odds and cost the enemy heavy casualties. Sergeant Grandstaff's conspicuous and selfless gallantry, above and beyond the call of duty, are in the highest traditions of the United States Army and reflect great credit upon himself and the Armed Forces of his country.

*GRANT, JOSEPH XAVIER

Rank and organization: Captain (then First Lieutenant), United States Army, Company A, 1st Battalion, 14th Infantry, 25th Infantry Division. *Place and date:* Republic of Vietnam, 13 November 1966.

Entered service at: Boston, Mass. *Date and place of birth:* March 28, 1940, Cambridge, Mass. *G.O.: No.* 4, 29 January 1968. *Citation:* For conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity in action at the risk of his life above and beyond the call of duty. Company A, 1st Battalion, 14th Infantry, was participating in a search and destroy operation when the leading platoon made contact with the enemy and a fierce firefight ensued. Captain (then First Lieutenant) Grant was ordered to disengage the two remaining platoons and to maneuver them to envelop and destroy the enemy. After beginning their movement, the platoons encountered intense enemy automatic weapons and mortar fire from the front and flank. Captain Grant was ordered to deploy the platoons in a defensive position. As this action was underway, the enemy attacked, using "human wave" assaults, in an attempt to literally overwhelm Captain Grant's force. In a magnificent display of courage and leadership, Captain Grant moved under intense fire along the hastily formed defensive line repositioning soldiers to fill gaps created by the mounting casualties and inspiring and directing the efforts of his men to successfully repel the determined enemy onslaught. Seeing a platoon leader wounded, Captain Grant hastened to his aid, in the face of the mass of fires of the entire enemy force, and moved him to a more secure position. During this action, Captain Grant was wounded in the shoulder. Refusing medical treatment, he returned to the forward part of the perimeter, where he continued to lead and to inspire his men by his own indomitable example. While attempting to evacuate a wounded soldier, he was pinned down by fire from an enemy machinegun. With a supply of handgrenades, he crawled forward under a withering hail of fire and knocked out the machinegun, killing the crew, after which he moved the wounded man to safety. Learning that several other wounded men were pinned down by enemy fire forward of his position, Captain Grant disregarded his painful wound and led five men across the fireswept open ground to effect a rescue. Following return of the wounded men to the perimeter, a concentration of mortar fire landed in their midst and Captain Grant was killed instantly. His heroic actions saved the lives of a number of his comrades and enabled the task force to repulse the vicious assaults and defeat the enemy. Captain Grant's actions reflect great credit upon himself and were in keeping with the finest traditions of the United States Army.

*GRAVES, TERRENCE COLLINSON

Rank and organization: Second Lieutenant, United States Marine Corps, 3rd Force Reconnaissance Company, 3rd Reconnaissance Battalion, 3rd Marine Division (Rein), FMF. *Place and date:* Quang Tri Province, Republic of Vietnam, February 16, 1968. *Entered service at:* Miami, Fla. *Date and place of birth:* July 6, 1945, Corpus Christi, Tex. *Citation:* For conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity at the risk of his life above and beyond the call of duty as a Platoon Commander with the 3rd Force Reconnaissance Company, 3rd Reconnaissance Battalion, 3rd Marine Division, in the Republic of Vietnam on 16 February 1968. While on a long-range reconnaissance mission, Lieutenant Graves' eight-man patrol observed seven enemy soldiers approaching their position. Reacting instantly, he deployed his men and directed their fire on the approaching enemy. After the fire had ceased, he and two patrol members commenced a search of the area, and suddenly

came under a heavy volume of hostile small arms and automatic weapons fire from a numerically superior enemy force. When one of his men was hit by the enemy fire, Lieutenant Graves moved through the fire-swept area to his radio and, while directing suppressive fire from his men, requested air support and adjusted a heavy volume of artillery and helicopter gunship fire upon the enemy. After attending the wounded, Lieutenant Graves, accompanied by another marine, moved from his relatively safe position to confirm the results of the earlier engagement. Observing that several of the enemy were still alive, he launched a determined assault, eliminating the remaining enemy troops. He then began moving the patrol to a landing zone for extraction, when the unit again came under intense fire which wounded two more marines and Lieutenant Graves. Refusing medical attention, he once more adjusted air strikes and artillery fire upon the enemy while directing the fire of his men. He led his men to a new landing site into which he skillfully guided the incoming aircraft and boarded his men while remaining exposed to the hostile fire. Realizing that one of the wounded had not embarked, he directed the aircraft to depart and, along with another marine, moved to the side of the casualty. Confronted with a shortage of ammunition, Lieutenant Graves utilized supporting arms and directed fire until a second helicopter arrived. At this point, the volume of enemy fire intensified, hitting the helicopter and causing it to crash shortly after liftoff. All aboard were killed. Lieutenant Graves' outstanding courage, superb leadership and indomitable fighting spirit throughout the day were in keeping with the highest traditions of the Marine Corps and the United States Naval Service. He gallantly gave his life for his country.

*GUENETTE, PETER M.

Rank and organization: Specialist 4, United States Army, Company D, 2nd Battalion (Airborne), 506th Infantry, 101st Airborne Division (Airmobile). *Place and date:* Quan Tan Uyen Province, Republic of Vietnam, 18 May 1968. *Entered service at:* Albany, N.Y. *Date and place of birth:* January 4, 1948, Troy, N.Y. *Citation:* For conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity in action at the risk of his life above and beyond the call of duty. Specialist Peter M. Guenette distinguished himself while serving as a machine gunner with Company D, 2nd Battalion (Airborne), 506th Infantry, 101st Airborne Division (Airmobile) during combat operations in Quan Tan Uyen Province, Republic of Vietnam, on 18 May 1968. While Specialist Guenette's platoon was sweeping a suspected enemy base camp, it came under light harassing fire from a well equipped and firmly entrenched squad of North Vietnamese Army regulars which was serving as a delaying force at the entrance to their base camp. As the platoon moved within ten meters of the fortified positions, the enemy fire became intense. Specialist Guenette and his assistant gunner immediately began to provide a base of suppressive fire, ceasing momentarily to allow the assistant gunner time to throw a grenade into a bunker. Seconds later, an enemy grenade was thrown to Specialist Guenette's right flank. Realizing that the grenade would kill or wound at least four men and destroy the machinegun, he shouted a warning and smothered the grenade with his body, absorbing its blast. Through his actions, he prevented loss of life or injury to at least three men and enabled his comrades to maintain their fire superiority. By his conspicuous gal-

lantry at the cost of his life in keeping with the highest traditions of the military service, Specialist Guenette has reflected great credit on himself, his unit, and the United States Army.

HAGEMEISTER, CHARLES CRIS

Rank and organization: Specialist 5 (then Specialist 4), United States Army, Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 1st Battalion, 5th Cavalry, 1st Cavalry Division (Airmobile). *Place and date:* Binh Dinh Province, Republic of Vietnam, 20 March 1967. *Entered service at:* Lincoln, Nebr. *Date and place of birth:* August 21, 1946, Lincoln, Nebr. *Citation:* For conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity in action at the risk of his life above and beyond the call of duty. While conducting combat operations against a hostile force in Binh Dinh Province, Republic of Vietnam, Specialist Hagemeister's platoon suddenly came under heavy attack from three sides by an enemy force occupying well concealed, fortified positions and supported by machineguns and mortars. Seeing two of his comrades seriously wounded in the initial action, Specialist Hagemeister unhesitatingly and with total disregard for his own safety, raced through the deadly hail of enemy fire to provide them medical aid. Upon learning that the platoon leader and several other soldiers also had been wounded, Specialist Hagemeister continued to brave the withering enemy fire and crawled forward to render lifesaving treatment and to offer words of encouragement. Attempting to evacuate the seriously wounded soldiers, Specialist Hagemeister was taken under fire at close range by an enemy sniper. Realizing that the lives of his fellow soldiers depended on his actions, Specialist Hagemeister seized a rifle from a fallen comrade, killed the sniper, three other enemy soldiers who were attempting to encircle his position and silenced an enemy machinegun that covered the area with deadly fire. Unable to remove the wounded to a less exposed location and aware of the enemy's efforts to isolate his unit, he dashed through the fusillade of fire to secure help from a nearby platoon. Returning with help, he placed men in positions to cover his advance as he moved to evacuate the wounded forward of his location. These efforts successfully completed, he then moved to the other flank and evacuated additional wounded men despite the fact that his every move drew fire from the enemy. Specialist Hagemeister's repeated heroic and selfless actions at the risk of his own life saved the lives of many of his comrades and inspired their actions in repelling the enemy assault. Specialist Hagemeister's conspicuous gallantry and indomitable courage are in the highest traditions of the United States Armed Forces and reflect great credit upon himself.

*HARTSOCK, ROBERT W.

Rank and organization: Staff Sergeant, United States Army, 44th Infantry Platoon, 3rd Brigade, 25th Infantry Division. *Place and date:* Hau Nghia, Province, Republic of Vietnam, 23 February 1969. *Entered service at:* Fairmont, W. Va. *Date and place of birth:* January 24, 1945, Cumberland, Md. *Citation:* For conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity in action at the risk of his own life above and beyond the call of duty. Staff Sergeant Robert W. Hartsock distinguished himself on 23 February 1969, by conspicuous gallantry in action while serving as section leader with the 44th Infantry Platoon, 3rd Brigade, 25th Infantry Division in Hau Nghia Province, Republic of Vietnam.

On this date, when the Dau Tieng Base Camp came under a heavy enemy rocket and mortar attack, Sergeant Hartsock and his platoon commander spotted an enemy sapper squad which had infiltrated the camp undetected. Realizing the enemy squad was heading for the brigade tactical operations center and nearby prisoner compound, they concealed themselves and, although heavily outnumbered, awaited the approach of the hostile soldiers. When the enemy was almost upon them, Sergeant Hartsock and his platoon commander opened fire on the squad. As a wounded enemy soldier fell, he managed to detonate a satchel charge he was carrying. Sergeant Hartsock, with complete disregard for his own life, threw himself on the charge and was gravely wounded. In spite of his wounds, Sergeant Hartsock crawled about 5 meters to a ditch and provided heavy suppressive fire, completely pinning down the enemy and allowing his commander to seek shelter. Sergeant Hartsock continued his deadly stream of fire until he succumbed to his wounds. Sergeant Hartsock's extraordinary heroism and profound concern for the lives of his fellow soldiers were in keeping with the highest traditions of the military service and reflect great credit on him, his unit, and the United States Army.

*HARVEY, CARMEL BERNON, JR.

Rank and organization: Specialist 4, United States Army, Company B, 1st Battalion, 5th Cavalry, 1st Cavalry Division (Airmobile). *Place and date:* Binh Dinh Province, Republic of Vietnam, 21 June 1967. *Entered service at:* Chicago, Ill. *Date and place of birth:* October 6, 1946, Montgomery, W. Va. *Citation:* For conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity in action at the risk of his life above and beyond the call of duty. Specialist Harvey distinguished himself as a fire team leader with Company B, 1st Battalion, 5th Cavalry, 1st Cavalry Division (Airmobile), during combat operations in Binh Dinh Province, Republic of Vietnam, on 21 June 1967. Ordered to secure a downed helicopter, his platoon established a defensive perimeter around the aircraft, but shortly thereafter a large enemy force attacked the position from three sides. Specialist Harvey and two members of his squad were in a position directly in the path of the enemy onslaught, and their location received the brunt of the fire from an enemy machinegun. In short order, both of his companions were wounded, but Specialist Harvey covered this loss by increasing his deliberate rifle fire at the foe. The enemy machinegun seemed to concentrate on him and the bullets struck the ground all around his position. One round hit and armed a grenade attached to his belt. Quickly, he tried to remove the grenade but was unsuccessful. Realizing the danger to his comrades if he remained and despite the hail of enemy fire, he jumped to his feet, shouted a challenge at the enemy, and raced toward the deadly machinegun. He nearly reached the enemy position when the grenade on his belt exploded, mortally wounding Specialist Harvey, and stunning the enemy machinegun crew. His final act caused a pause in the enemy fire, and the two wounded men were moved from the danger area. Specialist Harvey's dedication to duty, high sense of responsibility, and heroic actions inspired the others in his platoon to decisively beat back the enemy attack. His acts are in keeping with the highest traditions of the military service and reflect great credit upon himself and the United States Army.

HERDA, FRANK A.

Rank and organization: Specialist 4, United States Army, Company A, 1st Battalion (Airborne), 506th Infantry, 101st Airborne Division (Airmobile). *Place and date:* near Trang Bang, Republic of Vietnam, 29 June 1968. *Entered service at:* Cleveland, Ohio. *Date and place of birth:* September 13, 1947, Cleveland, Ohio. *Citation:* For conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity in action at the risk of his life above and beyond the call of duty. Specialist Frank A. Herda (then Private First Class) distinguished himself on 29 June 1968 while serving as a grenadier with Company A, 1st Battalion (Airborne), 506th Infantry, 101st Airborne Division (Airmobile) near Trang Bang, Republic of Vietnam. Company A was part of a battalion-size night defensive perimeter when a large enemy force initiated an attack on the friendly units. While other enemy elements provided diversionary fire and indirect weapons fire to the west, a sapper force of approximately thirty men armed with handgrenades and small charges attacked Company A's perimeter from the east. As the sappers were making a last, violent assault, five of them charged the position defended by Specialist Herda and two comrades, one of whom was wounded and lay helpless in the bottom of the foxhole. Specialist Herda fired at the aggressors until they were within ten feet of his position and one of their grenades landed in the foxhole. He fired one last round from his grenade launcher, hitting one of the enemy soldiers in the head, and then, with no concern for his own safety, Specialist Herda immediately covered the blast of the grenade with his body. The explosion wounded him grievously, but his selfless action prevented his two comrades from being seriously injured or killed and enabled the remaining defender to kill the other sappers. By his conspicuous gallantry at the risk of his own life in the highest traditions of the military service, Specialist Herda has reflected great credit on himself, his unit, and the United States Army.

*HIBBS, ROBERT JOHN

Rank and organization: Second Lieutenant, United States Army, Company B, 2nd Battalion, 28th Infantry, 1st Infantry Division. *Place and date:* Don Dien Lo Ke, Republic of Vietnam, 5 March 1966. *Entered service at:* Des Moines, Iowa. *Date and place of birth:* April 21, 1943, Omaha, Nebr. *G.O. No.:* 8, 24 February 1967. *Citations:* For conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity at the risk of life above and beyond the call of duty. Lieutenant Hibbs was in command of a fifteen-man ambush patrol of the 2nd Battalion, 28th Infantry when his unit observed a company of Viet Cong advancing along the road toward the 2nd Battalion's position. Informing his command post by radio of the impending attack, he prepared his men for the oncoming Viet Cong, emplaced two mines in their path and, when the insurgents were within twenty feet of the patrol's position, he fired the two anti-personnel mines, wounding or killing half of the enemy company. Then, to cover the withdrawal of his patrol, he threw handgrenades, stepped onto the open road, and opened fire on the remainder of the Viet Cong force of approximately fifty men. Having rejoined his men, he was leading them toward the Battalion perimeter when the patrol encountered the rear elements of another Viet Cong company deployed to attack the Battalion. With the advantage of surprise, he directed a

charge against the Viet Cong which carried the patrol through the insurgent force, completely disrupting its attack. Learning that a wounded patrol member was wandering in the area between the two opposing forces and although moments from safety and wounded in the leg himself, he and a sergeant went back to the battlefield to recover the stricken man. After they maneuvered through the withering fire of two Viet Cong machineguns, the sergeant grabbed the dazed soldier and dragged him back toward the friendly lines while Lieutenant Hibbs remained behind to provide covering fire. Armed with only an M–16 rifle and a pistol, but determined to destroy the enemy positions, he then charged the two machinegun emplacements and was struck down. Before succumbing to his mortal wounds, he destroyed the starlight telescopic sight attached to his rifle to prevent its capture and use by the Viet Cong. Lieutenant Hibbs' conspicuous gallantry, his profound concern for his fellow soldiers, and his intrepidity at the risk of his life above and beyond the call of duty are in the highest traditions of the United States Army and reflect great credit upon himself and the Armed Forces of his country.

*HOLCOMB, JOHN NOBLE

Rank and organization: Sergeant, United States Army, Company D, 2nd Battalion, 7th Cavalry, 1st Cavalry Division. *Place and date:* Near Quan Loi, Republic of Vietnam, 3 December 1968. *Entered service at:* Fort Lewis, Wash. *Date and place of birth:* June 11, 1946, Baker, Oreg. *Citation:* For conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity in action at the risk of his life above and beyond the call of duty. Sergeant John N. Holcomb distinguished himself while serving as a squad leader in Company D, 2nd Battalion, 7th Cavalry, 1st Cavalry Division, on 3 December 1968, during a combat assault mission near Quan Loi in the Republic of Vietnam. Sergeant Holcomb's company assault had landed by helicopter and deployed into a hasty defensive position to organize for a reconnaissance-in-force mission when it was attacked from three sides by an estimated battalion-sized enemy force. Sergeant Holcomb's squad was directly in the path of the main enemy attack. With complete disregard for the heavy fire, Sergeant Holcomb moved among his men giving encouragement and directing fire on the assaulting enemy. When his machine gunner was knocked out, Sergeant Holcomb seized the weapon, ran to a forward edge of the position, and placed withering fire on the enemy. His gallant actions caused the enemy to withdraw. Sergeant Holcomb treated and carried his wounded to a position of safety and reorganized his defensive sector despite a raging grass fire ignited by the incoming enemy mortar and rocket rounds. When the enemy assaulted the position a second time, Sergeant Holcomb again manned the forward machinegun, devastating the enemy attack and forcing the enemy to again break contact and withdraw. During the enemy withdrawal an enemy rocket hit Sergeant Holcomb's position, destroying his machinegun and severely wounding him. Despite his painful wounds, Sergeant Holcomb crawled through the grass fire and exploding mortar and rocket rounds to move the members of his squad, everyone of whom had been wounded, to more secure positions. Although grievously wounded and sustained solely by his indomitable will and courage, Sergeant Holcomb as the last surviving leader of his platoon organized his men to repel the enemy, crawled to the platoon radio and reported the third enemy

assault on his position. His report brought friendly supporting fires on the charging enemy and broke the enemy attack. Sergeant Holcomb's inspiring leadership, fighting spirit, conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity in action at the cost of his own life were keeping with the highest traditions of the military service and reflect great credit on himself, his unit, and the United States Army.

HOOPER, JOE R.

Rank and organization: Sergeant, United States Army, Company D, 2nd Battalion (Airborne), 501st Infantry, 101st Airborne Division. *Place and date:* Near Hue, Republic of Vietnam, 21 February 1968. *Entered service at:* Los Angeles, Calif. *Date and place of birth:* August 8, 1939, Piedmont, Calif. *Citation:* For conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity in action at the risk of his life above and beyond the call of duty. Staff Sergeant (then Sergeant) Joe R. Hooper, United States Army, distinguished himself by conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity on 21 February 1968, while serving as squad leader with Company D, 2nd Battalion (Airborne), 501st Infantry, 101st Airborne Division, near Hue, Republic of Vietnam. Company D was assaulting a heavily defended enemy position along a river bank when it encountered a withering hail of fire from rockets, machineguns and automatic weapons. Staff Sergeant Hooper rallied several men and stormed across the river, overrunning several bunkers on the opposite shore. Thus inspired, the rest of the company moved to the attack. With utter disregard for his own safety, he moved out under the intense fire again and pulled back the wounded, moving them to safety. During this act Staff Sergeant Hooper was seriously wounded, but he refused medical aid and returned to his men. With the relentless enemy fire disrupting the attack, he singlehandedly stormed three enemy bunkers, destroying them with handgrenade and rifle fire, and shot two enemy soldiers who had attacked and wounded the Chaplain. Leading his men forward in a sweep of the area, Staff Sergeant Hooper destroyed three buildings housing enemy riflemen. At this point he was attacked by a North Vietnamese officer whom he fatally wounded with his bayonet. Finding his men under heavy fire from a house to the front, he proceeded alone to the building, killing its occupants with rifle fire and grenades. By now his initial body wound had been compounded by grenade fragments, yet despite the multiple wounds and loss of blood, he continued to lead his men against the intense enemy fire. As his squad reached the final line of enemy resistance, it received devastating fire from four bunkers in line on its left flank. Staff Sergeant Hooper gathered several handgrenades and raced down a small trench which ran the length of the bunker line, tossing grenades into each bunker as he passed by, killing all but two of the occupants. With these positions destroyed, he concentrated on the last bunkers facing his men, destroying the first with an incendiary grenade and neutralizing two more by rifle fire. He then raced across an open field, still under enemy fire, to rescue a wounded man who was trapped in a trench. Upon reaching the man, he was faced by an armed enemy soldier whom he killed with a pistol. Moving his comrade to safety and returning to his men, he neutralized the final pocket of enemy resistance by fatally wounding three North Vietnamese officers with rifle fire. Staff Sergeant Hooper then established a final line and reorganized his men, not accepting treatment until this was accomplished and not consenting to evacuation until the following morning.

His supreme valor, inspiring leadership and heroic self-sacrifice were directly responsible for the company's success and provided a lasting example in personal courage for every man on the field. Staff Sergeant Hooper's actions were in keeping with the highest traditions of the military service and reflect great credit upon himself and the United States Army.

*HOSKING, CHARLES ERNEST, JR.

Rank and organization: Master Sergeant, United States Army, Company A, 5th Special Forces Group (Airborne), 1st Special Forces. *Place and date:* Phuoc Long Province, Republic of Vietnam, 21 March 1967. *Entered service at:* Fort Dix, N.J. *Date and place of birth:* May 12, 1924, Ramsey, N.J. *Citation:* For conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity in action at the risk of his life above and beyond the call of duty. Master Sergeant Charles E. Hosking, Jr. (Then Sergeant First Class), Detachment A–302, Company A, 5th Special Forces Group (Airborne) 1st Special Forces, greatly distinguished himself on 21 March 1967 while serving as Company Advisor in the III Corps Civilian Irregular Defense Group Reaction Battalion during combat operations in Don Luan District, Phuoc Long Province, Republic of Vietnam. A Viet Cong suspect was apprehended and subsequently identified as a Viet Cong Sniper. While Sergeant Hosking was preparing the enemy for movement back to the base camp, the prisoner suddenly grabbed a handgrenade from Sergeant Hosking's belt, armed the grenade, and started running towards the Company Command Group which consisted of two Americans and two Vietnamese who were standing a few feet away. Instantly realizing that the enemy intended to kill the other men, Sergeant Hosking immediately leaped upon the Viet Cong's back. With utter disregard for his own personal safety, he grasped the Viet Cong in a "Bear Hug" forcing the grenade against the enemy soldier's chest. He then wrestled the Viet Cong to the ground and covered the enemy's body with his own until the grenade detonated. The blast instantly killed both Sergeant Hosking and the Viet Cong. By absorbing the full force of the exploding grenade with his own body and that of the enemy, he saved the other members of his Command Group from death or serious injury. Sergeant Hosking's conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity at the risk of his life above and beyond the call of duty are in the highest tradition of the United States Army and reflect great credit upon himself and the Armed Forces of his country.

HOWARD, JIMMIE E.

Rank and organization: Gunnery Sergeant (then Staff Sergeant), United States Marine Corps, Company C, 1st Reconnaissance Battalion, 1st Marine Division. *Place and date:* Republic of Vietnam, 16 June 1966. *Entered service at:* Burlington, Iowa. *Date and place of birth:* July 27, 1929, Burlington, Iowa. *Citation:* For conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity at the risk of his life above and beyond the call of duty. Gunnery Sergeant (then Staff Sergeant) Howard and his eighteen-man platoon were occupying an observation post deep within enemy-controlled territory. Shortly after midnight on 16 June 1966, a Viet Cong force of estimated battalion size approached the Marines' position and launched a vicious attack with small arms, automatic weapons, and mortar fire. Reacting swiftly and fearlessly in the

face of the overwhelming odds, Gunnery Sergeant Howard skillfully organized his small but determined force into a tight perimeter defense and calmly moved from position to position to direct his men's fire. Throughout the night, during assault after assault, his courageous example and firm leadership inspired and motivated his men to withstand the unrelenting fury of the hostile fire in the seemingly hopeless situation. He constantly shouted encouragement to his men and exhibited imagination and resourcefulness in directing their return fire. When fragments of an exploding enemy grenade wounded him severely and prevented him from moving his legs, he distributed his ammunition to the remaining members of his platoon and proceeded to maintain radio communications and direct air strikes on the enemy with uncanny accuracy. At dawn, despite the fact that five men were killed and all but one wounded, his beleaguered platoon was still in command of its position. When evacuation helicopters approached his position, Gunnery Sergeant Howard warned them away and called for additional air strikes and directed devastating small arms fire and air strikes against enemy automatic weapons positions in order to make the landing zone as secure as possible. Through his extraordinary courage and resolute fighting spirit, Gunnery Sergeant Howard was largely responsible for preventing the loss of his entire platoon. His valiant leadership and courageous fighting spirit served to inspire the men of his platoon to heroic endeavor in the face of overwhelming odds, and reflect the highest credit upon Gunnery Sergeant Howard, the Marine Corps, and the United States Naval Service.

HOWARD, ROBERT L.

Rank and organization: First Lieutenant, United States Army, 5th Special Forces Group (Airborne), 1st Special Forces. *Place and date:* Republic of Vietnam, 30 December 1968. *Entered service at:* Montgomery, Ala. *Date and place of birth:* July 11, 1939, Opelika, Ala. *Citation:* For conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity in action at the risk of his life above and beyond the call of duty. First Lieutenant Robert L. Howard (then Sergeant First Class), 5th Special Forces Group (Airborne), 1st Special Forces, distinguished himself on 30 December 1968 while serving as platoon sergeant of an American-Vietnamese platoon which was on a mission to rescue a missing American soldier in enemy controlled territory in the Republic of Vietnam. The platoon had left its helicopter landing zone and was moving out on its mission when it was attacked by an estimated two-company force. During the initial engagement, Lieutenant Howard was wounded and his weapon destroyed by a grenade explosion. Lieutenant Howard saw his platoon leader had been wounded seriously and was exposed to fire. Although unable to walk, and weaponless, Lieutenant Howard unhesitatingly crawled through a hail of fire to retrieve his wounded leader. As Lieutenant Howard was administering first aid and removing the officer's equipment, an enemy bullet struck one of the ammunition pouches on the lieutenant's belt, detonating several magazines of ammunition. Lieutenant Howard momentarily sought cover and then realizing that he must rejoin the platoon, which had been disorganized by the enemy attack, he again began dragging the seriously wounded officer toward the platoon area. Through his outstanding example of indomitable courage and bravery, Lieutenant Howard was able to rally the platoon into an organized defense force.

With complete disregard for his own safety, Lieutenant Howard crawled from position to position, administering first aid to the wounded, giving encouragement to the defenders and directing their fires on the encircling enemy. For three and one-half hours Lieutenant Howard's small force and supporting aircraft successfully repulsed enemy attacks and finally were in sufficient control to permit the landing of rescue helicopters. Lieutenant Howard personally supervised the loading of his men and did not leave the bullet-swept landing zone until all were aboard safely. Lieutenant Howard's conspicuous gallantry in action, his complete devotion to the welfare of his men and his intrepidity at the risk of his own life were in keeping with the highest traditions of the military service and reflect great credit on himself, his unit, and the United States Army.

*HOWE, JAMES D.

Rank and organization: Lance Corporal, United States Marine Corps, Company I, 3rd Battalion, 7th Marines, 1st Marine Division. *Place and date:* Republic of Vietnam, 6 May 1970. *Entered service at:* Fort Jackson, S.C. *Date and place of birth:* December 17, 1948, Six Mile, Pickens, S.C. *Citation:* For conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity at the risk of his life above and beyond the call of duty while serving as a Rifleman with Company I, 3rd Battalion, 7th Marines, 1st Marine Division during operations against enemy forces in the Republic of Vietnam. In the early morning hours of May 6, 1970, Lance Corporal Howe and two other Marines were occupying a defensive position in a sandy beach area fronted by bamboo thickets. Enemy sappers suddenly launched a grenade attack against the position, utilizing the cover of darkness to carry out their assault. Following the initial explosions of the grenades, Lance Corporal Howe and his two comrades moved to a more advantageous position in order to return suppressive fire. When an enemy grenade landed in their midst, Lance Corporal Howe immediately shouted a warning and then threw himself upon the deadly missile, thereby protecting the lives of the fellow Marines. His heroic and selfless action was in keeping with the finest traditions of the Marine Corps and of the United States Naval Service. He valiantly gave his life in the service of his country.

*INGALLS, GEORGE ALAN

Rank and organization: Specialist 4, United States Army, Company A, 2nd Battalion, 5th Cavalry, 1st Cavalry Division (Airmobile). *Place and date:* Near Duc Pho, Republic of Vietnam, 16 April 1967. *Entered service at:* Los Angeles, Calif. *Date and place of birth:* March 9, 1946, Hanford, Calif. *Citation:* For conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity in action at the risk of his life above and beyond the call of duty. On 16 April 1967, Specialist Ingalls, a member of Company A, 2nd Battalion, 5th Cavalry, 1st Cavalry Division (Airmobile), accompanied his squad on a night ambush mission near Duc Pho, Republic of Vietnam. Shortly after the ambush was established, an enemy soldier entered the killing zone and was shot when he tried to evade capture. Other enemy soldiers were expected to enter the area, and the ambush was maintained in the same location. Two quiet hours passed without incident, then suddenly a handgrenade was thrown from the nearby dense undergrowth into the center of the squad's position. The grenade did not explode, but shortly thereafter a second

grenade landed directly between Specialist Ingalls and a nearby comrade. Although he could have jumped to a safe position, Specialist Ingalls, in a spontaneous act of great courage, threw himself on the grenade and absorbed its full blast. The explosion mortally wounded Specialist Ingalls, but his heroic action saved the lives of the remaining members of his squad. His gallantry and selfless devotion to his comrades are in keeping with the highest traditions of the military service and reflects great credit upon Specialist Ingalls, his unit, and the United States Army.

JACKSON, JOE M.

Rank and organization: Lieutenant Colonel, United States Air Force, 311th Air Commando Squadron, Da Nang, Republic of Vietnam. *Place and date:* Kham Duc, Republic of Vietnam, 12 May 1968. *Entered service at:* Newnan, Ga. *Date and place of birth:* March 14, 1923, Newnan, Ga. *Citation:* For conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity in action at the risk of his life above and beyond the call of duty. Colonel Jackson distinguished himself as pilot of a C–123 aircraft in the Republic of Vietnam, on 12 May 1968. On that date, Colonel Jackson volunteered to attempt the rescue of a three-man USAF Combat Control Team from the Special Forces Camp at Kham Duc. Hostile forces had overrun the forward outpost and established gun positions on the airstrip. They were raking the camp with small arms, mortars, light and heavy automatic weapons, and recoilless rifle fire. The camp was engulfed in flames and ammunition dumps were continuously exploding and littering the runway with debris. In addition, eight aircraft had been destroyed by the intense enemy fire and one aircraft remained on the runway reducing its usable length to only 2,200 feet. To further complicate the landing, the weather was deteriorating rapidly, thereby permitting only one airstrike prior to his landing. Although fully aware of the extreme danger and likely failure of such an attempt. Colonel Jackson elected to land his aircraft and attempt the rescue. Displaying superb airmanship and extraordinary heroism, he landed his aircraft near the point where the Combat Control Team was reported to be hiding. While on the ground, his aircraft was the target of intense hostile fire. A rocket landed in front of the nose of the aircraft but failed to explode. Once the Combat Control Team was aboard, Colonel Jackson succeeded in getting airborne despite the hostile fire directed across the runway in front of his aircraft. Colonel Jackson's conspicuous gallantry, his profound concern for his fellowmen, and his intrepidity at the risk of his life above and beyond the call of duty are in keeping with the highest traditions of the United States Air Force and reflect great credit upon himself, and the Armed Forces of his country.

JACOBS, JACK H.

Rank and organization: Captain, United States Army, United States Army Element, United States Military Assistance Command, Republic of Vietnam. *Place and date:* Kien Phong Province, Republic of Vietnam, 9 March 1968. *Entered service at:* Trenton, N.J. *Date and place of birth:* August 8, 1945, Brooklyn, N.Y. *Citation:* For conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity in action at the risk of his life above and beyond the call of duty. Captain Jack H. Jacobs (then First Lieutenant), Infantry, distinguished himself on 9 March 1968 while serving

as Assistant Battalion Advisor, 2nd Battalion, 16th Infantry, 9th Infantry Division, Army of the Republic of Vietnam, during an operation in Kien Phong Province, Republic of Vietnam. Republic of Vietnam. The 2nd Battalion was advancing to contact when it came under intense heavy machinegun and mortar fire from a Viet Cong battalion positioned in well fortified bunkers. As the 2nd Battalion deployed into attack formation its advance was halted by devastating fire. Captain Jacobs, with the command element of the lead company, called for and directed air strikes on the enemy positions to facilitate a renewed attack. Due to the intensity of the enemy fire and heavy casualties to the command group, including the company commander, the attack stopped and the friendly troops became disorganized. Although wounded by mortar fragments, Captain Jacobs assumed command of the allied company, ordered a withdrawal from the exposed position and established a defensive perimeter. Despite profuse bleeding from head wounds which impaired his vision, Captain Jacobs, with complete disregard for his own safety, returned under intense fire to evacuate a seriously wounded advisor to the safety of a wooded area where he administered lifesaving first aid. He then returned through heavy automatic weapons fire to evacuate the wounded company commander. Captain Jacobs made repeated trips across the fire-swept open rice paddies evacuating wounded and their weapons. On three separate occasions, Captain Jacobs contacted and drove off Viet Cong squads who were searching for allied wounded and weapons, singlehandedly killing three and wounding several others. His gallant actions and extraordinary heroism saved the lives of one United States advisor and thirteen allied soldiers. Through his effort the allied company was restored to an effective fighting unit and prevented defeat of the friendly forces by a strong and determined enemy. Captain Jacobs, by his conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity in action in the highest traditions of the military service, has reflected great credit upon himself, his unit, and the United States Army.

JENKINS, DON J.

Rank and organization: Staff Sergeant, United States Army, Company A, 2nd Battalion, 39th Infantry, 9th Infantry Division. *Place and date:* Kien Phong Province, Republic of Vietnam, 6 January 1969. *Entered service at:* Nashville, Tenn. *Date and place of birth:* April 18, 1948, Quality, Ky. *Citation:* For conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity in action at the risk of his life above and beyond the call of duty. Staff Sergeant Don J. Jenkins (then Private First Class), Company A, 2nd Battalion, 39th Infantry, 9th Infantry Division, distinguished himself while serving as a machinegunner on a reconnaissance mission in Kien Phong Province, in the Republic of Vietnam, on 6 January 1969. When his company came under heavy cross fire from an enemy complex, Sergeant Jenkins unhesitatingly maneuvered forward to a perilously exposed position and began placing suppressive fire on the enemy. When his own machinegun jammed, he immediately obtained a rifle and continued to fire into the enemy bunkers until his machinegun was made operative by his assistant. He exposed himself to extremely heavy fire when he repeatedly both ran and crawled across open terrain to obtain resupplies of ammunition until he had exhausted all that was available for his machinegun. Displaying

tremendous presence of mind, he then armed himself with two antitank weapons and, by himself, maneuvered through the hostile fusillade to within 20 meters of an enemy bunker to destroy that position. After moving back to the friendly defensive perimeter long enough to secure yet another weapon, a grenade launcher, Sergeant Jenkins moved forward to a position providing no protection and resumed placing accurate fire on the enemy until his ammunition was again exhausted. During this time he was seriously wounded by shrapnel. Undaunted and displaying great courage, he moved forward 100 meters to aid a friendly element that was pinned down only a few meters from the enemy. This he did with complete disregard for his own wound and despite having been advised that several previous rescue attempts had failed at the cost of the life of one and the wounding of others. Ignoring the continuing intense fire and his painful wounds, and hindered by darkness, he made three trips to the beleaguered unit, each time pulling a wounded comrade back to safety. Sergeant Jenkins' extraordinary valor, dedication, and indomitable spirit inspired his fellow soldiers to repulse the determined enemy attack and ultimately to defeat the larger force. His conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity at the risk of his life reflect great credit upon himself, his unit, and the United States Army.

*JENKINS, ROBERT H., JR.

Rank and organization: Private First Class, United States Marine Corps, 3rd Reconnaissance Battalion, 3rd Marine Division (Rein), FMF. *Place and date:* Fire Support Base Argonne, Republic of Vietnam, 5 March 1969. *Entered service at:* Jacksonville, Fla. *Date and place of birth:* June 1, 1948, Interlachen, Fla. *Citation:* For conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity at the risk of his life above and beyond the call of duty while serving as a machine gunner with Company C, 3rd Reconnaissance Battalion, 3rd Marine Division in connection with operations against enemy forces in the Republic of Vietnam. Early on the morning of 5 March 1969, Private First Class Jenkins' twelve-man reconnaissance team was occupying a defensive position at Fire Support Base Argonne south of the Demilitarized Zone. Suddenly, the Marines were assaulted by a North Vietnamese Army platoon employing mortars, automatic weapons, and handgrenades. Reacting instantly, Private First Class Jenkins and another Marine quickly moved into a two-man fighting emplacement, and as they boldly delivered accurate machinegun fire against the enemy, a North Vietnamese soldier threw a handgrenade into the friendly emplacement. Fully realizing the inevitable results of his actions, Private First Class Jenkins quickly seized his comrade, and pushing the man to the ground, he leaped on top of the Marine to shield him from the explosion. Absorbing the full impact of the detonation, Private First Class Jenkins was seriously injured and subsequently succumbed to his wounds. His courage, inspiring valor and selfless devotion to duty saved a fellow Marine from serious injury or possible death and upheld the highest traditions of the Marine Corps and the United States Naval Service. He gallantly gave his life for his country.

JENNINGS, DELBERT O.

Rank and organization: Staff Sergeant, United States Army, Company C, 1st Battalion (Airborne), 12th Cavalry, 1st Air Cavalry Division. *Place and date:* Kim Song Valley, Republic of Vietnam, 27

December 1966. *Entered service at:* San Francisco, Calif. *Date and place of birth:* July 23, 1936, Silver City, N. Mex. *Citation:* For conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity at the risk of life above and beyond the call of duty. Part of Company C was defending an artillery position when attacked by a North Vietnamese Army regiment supported by mortar, recoilless-rifle, and machinegun fire. At the outset, Sergeant Jennings sprang to his bunker, astride the main attack route, and slowed the on-coming enemy wave with highly effective machinegun fire. Despite a tenacious defense in which he killed at least twelve of the enemy, his squad was forced to the rear. After covering the withdrawal of the squad, he rejoined his men, destroyed an enemy demolition crew about to blow up a nearby howitzer, and killed three enemy at his initial bunker position. Ordering his men back into a secondary position, he again covered their withdrawal, killing one enemy with the butt of his weapon. Observing that some of the defenders were unaware of an enemy force in their rear, he raced through a fire-swept area to warn the men, turn their fire on the enemy, and lead them into the secondary perimeter. Assisting in the defense of the new position, he aided the air-landing of reinforcements by throwing white phosphorous grenades on the landing zone despite dangerously silhouetting himself with the light. After helping to repulse the final enemy assaults, he led a group of volunteers well beyond friendly lines to an area where eight seriously wounded men lay. Braving enemy sniper fire and ignoring the presence of boobytraps in the area, they recovered the eight men who would have probably perished without early medical treatment. Sergeant Jenning's extraordinary heroism and inspirational leadership saved the lives of many of his comrades and contributed greatly to the defeat of a superior enemy force. His actions stand with the highest traditions of the military profession and reflect great credit upon himself, his unit, and the United States Army.

*JIMENEZ, JOSE FRANCISCO

Rank and organization: Lance Corporal, United States Marine Corps, Company K, 3rd Battalion, 7th Marines, 1st Marine Division. *Place and date:* Quang Nam Province, Republic of Vietnam, 28 August 1969. *Entered service at:* Phoenix, Ariz. *Date and place of birth:* March 20, 1946, Mexico City, Mexico. *Citation:* For conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity at the risk of his life above and beyond the call of duty while serving as a Fire Team Leader with Company K, 3rd Battalion, 7th Marines, 1st Marine Division in operations against the enemy in the Republic of Vietnam on 28 August 1969. On that date Lance Corporal Jimenez' unit came under heavy attack by North Vietnamese Army soldiers concealed in well camouflaged emplacements. Lance Corporal Jimenez reacted by seizing the initiative and plunging forward toward the enemy positions. He personally destroyed several enemy personnel and silenced an antiaircraft weapon. Shouting encouragement to his companions, Lance Corporal Jimenez continued his aggressive forward movement. He slowly maneuvered to within ten feet of hostile soldiers who were firing automatic weapons from a trench and, in the face of vicious enemy fire, destroyed the position. Although he was by now the target of concentrated fire from hostile gunners intent upon halting his assault, Lance Corporal Jimenez continued to press forward. As he moved to attack another enemy soldier,

he was mortally wounded. Lance Corporal Jimenez' indomitable courage, aggressive fighting spirit and unfaltering devotion to duty upheld the highest traditions of the Marine Corps and of the United States Naval Service.

JOEL, LAWRENCE

Rank and organization: Specialist 6 (then Specialist 5), United States Army, Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 1st Battalion (Airborne), 503rd Infantry, 173d Airborne Brigade. *Place and date:* Republic of Vietnam, 8 November 1965, *Entered Service at:* New York City, N.Y. *G.O. No.:* 15, 5 April 1967. *Date and place of birth:* 22 February 1928, Winston-Salem, N.C. *Citation:* For conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity at the risk of life above and beyond the call of duty. Specialist Joel demonstrated indomitable courage, determination, and professional skill when a numerically superior and well-concealed Viet Cong element launched a vicious attack which wounded or killed nearly every man in the lead squad of the company. After treating the men wounded by the initial burst of gun fire, he bravely moved forward to assist others who were wounded while proceeding to their objective. While moving from man to man, he was struck in the right leg by machinegun fire. Although painfully wounded his desire to aid his fellow soldiers transcended all personal feeling. He bandaged his own wound and self administered morphine to deaden the pain enabling him to continue his dangerous undertaking. Through this period of time, he constantly shouted words of encouragement to all around him. Then, completely ignoring the warnings of others, and his own pain, he continued his search for wounded, exposing himself to hostile fire; and, as bullets dug up the dirt around him, he held plasma bottles high while kneeling completely engrossed in his life saving mission. Then, after being struck a second time and with a bullet lodged in his thigh, he dragged himself over the battlefield and succeeded in treating thirteen more men before his medical supplies ran out. Displaying resourcefulness, he saved the life of one man by placing a plastic bag over a severe chest wound to congeal the blood. As one of the platoons pursued the Viet Cong, an insurgent force in concealed positions opened fire on the platoon and wounded many more soldiers. With a new stock of medical supplies, Specialist Joel again shouted words of encouragement as he crawled through an intense hail of gun fire to the wounded men. After the twenty-four hour battle subsided and the Viet Cong dead numbered four hundred and ten, snipers continued to harass the company. Throughout the long battle, Specialist Joel never lost sight of his mission as a Medical Aidman and continued to comfort and treat the wounded until his own evacuation was ordered. His meticulous attention to duty saved a large number of lives and his unselfish, daring example under most adverse conditions was an inspiration to all. Specialist Joel's profound concern for his fellow soldiers, his conspicuous gallantry, and his intrepidity at the risk of his life above and beyond the call of duty are in the highest traditions of the United States Army and reflect great credit upon himself and the Armed Forces of his country.

JOHNSON, DWIGHT H.

Rank and organization: Specialist 5, United States Army, Company B, 1st Battalion, 69th Armor, 4th Infantry Division. *Place and*

date: Near Dak To, Kontum Province, Republic of Vietnam, 15 January 1968. *Entered service at:* Detroit, Mich. *Date and place of birth:* May 7, 1947, Detroit, Mich. *Citation:* For conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity at the risk of his life above and beyond the call of duty on 15 January 1968 near Dak To, Kontum Province, Republic of Vietnam. On that date, Specialist Johnson, a tank driver with Company B, 1st Battalion, 69th Armor, 4th Infantry Division, was a member of a reaction force moving to aid other elements of his platoon, which was in heavy contact with a battalion size North Vietnamese force. Specialist Johnson's tank, upon reaching the point of contact, threw a track and became immobilized. Realizing that he could do no more as a driver, he climbed out of the vehicle, armed only with a .45 caliber pistol. Despite intense hostile fire, Specialist Johnson killed several enemy soldiers before he had expended his ammunition. Returning to his tank through a heavy volume of antitank rocket, small arms and automatic weapons fire, he obtained a submachinegun with which to continue his fight against the advancing enemy. Armed with this weapon, Specialist Johnson again braved deadly enemy fire to return to the center of the ambush site where he courageously eliminated more of the determined foe. Engaged in extremely close combat when the last of his ammunition was expended, he killed an enemy soldier with the stock end of his submachinegun. Now weaponless, Specialist Johnson ignored the enemy fire around him, climbed into his platoon sergeant's tank, extricated a wounded crew member and carried him to an armored personnel carrier. He then returned to the same tank and assisted in firing the main gun until it jammed. In a magnificent display of courage, Specialist Johnson exited the tank and again armed only with a .45 caliber pistol, engaged several North Vietnamese troops in close proximity to the vehicle. Fighting his way through devastating fire and remounting his own immobilized tank, he remained fully exposed to the enemy as he bravely and skillfully engaged them with the tank's externally-mounted .50 caliber machinegun; where he remained until the situation was brought under control. Specialist Johnson's profound concern for his fellow soldiers, his conspicuous gallantry, and his intrepidity at the risk of his life above and beyond the call of duty are in keeping with the highest traditions of the military service and reflect great credit upon himself and the United States Army.

*JOHNSON, RALPH H.

Rank and organization: Private First Class, United States Marine Corps, Company A, 1st Reconnaissance Battalion, 1st Marine Division (Rein), FMF. *Place and date:* Near the Quan Duc Duc Valley, Republic of Vietnam, 5 March 1968. *Entered service at:* Oakland, Calif. *Date and place of birth:* January 11, 1949, Charleston, S.C. *Citation:* For conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity at the risk of his life above and beyond the call of duty while serving as a Reconnaissance Scout with Company A, 1st Reconnaissance Battalion, 1st Marine Division in action against the North Vietnamese Army and Viet Cong forces in the Republic of Vietnam. In the early morning hours of 5 March 1968, during Operation ROCK, Private First Class Johnson was a member of a fifteen-man reconnaissance patrol manning an observation post on Hill 146 overlooking the Quan Duc Duc Valley deep in enemy controlled territory. They were attacked by a platoon-size hostile force employing automatic weapons, satchel charges and handgrenades.

Suddenly, a handgrenade landed in the three-man fighting hole occupied by Private Johnson and two fellow Marines. Realizing the inherent danger to his two comrades, he shouted a warning and unhesitatingly hurled himself upon the explosive device. When the grenade exploded, Private Johnson absorbed the tremendous impact of the blast and was killed instantly. His prompt and heroic act saved the life of one Marine at the cost of his own and undoubtedly prevented the enemy from penetrating his sector of the patrol's perimeter. Private Johnson's courage, inspiring valor and selfless devotion to duty were in keeping with the highest traditions of the Marine Corps and the United States Naval Service. He gallantly gave his life for his country.

*JOHNSTON, DONALD R.

Rank and organization: Specialist 4, United States Army, Company D, 1st Battalion, 8th Cavalry, 1st Cavalry Division. *Place and date:* Tay Ninh Province, Republic of Vietnam, 21 March 1969. *Entered service at:* Fort Benning, Ga. *Date and place of birth:* November 19, 1947, Columbus, Ga. *Citation:* For conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity in action at the risk of his life above and beyond the call of duty. Specialist Donald R. Johnston distinguished himself on 21 March 1969 while serving as a mortarman with Company D, 1st Battalion, 8th Cavalry, 1st Cavalry Division, at a fire support base in Tay Ninh Province, Republic of Vietnam. Specialist Johnston's company was in defensive positions when it came under a devastating rocket and mortar attack. Under cover of the bombardment, enemy sappers broke through the defensive perimeter and began hurling explosive charges into the main defensive bunkers. Specialist Johnston and six of his comrades had moved from their exposed positions to one of the bunkers to continue their fight against the enemy attackers. As they were firing from the bunker, an enemy soldier threw three explosive charges into their position. Sensing the danger to his comrades, Specialist Johnston, with complete disregard for his own safety, hurled himself onto the explosive charges, smothering the detonations with his body and shielding his fellow soldiers from the blast. His heroic action saved the lives of six of his comrades. Specialist Johnston's conspicuous gallantry and concern for his fellow men at the cost of his own life were in the highest traditions of the military service and reflect great credit upon himself, his unit, and the United States Army.

JONES, WILLIAM A. III

Rank and organization: Colonel, United States Air Force, 602nd Special Operations Squadron, Nakon Phanom Royal Thai Air Force Base, Thailand. *Place and date:* Near Dong Hoi, Republic of Vietnam, 1 September 1968. *Entered service at:* West Point, N.Y. *Date and place of birth:* May 31, 1922, Norfolk, Va. *Citation:* For conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity in action at the risk of his life above and beyond the call of duty. On 1 September 1968, Colonel Jones distinguished himself as the pilot of an A–1H Skyraider aircraft near Dong Hoi, North Vietnam. On that day, as the on-scene commander in the attempted rescue of a downed United States pilot, Colonel Jones' aircraft was repeatedly hit by heavy and accurate antiaircraft fire. On one of his low passes, Colonel Jones felt an explosion beneath his aircraft and his cockpit rapidly filled with smoke. With complete disregard of the possibility that his aircraft might still be burning, he unhesitatingly con-

tinued his search for the downed pilot. On this pass, he sighted the survivor and a multiple-barrel gun position firing at him from near the top of a karst formation. He could not attack the gun position on that pass for fear he would endanger the downed pilot. Leaving himself exposed to the gun position, Colonel Jones attacked the position with cannon and rocket fire on two successive passes. On his second pass, the aircraft was hit with multiple rounds of automatic weapons fire. One round impacted the Yankee Extraction System rocket mounted directly behind the headrest, igniting the rocket. His aircraft was observed to burst into flames in the center fuselage section, with flames engulfing the cockpit area. He pulled the extraction handle, jettisoning the canopy. The influx of fresh air made the fire burn with greater intensity for a few moments, but since the rocket motor had already burned, the extraction system did not pull Colonel Jones from the aircraft. Despite searing pains from severe burns sustained on his arms, hands, neck, shoulders, and face, Colonel Jones pulled his aircraft into a climb and attempted to transmit the location of the downed pilot and the enemy gun position to the other aircraft in the area. His calls were blocked by other aircraft transmissions repeatedly directing him to bail out and within seconds his transmitters were disabled and he could receive only on one channel. Completely disregarding his injuries, he elected to fly his crippled aircraft back to his base and pass on essential information for the rescue rather than bail out. Colonel Jones successfully landed his heavily damaged aircraft and passed the information to a debriefing officer while on the operating table. As a result of his heroic actions and complete disregard for his personal safety, the downed pilot was rescued later in the day. Colonel Jones' conspicuous gallantry, his profound concern for his fellow man, and his intrepidity at the risk of his life, above and beyond the call of duty, are in keeping with the highest traditions of the United States Air Force and reflect great credit upon himself and the Armed Forces of his country.

*KAROPCZYC, STEPHEN EDWARD

Rank and organization: First Lieutenant, United States Army Company A, 2nd Battalion, 35th Infantry. *Place and date:* Kontum Province, Republic of Vietnam, 12 March 1967. *Entered Service at:* Fort Benning, Ga. *Date and place of birth:* March 5, 1944, New York, N.Y. *Citation:* For conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity in action at the risk of his life above and beyond the call of duty. While leading the 3d Platoon, Company A, 2nd Battalion, 35th Infantry, on a flanking maneuver against a superior enemy force in Kontum Province, Republic of Vietnam, on 12 March 1967, Lieutenant Karopczyc observed that his lead element was engaged with a small enemy unit along his route. Aware of the importance of quickly pushing through to the main enemy force in order to provide relief for a hard-pressed friendly platoon, he dashed through the intense enemy fire into the open and hurled colored smoke grenades to designate the foe for attack by helicopter gunships. He moved among his men to embolden their advance, and he guided their attack by marking enemy locations with bursts of fire from his own weapon. His forceful leadership quickened the advance, forced the enemy to retreat, and allowed his unit to close with the main hostile force. Continuing the deployment of his platoon, he constantly exposed himself as he ran from man to man to give encouragement and to direct their efforts. A shot from

an enemy sniper struck him above the heart but he refused aid for this serious injury, plugging the bleeding wound with his finger until it could be properly dressed. As the enemy strength mounted, he ordered his men to organize a defensive position in and around some abandoned bunkers where he conducted a defense against the increasingly strong enemy attacks. After several hours, a North Vietnamese soldier hurled a hand grenade to within a few feet of Lieutenant Karopczyc and two other wounded men. Although his position protected him, he leaped up to cover the deadly grenade with a steel helmet. It exploded to drive fragments into Lieutenant Karopczyc's legs, but his action prevented further injury to the two wounded men. Severely weakened by his multiple wounds, he continued to direct the actions of his men until he succumbed two hours later. Lieutenant Karopczyc's heroic leadership, unyielding perseverance, and selfless devotion to his men were directly responsible for the successful and spirited action of his platoon throughout the battle and are in keeping with the highest traditions of the United States Army.

*KAWAMURA, TERRY TERUO

Rank and organization: Corporal, United States Army, 173rd Engineer Company, 173rd Airborne Brigade, Camp Radcliff, Republic of Vietnam. *Place and date:* Camp Radcliff, Republic of Vietnam, 20 March 1969. *Entered service at:* Oahu, Hawaii, *Date and place of birth:* December 10, 1949, Wahiawa, Hawaii. *Citation:* For conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity in action at the risk of his life above and beyond the call of duty. Corporal Terry T. Kawamura distinguished himself by heroic action on the evening of 20 March 1969 while serving as a member of the 173rd Engineer Company, 173rd Airborne Brigade at Camp Radcliff. Republic of Vietnam. An enemy demolition team infiltrated the unit quarters area and opened fire with automatic weapons. Disregarding the intense fire, Corporal Kawamura ran for his weapon. At that moment, a violent explosion tore a hole in the roof and stunned the occupants of the room. Corporal Kawamura jumped to his feet, secured his weapon and, as he ran toward the door to return the enemy fire, he observed that another explosive charge had been thrown through the hole in the roof to the floor. He immediately realized that two stunned fellow soldiers were in great peril and shouted a warning. Although in a position to escape, Corporal Kawamura unhesitatingly wheeled around and threw himself on the charge. In completely disregarding his own safety, Corporal Kawamura prevented serious injury or death to several members of his unit. The extraordinary courage and selflessness displayed by Corporal Kawamura are in the highest traditions of the military service and reflect great credit upon himsef, his unit, and the United States Army.

*KEDENBURG, JOHN J.

Rank and organization: Specialist 5, United States Army, 5th Special Forces Group (Airborne), 1st Special Forces. *Place and date:* Republic of Vietnam, 13 June 1968. *Entered service at:* Brooklyn, N.Y. *Date and place of birth:* July 31, 1946, Brooklyn, N.Y. *Citation:* For conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity in action at the risk of his life above and beyond the call of duty. Specialist John J. Kedenburg, United States Army, Command and Control Detachment North, For-

ward Operating Base 2, 5th Special Forces Group (Airborne), 1st Special Forces, distinguished himself by conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity in the Republic of Vietnam on 13 June 1968, while serving as advisor to a long range reconnaissance team of South Vietnamese irregular troops. The team's mission was to conduct counter-guerrilla operations deep within enemy-held territory. Prior to reaching the day's objective, the team was attacked and encircled by a battalion-size North Vietnamese Army force. Specialist Kedenburg assumed immediate command of the team which succeeded, after a fierce fight, in breaking out of the encirclement. As the team moved through thick jungle to a position from which it could be extracted by helicopter, Specialist Kedenburg conducted a gallant rear guard fight against the pursuing enemy and called for tactical air support and rescue helicopters. His withering fire against the enemy permitted the team to reach a preselected landing zone with the loss of only one man, who was unaccounted for. Once in the landing zone, Specialist Kedenburg deployed the team into a perimeter defense against the numerically superior enemy force. When tactical air support arrived, he skillfully directed air strikes against the enemy, suppressing their fire so that helicopters could hover over the area and drop slings to be used in the extraction of the team. After half of the team was extracted by helicopter, Specialist Kedenburg and the remaining three members of the team harnessed themselves to the sling on a second hovering helicopter. Just as the helicopter was to lift them out of the area, the South Vietnamese team member who had been unaccounted for after the initial encounter with the enemy appeared in the landing zone. Specialist Kedenburg unhesitatingly gave up his place in the sling to the man and directed the helicopter pilot to leave the area. He then continued to engage the enemy who were swarming into the landing zone, killing six enemy soldiers before he was overpowered. Specialist Kedenburg's inspiring leadership, consummate courage and willing self-sacrifice permitted his small team to inflict heavy casualties on the enemy and escape almost certain annihilation. His actions reflect great credit upon himself and the United States Army.

*KEITH, MIGUEL

Rank and organization: Lance Corporal, United States Marine Corps, Combined Action Platoon 1–3–2, III Marine Amphibious Force. *Place and date:* Quang Ngai Province, Republic of Vietnam, 8 May 1970. *Entered service at:* Omaha, Nebr. *Date and place of birth:* June 2, 1951, San Antonio, Tex. *Citation:* For conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity at the risk of his life above and beyond the call of duty while serving as a machinegunner with Combined Action Platoon 1–3–2, III Marine Amphibious Force, operating in Quang Ngai Province, Republic of Vietnam. During the early morning of 8 May 1970, Lance Corporal Keith was seriously wounded when his platoon was subjected to a heavy ground attack by a greatly outnumbering enemy force. Despite his painful wounds, he ran across the fire-swept terrain to check the security of vital defensive positions and then, while completely exposed to view, proceeded to deliver a hail of devastating machinegun fire against the enemy. Determined to stop five of the enemy approaching the command post, he rushed forward, firing as he advanced. He succeeded in disposing of three of the attackers and in dispersing the remaining two. At this point, a grenade detonated near

Lance Corporal Keith, knocking him to the ground and inflicting further severe wounds. Fighting pain and weakness from loss of blood, he again braved the concentrated hostile fire to charge an estimated twenty-five enemy soldiers who were massing to attack. The vigor of his assault and his well placed fire eliminated four of the enemy while the remainder fled for cover. During this valiant effort, he was mortally wounded by an enemy soldier. By his courageous and inspiring performance in the face of almost overwhelming odds, Lance Corporal Keith contributed in large measure to the success of his platoon in routing a numerically superior enemy force, and upheld the finest traditions of the Marine Corps and of the United States Naval Service.

KELLER, LEONARD B.

Rank and organization: Sergeant, United States Army, Company A, 3rd Battalion, 60th Infantry, 9th Infantry Division. *Place and date:* Ap Bac Zone, Republic of Vietnam, 2 May 1967. *Entered service at:* Chicago, Ill. *Date and place of birth:* February 25, 1947, Rockford, Ill. *Citation:* For conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity in action at the risk of his life above and beyond the call of duty. Sweeping through an area where an enemy ambush had occurred earlier, Sergeant Keller's unit suddenly came under intense automatic weapons and small arms fire from a number of enemy bunkers and numerous snipers in nearby trees. Sergeant Keller quickly moved to a position where he could fire at a bunker from which automatic fire was received, killing one Viet Cong who attempted to escape. Leaping to the top of a dike, he and a comrade charged the enemy bunkers, dangerously exposing themselves to the enemy fire. Armed with a light machinegun, Sergeant Keller and his comrade began a systematic assault on the enemy bunkers. While Sergeant Keller neutralized the fire from the first bunker with his machinegun, the other soldier threw in a handgrenade killing its occupant. Then he and the other soldier charged a second bunker, killing its occupant. A third bunker contained an automatic rifleman who had pinned down much of the friendly platoon. Again, with utter disregard for the fire directed to them, the two men charged, killing the enemy within. Continuing their attack, Sergeant Keller and his comrade assaulted four more bunkers, killing the enemy within. During their furious assault, Sergeant Keller and his comrade had been almost continuously exposed to intense sniper fire as the enemy desperately sought to stop their attack. The ferocity of their assault had carried the soldiers beyond the line of bunkers into the treeline, forcing snipers to flee. The two men gave immediate chase, driving the enemy away from the friendly unit. When his ammunition was exhausted, Sergeant Keller returned to the platoon to assist in the evacuation of the wounded. The two-man assault had driven an enemy platoon from a well prepared position, accounted for numerous enemy dead, and prevented further friendly casualties. Sergeant Keller's selfless heroism, indomitable fighting spirit, and extraordinary gallantry saved the lives of many of his comrades and inflicted serious damage on the enemy. His acts were in keeping with the highest traditions of the military service and reflect great credit upon himself and the United States Army.

KELLEY, THOMAS G.

Rank and organization: Lieutenant Commander, United States Navy, River Assault Division 152. *Place and date:* Kien Hoa Province, Republic of Vietnam, 15 June 1969. *Entered service at:* Boston, Mass. *Date and place of birth:* May 13, 1939, Boston, Mass. *Citation:* For conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity at the risk of his life above and beyond the call of duty on the afternoon of 15 June 1969 while serving as Commander River Assault Division 152 during combat operations against enemy aggressor forces in the Republic of Vietnam. Lieutenant Commander (then Lieutenant) Kelley was in charge of a column of eight river assault craft which were extracting one company of United States Army infantry troops on the east bank of the Ong Muong Canal in Kien Hoa Province, when one of the armored troop carriers reported a mechanical failure of a loading ramp. At approximately the same time, Viet Cong forces opened fire from the opposite bank of the canal. After issuing orders for the crippled troop carrier to raise its ramp manually, and for the remaining boats to form a protective cordon around the disabled craft, Lieutenant Commander Kelley, realizing the extreme danger to his column and its inability to clear the ambush site until the crippled unit was repaired, boldly maneuvered the monitor in which he was embarked to the exposed side of the protective cordon in direct line with the enemy's fire, and ordered the monitor to commence firing. Suddenly, an enemy rocket scored a direct hit on the coxswain's flat, the shell penetrating the thick armor plate, and the explosion spraying shrapnel in all directions. Sustaining serious head wounds from the blast, which hurled him to the deck of the monitor, Lieutenant Commander Kelley disregarded his severe injuries and attempted to continue directing the other boats. Although unable to move from the deck or to speak clearly into the radio, he succeeded in relaying his commands through one of his men until the enemy attack was silenced and the boats were able to move to an area of safety. Lieutentant Commander Kelley's brilliant leadership, bold initiative, and resolute determination served to inspire his men and provide the impetus needed to carry out the mission after he was medically evacuated by helicopter. His extraordinary courage under fire, and his selfless devotion to duty sustain and enhance the finest traditions of the United States Naval Service.

KERREY, JOSEPH R.

Rank and organization: Lieutenant (Junior Grade), United States Naval Reserve, Sea, Air, and Land Team (SEAL). *Place and date:* Near Nha Trang, Republic of Vietnam, 14 March 1969. *Entered service at:* Omaha, Nebr. *Date and place of birth:* August 27, 1943, Lincoln, Nebr. *Citation:* For conspicuous gallantry and intrepridity at the risk of his life above and beyond the call of duty on 14 March 1969 while serving as a SEAL Team Leader during action against enemy aggressor (Viet Cong) forces in the Republic of Vietnam. Acting in response to reliable intelligence, Lieutenant (jg) Kerrey led his SEAL Team on a mission to capture important members of the enemy's area political cadre known to be located on an island in the bay of Nha Trang. In order to surprise the enemy, he and his team scaled a 350-foot sheer cliff to place themselves above the ledge on which the enemy was located. Splitting his team in two elements and coordinating both,

Lieutenant (jg) Kerrey led his men in the treacherous downward descent to the enemy's camp. Just as they neared the end of their descent, intense enemy fire was directed at them, and Lieutenant (jg) Kerrey received massive injuries from a grenade which exploded at his feet and threw him backward onto the jagged rocks. Although bleeding profusely and suffering great pain, he displayed outstanding courage and presence of mind in immediately directing his element's fire into the heart of the enemy camp. Utilizing his radioman, Lieutenant (jg) Kerrey called in the second element's fire support which caught the confused Viet Cong in a devastating crossfire. After successfully suppressing the enemy's fire, and although immobilized by his multiple wounds, he continued to maintain calm, superlative control as he ordered his team to secure and defend an extraction site. Lieutenant (jg) Kerrey resolutely directed his men, despite his near-unconscious state, until he was eventually evacuated by helicopter. The havoc brought to the enemy by this very successful mission cannot be overestimated. The enemy who were captured provided critical intelligence to the allied effort. Lieutenant (jg) Kerrey's courageous and inspiring leadership, valiant fighting spirit, and tenacious devotion to duty in the face of almost overwhelming opposition sustain and enhance the finest traditions of the United States Naval Service.

KINSMAN, THOMAS JAMES

Rank and organization: Specialist 4, United States Army, Company B, 3rd Battalion, 60th Infantry, 9th Infantry Division. *Place and date:* Near Vinh Long, Republic of Vietnam, 6 February 1968. *Entered service at:* Seattle, Wash. *Date and place of birth:* March 4, 1945, Seattle, Wash. *Citation:* For conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity in action at the risk of his life above and beyond the call of duty. Specialist Thomas J. Kinsman (then Private First Class) distinguished himself by gallantry and intrepidity in action on the afternoon of 6 February 1968 while serving as a Rifleman with Company B, 3rd Battalion, 60th Infantry, 9th Infantry Division, on a reconnaissance in force mission near the City of Vinh Long, in the Republic of Vietnam. As his company was proceeding up a narrow canal in armored troops carriers, it came under sudden and intense rocket, automatic weapons and small arms fire from a well entrenched Viet Cong force. The company immediately beached and began assaulting the enemy bunker complex. Hampered by exceedingly dense undergrowth which limited visibility to ten meters, a group of eight men became cut off from the main body of the company. As they were moving through heavy enemy fire to effect a link-up, an enemy soldier in a concealed position hurled a grenade into their midst. Specialist Kinsman immediately alerted his comrades of the danger, then unhesitatingly threw himself on the grenade and blocked the explosion with his body. As a result of his courageous action, he received severe head and chest wounds. Through his indomitable courage, complete disregard for his personal safety and profound concern for his fellow soldiers, Specialist Kinsman averted loss of life and injury to the other seven men of his element. Specialist Kinsman's conspicuous gallantry and extraordinary heroism at the risk of his own life, above and beyond the call of duty, are in keeping with the highest traditions of the military service and reflect great credit upon himself, his unit, and the United States Army.

*LA POINTE, JOSEPH G., JR.

Rank and organization: Specialist 4, United States Army, 2nd Squadron, 17th Cavalry, 101st Airborne Division. *Place and date:* Quang Tin Province, Republic of Vietnam, 2 June 1969. *Entered Service at:* Cincinnati, Ohio. *Date and place of birth:* July 2, 1948, Dayton, Ohio. *Citation:* For conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity in action at the risk of his life above and beyond the call of duty. Specialist Joseph G. LaPointe, Jr., Headquarters and Headquarters Troop, 2nd Squadron, 17th Cavalry, 101st Airborne Division, distinguished himself on June 2, 1969, while serving as a medical aidman during a combat helicopter assault mission in Quang Tin Province, Republic of Vietnam. Specialist LaPointe's patrol was advancing from the landing zone through an adjoining valley when it suddenly encountered heavy automatic weapons fire from a large enemy force entrenched in well fortified bunker positions. In the initial hail of fire, two soldiers in the formation vanguard were seriously wounded. Hearing a call for aid from one of the wounded, Specialist LaPointe ran forward through heavy fire to assist his fallen comrades. To reach the wounded men, he was forced to crawl directly in view of an enemy bunker. As members of his unit attempted to provide covering fire, he administered first aid to one man, shielding the other with his body. He was hit by a burst of fire from the bunker while attending the wounded soldier. In spite of his own painful wounds, Specialist LaPointe continued his lifesaving duties until he was again wounded and knocked to the ground. Making strenuous efforts, he moved back again into a shielding position to continue administering first aid. An exploding enemy grenade mortally wounded all three men. Specialist LaPointe's courageous actions at the cost of his own life were an inspiration to his comrades. His conspicuous gallantry, intrepidity and selflessness are in the highest traditions of the military service and reflect great credit on him, his unit, and the United States Army.

LAMBERS, PAUL RONALD

Rank and organization: Staff Sergeant, United States Army, Company A, 2nd Battalion, 27th Infantry, 25th Infantry Division. *Place and date:* Tay Ninh Province, Republic of Vietnam, 20 August 1968. *Entered service at:* Holland, Mich. *Date and place of birth:* June 25, 1942, Holland, Mich. *Citation:* For conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity in action at the risk of his life above and beyond the call of duty. Staff Sergeant (then Sergeant) Paul R. Lambers distinguished himself by conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity in action on 20 August 1968 while serving with the 3rd Platoon, Company A, 2nd Battalion, 27th Infantry, 25th Infantry Division, in Tay Ninh Province, Republic of Vietnam. The unit had established a night defensive position astride a suspected enemy infiltration route, when it was attacked by an estimated Viet Cong battalion. During the initial enemy onslaught, the platoon leader fell seriously wounded and Sergeant Lambers assumed command of the platoon. Disregarding the intense enemy fire, Sergeant Lambers left his covered position, secured the platoon radio and moved to the command post to direct the defense. When his radio became inoperative due to enemy action, Sergeant Lambers crossed the fire swept position to secure the 90mm recoilless rifle crew's radio in order to re-establish communications. Upon

discovering that the 90mm recoilless rifle was not functioning, Sergeant Lambers assisted in the repair of the weapon and directed canister fire at point blank range against the attacking enemy who had breached the defensive wire of the position. When the weapon was knocked out by enemy fire, he singlehandedly repulsed a penetration of the position by detonating claymore mines and throwing grenades into the midst of the attackers, killing four more of the Viet Cong with well aimed handgrenades. Sergeant Lambers maintained command of the platoon elements by moving from position to position under the hail of enemy fire, providing assistance where the assault was the heaviest and by his outstanding example inspiring his men to the utmost efforts of courage. He displayed great skill and valor throughout the five-hour battle by personally directing artillery and helicopter fires, placing them at times within five meters of the defensive position. He repeatedly exposed himself to hostile fire at great risk to his own life in order to redistribute ammunition and to care for seriously wounded comrades and to move them to sheltered positions. Sergeant Lambers' superb leadership, professional skill and magnificent courage saved the lives of his comrades, resulted in the virtual annihilation of a vastly superior enemy force and were largely instrumental in thwarting an enemy offensive against Tay Ninh City. His conspicuous gallantry at the risk of his own life is in keeping with the highest traditions of the military service and reflects great credit upon himself, his unit, and the United States Army.

LANG, GEORGE C.

Rank and organization: Specialist 4, United States Army, Company A, 4th Battalion, 47th Infantry, 9th Infantry Division. *Place and date:* Kien Hoa Province, Republic of Vietnam, 22 February 1969. *Entered service at:* Brooklyn, N.Y. *Date and place of birth:* April 20, 1947, Queens, N.Y. *Citation:* For conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity in action at the risk of his own life above and beyond the call of duty. Specialist George C. Lang, Company A, 4th Battalion, 47th Infantry, 9th Infantry Division, was serving as a squad leader on 22 February 1969, in Kien Hoa Province in the Republic of Vietnam, when his unit, on a reconnaissance-in-force mission, encountered intense fire from a well fortified enemy bunker complex. Specialist Lang observed an emplacement from which heavy fire was coming. Unhesitatingly, he assaulted the position and destroyed it with handgrenades and rifle fire. Observing another emplacement approximately 15 meters to his front, Specialist Lang jumped across a canal, moved through heavy enemy fire to within a few feet of the position, and eliminated it, again using handgrenades and rifle fire. Nearby, he discovered a large cache of enemy ammunition. As he maneuvered his squad forward to secure the cache, they came under fire from yet a third bunker. Specialist Lang immediately reacted, assaulted his position, and destroyed it with the remainder of his grenades. After returning to the area of the arms cache, his squad again came under heavy enemy rocket and automatic weapons fire from three sides and suffered six casualties. Specialist Lang was one of those seriously wounded. Although immobilized and in great pain, he continued to direct his men until his evacuation was ordered over his protests. The sustained extraordinary courage and selflessness exhibited by this sol-

dier over an extended period of time were an inspiration to his comrades and are in keeping with the highest traditions of the United States Army.

*LANGHORN, GARFIELD M.

Rank and organization: Private First class, United States Army, Troop C, 7th Squadron (Airmobile), 17th Cavalry, 1st Aviation Brigade. *Place and date:* Pleiku Province, Republic of Vietnam, 15 January 1969. *Entered service at:* Brooklyn, N.Y. *Date and place of birth:* September 10, 1948, Cumberland, Va. *Citation:* For conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity in action at the risk of his life above and beyond the call of duty. Private First Class Garfield M. Langhorn distinguished himself at the cost of his life above and beyond the call of duty on 15 January 1969, while serving as a radio operator with Troop C, 7th Squadron (Airmobile), 17th Cavalry, 1st Aviation Brigade, near Plei Djereng in Pleiku Province, Republic of Vietnam. Private Langhorn's platoon was inserted into a landing zone to rescue two pilots of a Cobra helicopter shot down by enemy fire on a heavily timbered slope. He provided radio coordination with the command-and-control aircraft overhead while the troops hacked their way through dense undergrowth to the wreckage, where both aviators were found dead. As the men were taking the bodies to a pickup site, they suddenly came under intense fire from North Vietnamese soldiers in camouflaged bunkers to the front and right flank, and within minutes they were surrounded. Private Langhorn immediately radioed for help from the orbiting gunships, which began to place minigun and rocket fire on the aggressors. He then lay between the platoon leader and another man, operating the radio and providing covering fire for the wounded who had been moved to the center of the small perimeter. Darkness soon fell, making it impossible for the gunships to give accurate support, and the aggressors began to probe the perimeter. An enemy handgrenade landed in front of Private Langhorn and a few feet from personnel who had become casualties. Choosing to protect these wounded, he unhesitatingly threw himself on the grenade, scooped it beneath his body and absorbed the blast. By sacrificing himself, he saved the lives of his comrades. Private Langhorn's conspicuous gallantry and extraordinary heroism at the cost of his own life were in keeping with the highest traditions of the military service and reflect great credit on himself, his unit, and the United States Army.

LASSEN, CLYDE EVERETT

Rank and organization: Lieutenant, United States Navy, Helicopter Support Squadron 7, Detachment 104, embarked in U.S.S. *Preble* (DLG–15). *Place and date:* Republic of Vietnam, 19 June 1968. *Entered service at:* Jacksonville, Fla. *Date and place of birth:* March 14, 1942, Fort Myers, Fla. *Citation:* For conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity at the risk of his life above and beyond the call of duty on June 19, 1968, as pilot and aircraft commander of a search and rescue helicopter, attached to Helicopter Support Squadron 7, Detachment 104, embarked in U.S.S. *Preble* (DLG–15), during operations against enemy forces in North Vietnam. Launched shortly after midnight to attempt the rescue of two downed aviators, Lieutenant (then Lieutenant, junior grade) Lassen skillfully piloted his aircraft over unknown and hostile terrain to a steep, tree-covered hill on which the

survivors had been located. Although enemy fire was being directed at the helicopter, he initially landed in a clear area near the base of the hill, but, due to the dense undergrowth, the survivors could not reach the helicopter. With the aid of flare illumination, Lieutenant Lassen successfully accomplished a hover between two trees at the survivors' position. Illumination was abruptly lost as the last of the flares were expended, and the helicopter collided with a tree, commencing a sharp descent. Expertly righting his aircraft and maneuvering clear, Lieutenant Lassen remained in the area, determined to make another rescue attempt, and encouraged the downed aviators while awaiting resumption of flare illumination. After another unsuccessful, illuminated rescue attempt, and with his fuel dangerously low and his aircraft significantly damaged, he launched again and commenced another approach in the face of the continuing enemy opposition. When flare illumination was again lost, Lieutenant Lassen, fully aware of the dangers in clearly revealing his position to the enemy, turned on his landing lights and completed the landing. On this attempt, the survivors were able to make their way to the helicopter. En route to the coast he encountered and successfully evaded additional hostile antiaircraft fire and, with fuel for only five minutes of flight remaining, landed safely aboard U.S.S. *Jouett* (DLG–29).

*LAUFFER, BILLY LANE

Rank and organization: Private First Class, United States Army. Company C, 2nd Battalion, 5th Cavalry, 1st Air Cavalry Division. *Place and date:* Near Bon Son in Binh Dinh Province, Republic of Vietnam, 21 September 1966. *Entered service at:* Phoenix, Ariz. *Date and place of birth:* October 20, 1945, Murray, Ky. *Citation:* For conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity in action at the risk of his life above and beyond the call of duty. Private First Class Lauffer's squad, a part of Company C, 2nd Battalion, 5th Cavalry, was suddenly struck at close range by an intense machinegun crossfire from two concealed bunkers astride the squad's route. Private Lauffer, the second man in the column, saw the lead man fall and noted that the remainder of the squad was unable to move. Two comrades, previously wounded and being carried on litters, were lying helpless in the beaten zone of the enemy fire. Reacting instinctively, Private Lauffer quickly engaged both bunkers with fire from his rifle, but when the other squad members attempted to maneuver under his covering fire, the enemy fusillade increased in volume and thwarted every attempt to move. Seeing this and his wounded comrades helpless in the open, Private Lauffer rose to his feet and charged the enemy machinegun positions, firing his weapon and drawing the enemy's attention. Keeping the enemy confused and off balance, his one man assault provided the crucial moments for the wounded point man to crawl to a covered position, the squad to move the exposed litter patients to safety, and his comrades to gain more advantageous positions. Private Lauffer was fatally wounded during his selfless act of courage and devotion to his fellow soldiers. His conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity at the cost of his life served as an inspiration to his comrades and saved the lives of an untold number of his companions. His actions are in keeping with the highest traditions of military service and reflect great credit upon himself, his unit, and the United States Army.

*LAW, ROBERT D.

Rank and organization: Specialist 4, United States Army, Company I (Ranger), 75th Infantry, 1st Infantry Division. *Place and date:* Tinh Phuoc Thanh Province, Republic of Vietnam, 22 February 1969. *Entered service at:* Dallas, Tex. *Date and place of birth:* September 15, 1944, Fort Worth, Tex. *Citation:* For conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity in action at the risk of his life above and beyond the call of duty. Specialist Robert D. Law distinguished himself at the cost of his own life above and beyond the call of duty on 22 February 1969 while serving with I Company (Ranger), 75th Infantry, 1st Infantry Division, in the Republic of Vietnam. While on a long-range reconnaissance patrol in Tinh Phuoc Thanh Province, Specialist Law and five comrades made contact with a small enemy patrol. As the opposing elements exchanged intense fire, he maneuvered to a perilously-exposed position flanking his comrades and began placing suppressive fire on the hostile troops. Although his team was hindered by a low supply of ammunition and suffered from an unidentified irritating gas in the air, Specialist Law's spirited defense and challenging counter-assault rallied his fellow soldiers against the well equipped hostile troops. When an enemy grenade landed in his team's position, Specialist Law, instead of diving into the safety of a stream behind him, threw himself on the grenade to save the lives of his comrades. Specialist Law's extraordinary courage and profound concern for his fellow soldiers were in keeping with the highest traditions of the military service and reflect great credit on himself, his unit, and the United States Army.

LEE, HOWARD V.

Rank and organization: Major, United States Marine Corps, Company E, 2nd Battalion, 4th Marines, 3rd Marine Division (Reinforced). *Place and date:* Near Cam Lo, Republic of Vietnam, 8 and 9 August 1966. *Entered service at:* Dumfries, Va. *Date and place of birth:* August 1, 1933, New York, N.Y. *Citation:* For conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity at the risk of his life above and beyond the call of duty. A platoon of Major (then Captain) Lee's company, while on an operation deep in enemy territory, was attacked and surrounded by a large Vietnamese force. Realizing that the unit had suffered numerous casualties, depriving it of effective leadership, and fully aware that the platoon was even then under heavy attack by the enemy, Major Lee took seven men and proceeded by helicopter to reinforce the beleaguered platoon. Major Lee disembarked from the helicopter with two of his men and, braving withering enemy fire, led them into the perimeter, where he fearlessly moved from position to position, directing and encouraging the overtaxed troops. The enemy then launched a massive attack with the full might of their forces. Although painfully wounded by fragments from an enemy grenade in several areas of his body, including his eye, Major Lee continued undauntedly throughout the night to direct the valiant defense, coordinate supporting fires, and apprise higher headquarters of the plight of the platoon. The next morning he collapsed from his wounds and was forced to relinquish command. However the small band of Marines had held their position and repeatedly fought off many vicious enemy attacks for a grueling six hours until their evacuation was effected the follow-

ing morning. Major Lee's actions saved his men from capture, minimized the loss of lives, and dealt the enemy a severe defeat. His indomitable fighting spirit, superb leadership, and great personal valor in the face of tremendous odds, reflect great credit upon himself and are in keeping with the highest traditions of the Marine Corps and the United States Naval Service.

*LEE, MILTON A.

Rank and organization: Private First Class, United States Army, Company B, 2nd Battalion, 502nd Infantry, 1st Brigade, 101st Airborne Division (Airmobile). *Place and date:* Thua Thien Province, Republic of Vietnam, 26 April 1968. *Entered service at:* San Antonio, Tex. *Date and place of birth:* February 28, 1949, Shreveport, La. *Citation:* For conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity in action at the risk of his life above and beyond the call of duty. Private First Class Milton A. Lee distinguished himself by conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity in action above and beyond the call of duty on 26 April 1968, near the city of Phu Bai in the Province of Thua Thien, Republic of Vietnam. Private Lee was serving as the radio telephone operator with the 3rd Platoon, Company B, 2nd Battalion, 502nd Infantry, 1st Brigade, 101st Airborne Division (Airmobile). As lead element for the company, the 3rd Platoon received intense surprise hostile fire from a force of North Vietnamese Army regulars in well-concealed bunkers. With 50 percent casualties, the platoon maneuvered to a position of cover to treat their wounded and reorganize, while Private Lee moved through the heavy enemy fire giving lifesaving first aid to his wounded comrades. During the subsequent assault on the enemy defensive positions, Private Lee continuously kept close radio contact with the company commander, relaying precise and understandable orders to his platoon leader. While advancing with the front rank toward the objective, Private Lee observed four North Vietnamese soldiers with automatic weapons and a rocket launcher lying in wait for the lead element of the platoon. As the element moved forward, unaware of the concealed danger, Private Lee immediately and with utter disregard for his own personal safety, passed his radio to another soldier and charged through the murderous fire. Without hesitation he continued his assault, overrunning the enemy position, killing all occupants and capturing four automatic weapons and a rocket launcher. Private Lee continued his one-man assault on the second position through a heavy barrage of enemy automatic weapons fire. Grievously wounded, he continued to press the attack, crawling forward into a firing position and delivering accurate covering fire to enable his platoon to maneuver and destroy the position. Not until the position was overrun did Private Lee falter in his steady volume of fire and succumb to his wounds. Private Lee's heroic actions saved the lives of the lead element and were instrumental in the destruction of the key position of the enemy defense. Private Lee's conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity at the risk of life above and beyond the call of duty are in keeping with the highest traditions of the military service and reflect great credit on himself, the 502nd Infantry, and the United States Army.

*LEISY, ROBERT R.

Rank and organization: Lieutenant, United States Army, Infantry, Company B, 1st Battalion, 8th Cavalry, 1st Cavalry Division. *Place and date:* Phuoc Long Province, Republic of Vietnam, 2 December

1969. *Entered service at:* Seattle, Wash. *Date and place of birth:* March 1, 1945, Stockton, Calif. *Citation:* For conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity in action at the risk of his life above and beyond the call of duty. Second Lieutenant Robert R. Leisy, Infantry, Company B, 1st Battalion, 8th Cavalry, 1st Cavalry Division, distinguished himself on December 2, 1969 while serving as platoon leader during a reconnaissance mission in Phuoc Long Province, Republic of Vietnam. One of his patrols became heavily engaged by fire from a numerically superior enemy force located in a well entrenched bunker complex. As Lieutenant Leisy deployed the remainder of his platoon to rescue the beleaguered patrol, the platoon also came under intense enemy fire from the front and both flanks. In complete disregard for his own safety, Lieutenant Leisy moved from position to position deploying his men to effectively engage the enemy. Accompanied by his radio operator he moved to the front and spotted an enemy sniper in a tree in the act of firing a rocket-propelled grenade at them. Realizing there was neither time to escape the grenade nor shout a warning, Lieutenant Leisy unhesitatingly, and with full knowledge of the consequences, shielded the radio operator with his body and absorbed the full impact of the explosion. This valorous act saved the life of the radio operator and protected other men of his platoon who were nearby from serious injury. Despite his mortal wounds, Lieutenant Leisy calmly and confidently continued to direct the platoon's fire. When medical aid arrived, Lieutenant Leisy valiantly refused attention until the other seriously wounded were treated. His display of extraordinary courage and exemplary devotion to duty provided the inspiration and leadership that enabled his platoon to successfully withdraw without further casualties. Lieutenant Leisy's conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity at the cost of his own life are in keeping with the highest traditions of the military service and reflect great credit on him, his unit, and the United States Army.

LEMON, PETER C.

Rank and organization: Sergeant, United States Army, Company E, 2nd Battalion, 8th Cavalry, 1st Cavalry Division. *Place and date:* Tay Ninh Province, Republic of Vietnam, 1 April 1970. *Entered service at:* Fort Knox, Ky. *Date and place of birth:* June 5, 1950, Toronto, Canada. *Citation:* For conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity in action at the risk of his life above and beyond the call of duty. Sergeant Peter C. Lemon (then Specialist 4), Company E, 2nd Battalion, 8th Cavalry, 1st Cavalry Division, distinguished himself on April 1, 1970 while serving as an assistant machine gunner during the defense of Fire Support Base Illingworth in Tay Ninh Province, Republic of Vietnam. When the base came under heavy enemy attack, Sergeant Lemon engaged a numerically superior enemy with machinegun and rifle fire from his defensive position until both weapons malfunctioned. He then used handgrenades to fend off the intensified enemy attack launched in his direction. After eliminating all but one of the enemy soldiers in the immediate vicinity, he pursued and disposed of the remaining soldier in hand-to-hand combat. Despite fragment wounds from an exploding grenade, Sergeant Lemon regained his position, carried a more seriously wounded comrade to an aid station, and, as he returned, was wounded a second time by enemy fire. Disregarding his personal injuries, he moved to his position through a hail of small

arms and grenade fire. Sergeant Lemon immediately realized that the defensive sector was in danger of being overrun by the enemy and unhesitating assaulted the enemy soldiers by throwing handgrenades and engaging in hand-to-hand combat. He was wounded yet a third time, but his determined efforts successfully drove the enemy from the position. Securing an operable machingun, Sergeant Lemon stood atop an embankment fully exposed to enemy fire, and placed effective fire upon the enemy until he collapsed from his multiple wounds and exhaustion. After regaining consciousness at the aid station, he refused medical evacuation until his more seriously wounded comrades had been evacuated. Sergeant Lemon's conspicuous gallantry and extraordinary heroism, above and beyond the call of duty, are in keeping with the highest traditions of the military service and reflect great credit on him, his unit, and the United States Army.

*LEONARD, MATTHEW

Rank and organization: Platoon Sergeant, United States Army, Company B, 1st Battalion, 16th Infantry. *Place and date:* Near Suoi Da, Republic of Vietnam, 28 February 1967. *Entered service at:* Fort Benning, Ga. *Date and place of birth:* November 26, 1929, Eutaw, Ala. *Citation:* For conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity in action at the risk of his life above and beyond the call of duty. His platoon was suddenly attacked by a large enemy force employing small arms, automatic weapons, and handgrenades. Although the platoon leader and several other key leaders were among the first wounded, Sergeant Leonard quickly rallied his men to throw back the initial enemy assaults. During the short pause that followed, he organized a defensive perimeter, redistributed ammunition, and inspired his comrades through his forceful leadership and words of encouragement. Noticing a wounded companion outside the perimeter, he dragged the man to safety but was struck by a sniper's bullet which shattered his left hand. Refusing medical attention and continuously exposing himself to the increasing fire as the enemy again assaulted the perimeter, Sergeant Leonard moved from position to position to direct the fire of his men against the well camouflaged foe. Under the cover of the main attack, the enemy moved a machinegun into a location where it could sweep the entire perimeter. This threat was magnified when the platoon machinegun in this area malfunctioned. Sergeant Leonard quickly crawled to the gun position and was helping to clear the malfunction when the gunner and other men in the vicinity were wounded by fire from the enemy machinegun. Sergeant Leonard rose to his feet, charged the enemy gun, and destroyed the hostile crew despite being hit several times by enemy fire. He moved to a tree, propped himself against it, and continued to engage the enemy until he succumbed to his many wounds. His fighting spirit, heroic leadership, and valiant acts inspired the remaining members of his platoon to hold back the enemy until assistance arrived. Sergeant Leonard's profound courage and devotion to his men are in keeping with the highest traditions of the military service, and his gallant actions reflect great credit upon himself and the United States Army.

LEVITOW, JOHN L.

Rank and organization: Sergeant, United States Air Force, 3rd Special Operations Squadron, Bien Hoa Air Base. *Place and date:* Long Binh Army Post, Republic of Vietnam, 24 February 1969. *En-*

tered service at: New Haven, Conn. *Date and place of birth:* November 1, 1945, Hartford, Conn. *Citation:* For conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity in action at the risk of his life above and beyond the call of duty. Sergeant John L. Levitow (then Airman First Class), United States Air Force, distinguished himself by exceptional heroism on 24 February 1969, while assigned as a loadmaster aboard an AC–47 aircraft flying a night mission in support of Long Binh Army Post, Republic of Vietnam. On that date Sergeant Levitow's aircraft was struck by a hostile mortar round. The resulting explosion ripped a hole two feet in diameter through the wing and fragments made over 3,500 holes in the fuselage. All occupants of the cargo compartment were wounded and helplessly slammed against the floor and fuselage. The explosion tore an activated flare from the grasp of a crewmember who had been launching flares to provide illumination for Army ground troops engaged in combat. Sergeant Levitow, though stunned by the concussion of the blast and suffering from over forty fragment wounds in the back and legs, staggered to his feet and turned to assist the man nearest to him who had been knocked down and was bleeding heavily. As he was moving his wounded comrade forward and away from the opened cargo compartment door, he saw the smoking flare ahead of him in the aisle. Realizing the danger involved and completely disregarding his own wounds, Sergeant Levitow started toward the burning flare. The aircraft was partially out of control and the flare was rolling wildly from side to side. Sergeant Levitow struggled forward despite the loss of blood from his many wounds and the partial loss of feeling in his right leg. Unable to grasp the rolling flare with his hands, he threw himself bodily upon the burning flare. Hugging the deadly device to his body, he dragged himself back to the rear of the aircraft and hurled the flare through the open cargo door. At that instant the flare separated and ignited in the air, but clear of the aircraft. Sergeant Levitow, by his selfless and heroic actions, saved the aircraft and its entire crew from certain death and destruction. Sergeant Levitow's conspicuous gallantry, his profound concern for his fellowmen, and his intrepidity at the risk of his life above and beyond the call of duty are in keeping with the highest traditions of the United States Air Force and reflect great credit upon himself and the Armed Forces of his country.

LITEKY, ANGELO J.

Rank and organization: Chaplain (Captain), United States Army, Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 199th Infantry Brigade. *Place and date:* Near Phuoc-Lac, Bien Hoa Province, Republic of Vietnam, 6 December 1967. *Entered service at:* Fort Hamilton, N.Y. *Date and place of birth:* February 14, 1931, Washington, D.C. *Citation:* Chaplain (Captain) Angelo J. Liteky distinguished himself by exceptional heroism on 6 December 1967, while serving with Company A, 4th Battalion, 12th Infantry, 199th Light Infantry Brigade. He was participating in a search and destroy operation near Phuoc-Lac, Bien Hoa Province, in the Republic of Vietnam, when Company A came under intense fire from a battalion size enemy force. Momentarily stunned from the immediate encounter that ensued, the men hugged the ground for cover. Observing two wounded men, Chaplain Liteky moved to within fifteen meters of an enemy machinegun position to reach them, placing himself between the enemy and the

wounded men. When there was a brief respite in the fighting, he managed to drag them to the relative safety of the landing zone. Inspired by his courageous actions, the company rallied and began placing a heavy volume of fire upon the enemy's positions. In a magnificent display of courage and leadership, Chaplain Liteky began moving upright through the enemy fire, administering last rites to the dying and evacuating the wounded. Noticing another trapped and seriously wounded man, Chaplain Liteky crawled to his aid. Realizing that the wounded man was too heavy to carry, he rolled on his back, placed the man on his chest and through sheer determination and fortitude crawled back to the landing zone using his elbows and heels to push himself along. Pausing for breath momentarily, he returned to the action and came upon a man entangled in the dense, thorny underbrush. Once more intense enemy fire was directed at him, but Chaplain Liteky stood his ground and calmly broke the vines and carried the man to the landing zone for evacuation. On several occasions when the landing zone was under small arms and rocket fire, Chaplain Liteky stood up in the face of hostile fire and personally directed the medevac helicopters into and out of the area. With the wounded safely evacuated, Chaplain Liteky returned to the perimeter, constantly encouraging and inspiring the men. Upon the unit's relief on the morning of 7 December 1967, it was discovered that despite painful wounds in the neck and foot, Chaplain Liteky had personally carried over twenty men to the landing zone for evacuation during the savage fighting. Through his indomitable inspiration and heroic actions, Chaplain Liteky saved the lives of a number of his comrades and enabled the company to repulse the enemy. Chaplain Liteky's actions reflect great credit upon himself and were in keeping with the highest traditions of the United States Army.

LIVINGSTON, JAMES E.

Rank and organization: Captain, United States Marine Corps, Company E, 2nd Battalion, 4th Marines, 9th Marine Amphibious Brigade. *Place and date:* Dai Do, Republic of Vietnam, 2 May 1968. *Entered service at:* Auburn, Ala. *Date and place of birth:* January 12, 1940, Towns, Telfair County, Ga. *Citation:* For conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity at the risk of his life above and beyond the call of duty while serving as Commanding Officer, Company E, 2nd Battalion, 4th Marines, 9th Marine Amphibious Brigade in action against enemy forces in the Republic of Vietnam. On 2 May 1968, Company E launched a determined assault on the heavily fortified village of Dai Do, which had been seized by the enemy on the preceding evening isolating a Marine company from the remainder of the battalion. Skillfully employing screening agents, Captain Livingston maneuvered his men to assault positions across 500 meters of dangerous open rice paddy while under intense enemy fire. Ignoring hostile rounds impacting near him, he fearlessly led his men in a savage assault against enemy emplacements within the village. While adjusting supporting arms fire, Captain Livingston moved to the points of heaviest resistance, shouting words of encouragement to his Marines, directing their fire, and spurring the dwindling momentum of the attack on repeated occasions. Although twice painfully wounded by grenade fragments, he refused medical treatment and courageously led his men in the destruction of over 100 mutually supporting bunkers, driving the remaining

enemy from their positions, and relieving the pressure on the stranded Marine company. As the two companies consolidated positions and evacuated casualties, a third company passed through the friendly lines launching an assault on the adjacent village of Dinh To, only to be halted by a furious counterattack of an enemy battalion. Swiftly assessing the situation and disregarding the heavy volume of enemy fire, Captain Livingston boldly maneuvered the remaining effective men of his company forward, joined forces with the heavily engaged Marines, and halted the enemy's counterattack. Wounded a third time and unable to walk, he steadfastly remained in the dangerously exposed area, deploying his men to more tenable positions and supervising the evacuation of casualties. Only when assured of the safety of his men did he allow himself to be evacuated. Captain Livingston's gallant actions uphold the highest traditions of the Marine Corps and the United States Naval Service.

*LONG, DONALD RUSSELL

Rank and organization: Sergeant, United States Army, Troop C, 1st Squadron, 4th Cavalry, 1st Infantry Division. *Place and date:* Republic of Vietnam, 30 June 1966. *Entered service at:* Ashland, Ky. *Date and place of birth:* August 27, 1939, Blackfork, Ohio. *G.O. No.:* 13, 4 April 1968. *Citation:* For conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity in action at the risk of his life above and beyond the call of duty. On 30 June 1966, Troops B and C, 1st Squadron, 4th Cavalry, while conducting a reconnaissance mission along a road in the Republic of Vietnam, were suddenly attacked by a Viet Cong regiment, supported by mortars, recoilless rifles and machineguns, from concealed positions astride the road. Sergeant Long abandoned the relative safety of his armored personnel carrier and braved a withering hail of enemy fire to carry wounded men to evacuation helicopters. As the platoon fought its way forward to resupply advanced elements, Sergeant Long repeatedly exposed himself to enemy fire at point blank range to provide the needed supplies. While assaulting the Viet Cong position, Sergeant Long inspired his comrades by fearlessly standing unprotected to repel the enemy with rifle fire and grenades as they attempted to mount his carrier. When the enemy threatened to overrun a disabled carrier nearby, Sergeant Long again disregarded his own safety to help the severely wounded crew to safety. As he was handing arms to the less seriously wounded and reorganizing them to press the attack, an enemy grenade was hurled onto the carrier deck. Immediately recognizing the imminent danger, he instinctively shouted a warning to the crew and pushed to safety one man who had not heard his warning over the roar of battle. Realizing that these actions would not fully protect the exposed crewmen from the deadly explosion, he threw himself over the grenade to absorb the blast and thereby saved the lives of eight of his comrades at the expense of his own life. Throughout the battle, Sergeant Long's extraordinary heroism, courage and supreme devotion to his men were in the finest tradition of the military service, and reflect great credit upon himself and the United States Army.

*LOZADA, CARLOS JAMES

Rank and organization: Private First Class, United States Army, Company A, 2nd Battalion, (Airborne), 503rd Infantry, 173rd Airborne Brigade (Separate). *Place and date:* Dak To, Republic of Viet-

nam, 20 November 1967. *Entered service at:* New York, N.Y. *Date and place of birth:* September 6, 1946, Caguas, Puerto Rico. *Citation:* For conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity in action at the risk of his life above and beyond the call of duty. Private First Class Carlos J. Lozada, United States Army, distinguished himself by conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity at the risk of his life above and beyond the call of duty on 20 November 1967, in the battle of Dak To, Republic of Vietnam. While serving as a machine gunner with 1st Platoon, Company A, 2nd Battalion (Airborne), 503rd Infantry, 173rd Airborne Brigade (Separate), Private Lozada was part of a four man early warning outpost, located thirty-five meters from his company's lines. At 1400 hours a North Vietnamese Army company rapidly approached the outpost along a well defined trail. Private Lozada alerted his comrades and commenced firing at the enemy who were within ten meters of the outpost. His heavy and accurate machinegun fire killed at least twenty North Vietnamese soldiers and completely disrupted their initial attack. Private Lozada remained in an exposed position and continued to pour deadly fire upon the enemy despite the urgent pleas of his comrades to withdraw. The enemy continued their assault, attempting to envelop the outpost. At the same time enemy forces launched a heavy attack on the forward west flank of Company A with the intent to cut them off from their battalion. Company A was given the order to withdraw. Private Lozada apparently realized that if he abandoned his position there would be nothing to hold back the surging North Vietnamese soldiers and that the entire company withdrawal would be jeopardized. He called for his comrades to move back and that he would stay and provide cover for them. He made this decision realizing that the enemy was converging on three sides of his position and only meters away, and a delay in withdrawal meant almost certain death. Private Lozada continued to deliver a heavy, accurate volume of suppressive fire against the enemy until he was mortally wounded and had to be carried during the withdrawal. His heroic deed served as an example and an inspiration to his comrades throughout the ensuing four-day battle. Private Lozada's actions are in the highest traditions of the United States Army and reflect great credit upon himself, his unit, and the United States Army.

LYNCH, ALLEN JAMES

Rank and organization: Sergeant, United States Army, Company D, 1st Battalion (Airmobile), 12th Cavalry, 1st Cavalry Division (Airmobile). *Place and date:* Binh Dinh Province, Republic of Vietnam, 15 December 1967. *Entered service at:* Chicago, Ill. *Date and place of birth:* October 28, 1945, Chicago, Ill. *Citation:* For conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity in action at the risk of his life above and beyond the call of duty. Sergeant Allen J. Lynch (then Specialist 4) distinguished himself on 15 December 1967 while serving as a radio telephone operator with Company D, 1st Battalion (Airmobile), 12th Cavalry, 1st Cavalry Division (Airmobile), in Binh Dinh Province, Republic of Vietnam. While serving in the forward element on an operation near the village of My An, his unit became heavily engaged with a numerically superior enemy force. Quickly and accurately assessing the situation, Sergeant Lynch provided his commander with information which subsequently proved essential to the unit's successful actions. Observing three wounded comrades lying exposed to enemy

fire, Sergeant Lynch dashed across fifty meters of open ground through a withering hail of enemy fire to administer aid. Reconnoitering a nearby trench for a covered position to protect the wounded from intense hostile fire, he killed two enemy soldiers at point blank range. With the trench cleared, he unhesitatingly returned to the fire-swept area three times to carry the wounded men to safety. When his company was forced to withdraw by the superior firepower of the enemy, Sergeant Lynch remained to aid his comrades at the risk of his own life rather than abandon them. Alone, he defended his isolated position for two hours against the advancing enemy. Using only his rifle and a grenade, he stopped them just short of his trench, killing five. Again, disregarding his own safety in the face of withering hostile fire, he crossed seventy meters of exposed terrain five times to carry his wounded comrades to a more secure area. Once he had assured their comfort and safety, Sergeant Lynch located the counterattacking friendly company to assist in directing the attack and evacuating the three casualties. By his conspicuous gallantry at the risk of his own life in the highest traditions of the military service, Sergeant Lynch has reflected great credit on himself, the 12th Cavalry, and the United States Army.

MARM, WALTER JOSEPH, JR.

Rank and organization: First Lieutenant (then Second Lieutenant), United States Army, Company A, 1st Battalion, 7th Cavalry, 1st Cavalry Division (Airmobile). *Place and date:* Vicinity of La Drang Valley, Republic of Vietnam, 14 November 1965. *Entered service at:* Fort Jackson, S.C. *Date and place of birth:* 20 November 1941, Washington, Pa. *G.O. No.:* 7, 15 February 1967. *Citation:* For conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity at the risk of life above and beyond the call of duty. As a Platoon Leader in the 1st Cavalry Division (Airmobile), Lieutenant Marm demonstrated indomitable courage during a combat operation in the La Drang Valley. His company was moving through the valley to relieve a friendly unit surrounded by an enemy force of estimated regimental size. Lieutenant Marm led his platoon through withering fire until they were finally forced to take cover. Realizing that his platoon could not hold very long, and seeing four enemy soldiers moving into his position, he moved quickly under heavy fire and annihilated all four. Then, seeing that his platoon was receiving intense fire from a concealed machinegun, he deliberately exposed himself to draw its fire. Thus locating its position, he attempted to destroy it with an antitank weapon. Although he inflicted casualties, the weapon did not silence the enemy fire. Quickly, disregarding the intense fire directed on him and his platoon, he charged 30 meters across open ground, and hurled grenades into the enemy position, killing some of the eight insurgents manning it. Although severely wounded, when his grenades were expended, armed with only a rifle, he continued the momentum of his assault on the position and killed the remainder of the enemy. Lieutenant Marm's selfless actions reduced the fire on his platoon, broke the enemy assault, and rallied his unit to continue toward the accomplishment of this mission. Lieutenant Marm's conspicuous gallantry on the battlefield and his extraordinary intrepidity at the risk of his life above and beyond the call of duty are in the highest traditions of the United States Army and reflect great credit upon himself and the Armed Forces of his country.

*MARTINI, GARY W.

Rank and organization: Private First Class, United States Marine Corps, Company F, 2nd Battalion, 1st Marines, 1st Marine Division. *Place and date:* Binh Son, Republic of Vietnam, 21 April 1967. *Entered service at:* Portland, Oreg. *Date and place of birth:* September 21, 1948, Rockbridge Baths, Va. *Citation:* For conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity at the risk of his life above and beyond the call of duty. On April 21, 1967, during Operation UNION, elements of Company F, conducting offensive operations at Binh Son, encountered a firmly entrenched enemy force and immediately deployed to engage them. The Marines in Private Martini's platoon assaulted across an open rice paddy to within twenty meters of the enemy trench line where they were suddenly struck by handgrenades, intense small arms, automatic weapons, and mortar fire. The enemy onslaught killed 14 and wounded 18 Marines, pinning the remainder of the platoon down behind a low paddy dike. In the face of imminent danger, Private Martini immediately crawled over the dike to a forward open area within 15 meters of the enemy position where, continuously exposed to the hostile fire, he hurled handgrenades, killing several of the enemy. Crawling back through the intense fire, he rejoined his platoon which had moved to the relative safety of a trench line. From this position he observed several of his wounded comrades lying helpless in the fire-swept paddy. Although he knew that one man had been killed attempting to assist the wounded, Private Martini raced through the open area and dragged a comrade back to a friendly position. In spite of a serious wound received during this first daring rescue, he again braved the unrelenting fury of the enemy fire to aid another companion lying wounded only 20 meters in front of the enemy trench line. As he reached the fallen Marine, he received a mortal wound, but disregarding his own condition, he began to drag the Marine toward his platoon's position. Observing men from his unit attempting to leave the security of their position to aid him, concerned only for their safety, he called to them to remain under cover, and through a final supreme effort, moved his injured comrade to where he could be pulled to safety, before he fell, succumbing to his wounds. Stouthearted and indomitable, Private Martini unhesitatingly yielded his life to save two of his comrades and insure the safety of the remainder of his platoon. His outstanding courage, valiant fighting spirit and selfless devotion to duty reflected the highest credit upon himself, the Marine Corps, and the United States Naval Service. He gallantly gave his life for his country.

*MAXAM, LARRY LEONARD

Rank and organization: Corporal United States Marine Corps, Company D, 1st Battalion, 4th Marines, 3rd Marine Division (Rein), FMF. *Place and date:* Quang Tri Province, Republic of Vietnam, 2 February 1968. *Entered service at:* Los Angeles, Calif. *Date and place of birth:* January 9, 1948, Glendale, Calif. *Citation:* For conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity at the risk of his life above and beyond the call of duty while serving as a Fire Team Leader with Company D, 1st Battalion, 4th Marines, 3rd Marine Division in the Republic of Vietnam. On 2 February 1968, the Cam Lo District Headquarters came under extremely heavy rocket, artillery, mortar, and recoilless rifle fire from

a numerically superior enemy force, destroying a portion of the defensive perimeter. Corporal Maxam, observing the enemy massing for an assault into the compound across the remaining defensive wire, instructed his Assistant Fire Team Leader to take charge of the fire team, and unhesitatingly proceeded to the weakened section of the perimeter. Completely exposed to the concentrated enemy fire, he sustained multiple fragmentation wounds from exploding grenades as he ran to an abandoned machinegun position. Reaching the emplacement, he grasped the machinegun and commenced to deliver effective fire on the advancing enemy. As the enemy directed maximum fire power against the determined Marine, Corporal Maxam's position received a direct hit from a rocket propelled grenade, knocking him backwards and inflicting severe fragmentation wounds to his face and right eye. Although momentarily stunned and in intense pain, Corporal Maxam courageously resumed his firing position and subsequently was struck again by small-arms fire. With resolute determination, he gallantly continued to deliver intense machinegun fire, causing the enemy to reretreat through the defensive wire to positions of cover. In a desperate attempt to silence his weapon, the North Vietnamese threw handgrenades and directed recoilless rifle fire against him inflicting two additional wounds. Too weak to reload his machinegun, Corporal Maxam fell to a prone position and valiantly continued to deliver effective fire with his rifle. After one and a half hours, during which he was hit repeatedly by fragments from exploding grenades and concentrated small-arms fire, he succumbed to his wounds, having successfully defended nearly one half of the perimeter singlehandedly. Corporal Maxam's aggressive fighting spirit, inspiring valor and selfless devotion to duty reflected great credit upon himself and the Marine Corps and upheld the highest traditions of the United States Naval Service. He gallantly gave his life for his country.

McCLEERY, FINNIS D.

Rank and organization: Platoon Sergeant, United States Army, Company A, 1st Battalion, 6th United States Infantry. *Place and date:* Quang Tin Province, Republic of Vietnam, 14 May 1968. *Entered service at:* San Angelo, Tex. *Date and place of birth:* December 25, 1927, Stephenville, Tex. *Citation:* For conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity in action at the risk of his life above and beyond the call of duty. Platoon Sergeant Finnis D. McCleery, United States Army, distinguished himself on 14 May 1968, while serving as Platoon Leader of the 1st Platoon of Company A, 1st Battalion, 6th United States Infantry. On that date a combined force was assigned the mission of assaulting a reinforced company of North Vietnamese Army regulars, well entrenched on Hill 352, 17 miles west of Tam Ky, Quang Tin Province. As Sergeant McCleery led his men up the hill and across an open area to close with the enemy, his platoon and other friendly elements were pinned down by tremendously heavy fire coming from the fortified enemy positions. Realizing the severe damage that the enemy could inflict on the combined force in the event that their attack was completely halted, Sergeant McCleery rose from his sheltered position and began a one-man assault on the bunker complex. With extraordinary courage, he moved across 60 meters of open ground

as bullets struck all around him and rockets and grenades literally exploded at his feet. As he came within 30 meters of the key enemy bunker, Sergeant McCleery began firing furiously from the hip and throwing handgrenades. At this point in his assault, he was painfully wounded by shrapnel, but, with complete disregard for his wound, he continued his advance on the key bunker and killed all of its occupants. Having successfully and singlehandedly breached the enemy perimeter, he climbed to the top of the bunker he had just captured and, in full view of the enemy, shouted encouragement to his men to follow his assault. As the friendly forces moved forward, Sergeant McCleery began a lateral assault on the enemy bunker line. He continued to expose himself to the intense enemy fire as he moved from bunker to bunker, destroying each in turn. He was wounded a second time by shrapnel as he destroyed and routed the enemy from the hill. Sergeant McCleery is personally credited with eliminating several key enemy positions and inspiring the assault that resulted in gaining control of Hill 352. His extraordinary heroism at the risk of his own life, above and beyond the call of duty, was in keeping with the highest standards of the military service, and reflects great credit on him, the Americal Division, and the United States Army.

*McDONALD, PHILL G.

Rank and organization: Private First Class, United States Army, Company A, 1st Battalion, 14th Infantry, 4th Infantry Division. *Place and date:* Near Kontum City, Republic of Vietnam, 7 June 1968. *Entered service at:* Beckley, W. Va. *Date and place of birth:* September 13, 1941. Avondale, W. Va. *Citation:* For conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity in action at the risk of his life above and beyond the call of duty. Private First Class Phill G. McDonald distinguished himself on 7 June 1968 while serving as a Team Leader with the 1st Platoon of Company A, 1st Battalion, 14th Infantry, 4th Infantry Division, in the Republic of Vietnam. While on a combat mission near Kontum City, his platoon came under heavy barrage of automatic weapons fire from a well concealed company-size enemy force. Volunteering to escort two wounded comrades to an evacuation point, Private McDonald crawled through intense fire to destroy with a grenade an enemy automatic weapon threatening the safety of the evacuation. Returning to his platoon, he again volunteered to provide covering fire for the maneuver of the platoon from its exposed position. Realizing the threat he posed, enemy gunners concentrated their fire on Private McDonald's position, seriously wounding him. Despite his painful wounds, Private McDonald recovered the weapon of a wounded machine gunner to provide accurate covering fire for the gunner's evacuation. When other soldiers were pinned down by a heavy volume of fire from a hostile machinegun to his front, Private McDonald crawled toward the enemy position to destroy it with grenades. He was mortally wounded in this intrepid action. Private McDonald's conspicuous gallantry at the risk of his own life above and beyond the call of duty, which resulted in the saving of the lives of his comrades, is in keeping with the highest traditions of the military service and reflects great credit upon himself, his unit, and the United States Army.

McGINTY, JOHN J. III

Rank and organization: Second Lieutenant (then Staff Sergeant), United States Marine Corps, Company K, 3rd Battalion, 4th Marines, 3rd Marine Division, Fleet Marine Force. *Place and date:* Republic of Vietnam, 18 July 1966. *Entered service at:* Laurel Bay, S.C. *Date and place of birth:* January 21, 1940, Boston, Mass. *Citation:* For conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity at the risk of his life above and beyond the call of duty. Second Lieutenant (then Staff Sergeant) McGinty's platoon, which was providing rear security to protect the withdrawal of the Battalion from a position which had been under attack for three days, came under heavy small arms, automatic weapons and mortar fire from an estimated enemy regiment. With each successive human wave which assaulted his thirty-two-man platoon during the four-hour battle, Second Lieutenant McGinty rallied his men to beat off the enemy. In one bitter assault, two of the squads became separated from the remainder of the platoon. With complete disregard for his safety, Second Lieutenant McGinty charged through intense automatic weapons and mortar fire to their position. Finding twenty men wounded and the Medical Corpsman killed, he quickly reloaded ammunition magazines and weapons for the wounded men and directed their fire upon the enemy. Although he was painfully wounded as he moved to care for the disabled men, he continued to shout encouragement to his troops and to direct their fire so effectively that the attacking hordes were beaten off. When the enemy tried to out-flank his position, he killed five of them at point-blank range with his pistol. When they again seemed on the verge of overrunning the small force, he skillfully adjusted artillery and air strikes within fifty yards of his position. This destructive fire power routed the enemy, who left an estimated 500 bodies on the battlefield. Second Lieutenant McGinty's personal heroism, indomitable leadership, selfless devotion to duty, and bold fighting spirit inspired his men to resist the repeated attacks by a fanatical enemy, reflected great credit upon himself, and upheld the highest traditions of the Marine Corps and the United States Naval Service.

McGONAGLE, WILLIAM L.

Rank and organization: Captain (then Commander), United States Navy, U.S.S. *Liberty* (AGTR–5). *Place and date:* International waters, Eastern Mediterranean, 8–9 June 1967. *Entered service at:* Thermal, Calif. *Date and place of birth:* November 19, 1925, Wichita, Kans. *Citation:* For conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity at the risk of his life above and beyond the call of duty. Sailing in international waters, the *Liberty* was attacked without warning by jet fighter aircraft and motor torpedo boats which inflicted many casualties among the crew and caused extreme damage to the ship. Although severely wounded during the first air attack, Captain (then Commander) McGonagle remained at his battle station on the badly damaged bridge and, with full knowledge of the seriousness of his wounds, subordinated his own welfare to the safety and survival of his command. Steadfastly refusing any treatment which would take him away from his post, he calmly continued to exercise firm command of his ship. Despite continuous exposure to fire, he maneuvered his ship, directed its defense, supervised the control of flooding and fire, and saw to the care of the casualties. Captain McGonagle's extraordinary valor under

these conditions inspired the surviving members of the *Liberty*'s crew, many of them seriously wounded, to heroic efforts to overcome the battle damage and keep the ship afloat. Subsequent to the attack, although in great pain and weak from the loss of blood, Captain McGonagle remained at his battle station and continued to command his ship for more than seventeen hours. It was only after rendezvous with a United States destroyer that he relinquished personal control of the *Liberty* and permitted himself to be removed from the bridge. Even then, he refused much needed medical attention until convinced that the seriously wounded among his crew had been treated. Captain McGonagle's superb professionalism, courageous fighting spirit, and valiant leadership saved his ship and many lives. His actions sustain and enhance the finest traditions of the United States Naval Service.

*McKIBBEN, RAY

Rank and organization: Sergeant, United States Army, Troop B, 7th Squadron (Airmobile), 17th Cavalry. *Place and date:* Near Song Mao, Republic of Vietnam, 6 December 1968. *Entered service at:* Atlanta, Ga. *Date and place of birth:* October 27, 1945, Felton, Ga. *Citation:* For conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity in action at the risk of his life above and beyond the call of duty, Sergeant Ray McKibben distinguished himself by conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity in action above and beyond the call of duty while serving as team leader of the point element of a reconnaissance patrol of Troop B, 7th Squadron (Airmobile), 17th Cavalry operating in enemy territory near Song Mao in the Republic of Vietnam on 6 December 1968. Sergeant McKibben was leading his point element in a movement to contact along a well-traveled trail when the lead element came under heavy automatic weapons fire from a fortified bunker position, forcing the patrol to take cover. Sergeant McKibben, appraising the situation and without regard for his own safety, charged through bamboo and heavy brush to the fortified position, killed the enemy gunner, secured the weapon and directed his patrol element forward. As the patrol moved out, Sergeant McKibben observed enemy movement to the flank of the patrol. Fire support from helicopter gunships was requested and the area was effectively neutralized. The patrol again continued its mission and as the lead element rounded the bend of a river it came under heavy automatic weapons fire from camouflaged bunkers. As Sergeant McKibben was deploying his men to covered positions, he observed one of his men fall wounded. Although bullets were hitting all around the wounded man, Sergeant McKibben, with complete disregard for his own safety, sprang to his comrade's side and under heavy enemy fire pulled him to safety behind the cover of a rock emplacement where he administered hasty first aid. Sergeant McKibben, seeing that his comrades were pinned down and were unable to deliver effective fire against the enemy bunkers, again undertook a singlehanded assault of the enemy defenses. He charged through the brush and hail of automatic weapons fire closing on the first bunker, killing the enemy with accurate rifle fire and securing the enemy's weapon. He continued his assault against the next bunker, firing his rifle as he charged. As he approached the second bunker his rifle ran out of ammunition; however, he used the captured enemy weapon until it too was empty, at that time he silenced the bunker with well placed handgrenades. He reloaded his weapon and covered

the advance of his men as they moved forward. Observing the fire of another bunker impeding the patrol's advance, Sergeant McKibben again singlehandedly assaulted the new position. As he neared the bunker he was mortally wounded but was able to fire a final burst from his weapon killing the enemy and enabling the patrol to continue the assault. Sergeant McKibben's indomitable courage, extraordinary heroism, profound concern for the welfare of his fellow soldiers and disregard for his own personal safety saved the lives of his comrades and enabled the patrol to accomplish its mission. Sergeant McKibben's conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity in action at the cost of his life above and beyond the call of duty are in the highest traditions of the military service and reflect great credit upon himself, his unit, and the United States Army.

*McMAHON, THOMAS J.

Rank and organization: Specialist 4, United States Army, Company A, 2nd Battalion, 1st Infantry, 196th Infantry Brigade, Americal Division. *Place and date:* Quang Tin Province, Republic of Vietnam, 19 March 1969. *Entered service at*: Portland, Maine. *Date and place of birth:* June 24, 1948, Washington, D.C. *Citation:* For conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity in action at the risk of his life above and beyond the call of duty. Specialist Thomas J. McMahon distinguished himself on 19 March 1969 while serving as medical aid man with Company A, 2nd Battalion, 1st Infantry, 196th Infantry Brigade, Americal Division, in Quang Tin Province, Republic of Vietnam. When the lead elements of his company came under heavy fire from well-fortified enemy positions, three soldiers fell seriously wounded. Specialist McMahon, with complete disregard for his own safety, left his covered position and ran through intense enemy fire to the side of one of the wounded, administered first aid and then carried him to safety. He returned through the hail of fire to the side of a second wounded man. Although painfully wounded by an exploding mortar round while returning the wounded man to a secure position, Specialist McMahon refused medical attention and heroically ran back through the heavy enemy fire toward his remaining wounded comrade. He fell mortally wounded before he could rescue the last man. Specialist McMahon's conspicuous gallantry and undaunted concern for the welfare of his comrades at the cost of his own life are in keeping with the highest traditions of the military service and reflect great credit on himself, his unit, and the United States Army.

McNERNEY, DAVID H.

Rank and organization: First Sergeant, United States Army, Company A, 1st Battalion, 8th Infantry, 4th Infantry Division. *Place and date:* Polci Doc, Republic of Vietnam, 22 March 1967. *Entered service at:* Fort Bliss, Tex. *Date and place of birth:* June 2, 1931, Lowell, Mass. *Citation:* For conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity at the risk of his life above and beyond the call of duty. Running through the hail of enemy fire to the area of heaviest contact, he was assisting in the development of a defensive perimeter when he encountered several enemy at close range. He killed the enemy but was painfully injured when blown from his feet by a grenade. In spite of this injury, he assaulted and destroyed an enemy machinegun position that had pinned down five of his comrades beyond the defensive line. Upon learning his

commander and artillery forward observer had been killed, he assumed command of the company. He adjusted artillery fire to within twenty meters of the position in a daring measure to repulse enemy assaults. When the smoke grenades used to mark the position were gone, he moved into a nearby clearing to designate the location to friendly aircraft. In spite of enemy fire he remained exposed until he was certain the position was spotted and then climbed into a tree and tied the identification panel to its highest branches. Then he moved among his men readjusting their position, encouraging the defenders and checking the wounded. As the hostile assaults slackened, he began clearing a helicopter landing site to evacuate the wounded. When explosives were needed to remove large trees, he crawled outside the relative safety of his permimeter to collect demolition material from abandoned rucksacks. Moving through a fusillade of fire he returned with the explosives that were vital to the clearing of the landing zone. Disregarding the pain of his injury and refusing medical evacuation First Sergeant McNerney remained with his unit until the next day when the new commander arrived. First Sergeant McNerney's outstanding heroism and leadership were inspirational to his comrades. His actions were in keeping with the highest traditions of the United States Army and reflect great credit upon himself and the Armed Forces of his country.

*McWETHY, EDGAR LEE, JR.

Rank and organization: Specialist 5, United States Army, Company B, 1st Battalion, 5th Cavalry, 1st Cavalry Division (Airmobile). *Place and date:* Binh Dinh Province, Republic of Vietnam, 21 June 1967. *Entered service at:* Denver, Colo. *Date and place of birth:* November 22, 1944, Leadville, Colo. *Citation:* For conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity in action at the risk of his life above and beyond the call of duty. Serving as a Medical Aidman with Company B, 1st Battalion, 5th Cavalry, 1st Cavalry Division (Airmobile), in Binh Dinh Province, Republic of Vietnam, on 21 June 1967, Specialist McWethy accompanied his platoon to the site of a downed helicopter. Shortly after the platoon established a defensive perimeter around the aircraft, a large enemy force attacked the position from three sides with a heavy volume of automatic weapons fire and grenades. The platoon leader and his radio operator were wounded almost immediately, and Specialist McWethy rushed across the fire swept area to their assistance. Although he could not help the mortally wounded radio operator, Specialist McWethy's timely first aid enabled the platoon leader to retain command during this critical period. Hearing a call for aid, Specialist McWethy started across the open toward the injured men, but was wounded in the head and knocked to the ground. He regained his feet and continued on but was hit again, this time in the leg. Struggling onward despite his wounds, he gained the side of his comrades and treated their injuries. Observing another fallen rifleman lying in an exposed position raked by enemy fire, Specialist McWethy moved toward him without hesitation. Although the enemy fire wounded him a third time, Specialist McWethy reached his fallen companion. Though weakened and in extreme pain, Specialist McWethy gave the wounded man artificial respiration but suffered a fourth and fatal wound. Through his indomitable courage, complete disregard for his own safety, and demonstrated concern for his fellow soldiers, Specialist McWethy inspired the members of his platoon and

contributed in great measure to their successful defense of the position and the ultimate rout of the enemy force. Specialist McWethy's profound sense of duty, bravery, and his willingness to accept extraordinary risks in order to help the men of his unit are characteristic of the highest traditions of the military service and reflect great credit upon himself and the United States Army.

*MICHAEL, DON LESLIE

Rank and organization: Specialist 4, United States Army, Company C, 4th Battalion, 503rd Infantry, 173rd Airborne Brigade. *Place and date:* Republic of Vietnam, 8 April 1967. *Entered service at:* Montgomery, Ala. *Date and place of birth:* July 31, 1947, Florence, Ala. *Citation:* For conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity at the risk of his life above and beyond the call of duty. Specialist Don L. Michael, United States Army, distinguished himself by conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity while serving with Company C, 4th Battalion, 503rd Infantry, 173rd Airborne Brigade, in the Republic of Vietnam. On 8 April 1967 Specialist Michael was part of a platoon which was moving through an area of suspected enemy activity. While the rest of the platoon stopped to provide security, the squad to which Specialist Michael was assigned moved forward to investigate signs of recent enemy activity. After moving approximately 125 meters, the squad encountered a single Viet Cong soldier. When he was fired upon by the squad's machine gunner, other Viet Cong opened fire with automatic weapons from a well concealed bunker to the squad's right front. The volume of enemy fire was so withering as to pin down the entire squad and halt all forward movement. Realizing the gravity of the situation, Specialist Michael exposed himself to throw two grenades, but failed to eliminate the enemy position. From his position on the left flank, Specialist Michael maneuvered forward with two more grenades until he was within 20 meters of the enemy bunkers, when he again exposed himself to throw two grenades, which failed to detonate. Undaunted, Specialist Michael made his way back to the friendly positions to obtain more grenades. With two grenades in hand, he again started his perilous move towards the enemy bunker, which by this time was under intense artillery fire from friendly positions. As he neared the bunker, an enemy soldier attacked him from a concealed position. Specialist Michael killed him with his rifle and, in spite of the enemy fire and the exploding artillery rounds, was successful in destroying the enemy positions. Specialist Michael took up pursuit of the remnants of the retreating enemy. When his comrades reached Specialist Michael, he had been mortally wounded. His inspiring display of determination and courage saved the lives of many of his comrades and successfully eliminated a destructive enemy force. Specialist Michael's actions were in keeping with the highest traditions of the military service and reflect the utmost credit upon himself and the United States Army.

*MILLER, FRANKLIN D.

Rank and organization: Staff Sergeant, United States Army, 5th Special Forces Group, 1st Special Forces. *Place and date:* Kontum Province, Republic of Vietnam, 5 January 1970. *Entered service at:* Albuquerque, N. Mex. *Date and place of birth:* January 27, 1945, Elizabeth City, N.C. *Citation:* For conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity in action at the risk of his life above and beyond the call of

duty. Staff Sergeant Franklin D. Miller, 5th Special Forces Group, 1st Special Forces, distinguished himself on 5 January 1970 while serving as team leader of an American-Vietnamese long-range reconnaissance patrol operating deep within enemy controlled territory in Kontum Province, Republic of Vietnam. Leaving the helicopter insertion point, the patrol moved forward on its mission. Suddenly one of the team members tripped a hostile boobytrap which wounded four soldiers. Sergeant Miller, knowing that the explosion would alert the enemy, quickly administered first aid to the wounded and directed the team into positions across a small stream bed at the base of a steep hill. Within a few minutes, Sergeant Miller saw the lead element of what he estimated to be a platoon size enemy force moving toward his location. Concerned for the safety of his men, he directed the small team to move up the hill to a more secure position. He remained alone, separated from the patrol, to meet the attack. Sergeant Miller singlehandedly repulsed two determined attacks by the numerically superior enemy force and caused them to withdraw in disorder. He rejoined his team, established contact with a forward air controller and arranged the evacuation of his patrol. However, the only suitable extraction location in the heavy jungle was a bomb crater some 150 meters from the team location. Sergeant Miller reconnoitered the route to the crater and led his men through the enemy controlled jungle to the extraction site. As the evacuation helicopter hovered over the crater to pick up the patrol, the enemy launched a savage automatic weapon and rocket-propelled grenade attack against the beleaguered team, driving off the rescue helicopter. Sergeant Miller led the team in a valiant defense which drove back the enemy in its attempt to overrun the small patrol. Although seriously wounded and with every man in his patrol a casualty, Sergeant Miller moved forward to again singlehandedly meet the hostile attackers. From his forward exposed position, Sergeant Miller gallantly repelled two attacks by the enemy before a friendly relief force reached the patrol location. Sergeant Miller's conspicuous gallantry, intrepidity in action and selfless devotion to the welfare of his comrades at the risk of his life above and beyond the call of duty are in keeping with the highest traditions of the military service and reflect great credit on him, his unit, and the United States Army.

*MILLER, GARY L.

Rank and organization: First Lieutenant, United States Army, Company A, 1st Battalion, 28th Infantry, 1st Infantry Division. *Place and date:* Binh Duong Province, Republic of Vietnam, 16 February 1969. *Entered service at:* Roanoke, Va. *Date and place of birth:* March 19, 1947, Covington, Va. *Citation:* For conspicuous intrepidity and gallantry in action at the risk of his life above and beyond the call of duty. First Lieutenant Gary L. Miller, Infantry, Company A, 1st Battalion, 28th Infantry, 1st Infantry Division, was serving as a platoon leader on the night of 16 February 1969, in Binh Duong Province, Republic of Vietnam, when his company ambushed a hostile force infiltrating from Cambodian sanctuaries. After contact with the enemy was broken, Lieutenant Miller led a reconnaissance patrol from their prepared positions through the early evening darkness and dense tropical growth to search the area for enemy casualties. As the group advanced they were suddenly attacked. Lieutenant Miller was seriously wounded, however, the group fought back with telling effect on the

hostile force. An enemy grenade was thrown into the midst of the friendly patrol group and all took cover except Lieutenant Miller, who in the dim light located the grenade and threw himself on it, absorbing the force of the explosion with his body. His action saved nearby members of his patrol from almost certain serious injury. The extraordinary courage and selflessness displayed by this officer were an inspiration to his comrades and are in the highest traditions of the United States Army.

MODRZEJEWSKI, ROBERT J.

Rank and organization: Major (then Captain), United States Marine Corps, Company K, 3rd Battalion, 4th Marines, 3rd Marine Division, FMF. *Place and date:* Republic of Vietnam, 15 to 18 July 1966. *Entered service at:* Annapolis, Md. *Date and place of birth:* July 3, 1934, Milwaukee, Wis. *Citation:* For conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity at the risk of his life above and beyond the call of duty. On 15 July, during Operation HASTINGS, Company K was landed in an enemy-infested jungle area to establish a blocking position at a major enemy trail network. Shortly after landing, the company encountered a reinforced enemy platoon in a well-organized, defensive position. Major (then Captain) Modrzejewski led his men in the successful seizure of the enemy redoubt, which contained large quantities of ammunition and supplies. That evening, a numerically superior enemy force counterattacked in an effort to retake the vital supply area, thus setting the pattern of activity for the next two and one-half days. In the first series of attacks, the enemy assaulted repeatedly in overwhelming numbers but each time was repulsed by the gallant Marines. The second night, the enemy struck in battalion strength, and Major Modrzejewski was wounded in this intensive action which was fought at close quarters. Although exposed to enemy fire, and despite his painful wounds, he crawled 200 meters to provide critically needed ammunition to an exposed element of his command and was constantly present wherever the fighting was heaviest, despite numerous casualties, a dwindling supply of ammunition and the knowledge that they were surrounded, he skillfully directed artillery fire to within a few meters of his position and courageously inspired the efforts of his Company in repelling the aggressive enemy attack. On 18 July, Company K was attacked by a regimental size enemy force. Although his unit was vastly outnumbered and weakened by the previous fighting, Major Modrzejewski reorganized his men and calmly moved among them to encourage and direct their efforts to heroic limits as they fought to overcome the vicious enemy onslaught. Again he called in air and artillery strikes at close range with devastating effect on the enemy, which together with the bold and determined fighting of the men of Company K, repulsed the fanatical attack of the larger North Vietnamese force. His unparalleled personal heroism and indomitable leadership inspired his men to a significant victory over the enemy force and reflected great credit upon himself, the Marine Corps, and the United States Naval Service.

*MOLNAR, FRANKIE ZOLY

Rank and organization: Staff Sergeant, United States Army, Company B, 1st Battalion, 8th Infantry, 4th Infantry Division. *Place and date:* Kontum Province, Republic of Vietnam, 20 May 1967. *Entered service at:* Fresno, Calif. *Date and place of birth:* February 14, 1943,

Logan, W. Va. *Citation:* For conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity in action at the risk of his life above and beyond the call of duty. Sergeant Molnar distinguished himself while serving as a squad leader with Company B, 1st Battalion, 8th Infantry, 4th Infantry Division, on 20 May 1967 during combat operations in Kontum Province, Republic of Vietnam. Shortly after the battalion's defensive perimeter was established, it was hit by intense mortar fire as the prelude to a massive enemy night attack. Sergeant Molnar immediately left his sheltered location to insure the readiness of his squad to meet the attack. As he crawled through the position, he discovered a group of enemy soldiers closing in on his squad area. His accurate rifle fire killed five of the enemy and forced the remainder to flee. When the mortar fire stopped, the enemy attacked in a human wave supported by grenades, rockets, automatic weapons, and small arms fire. After assisting to repel the first enemy assault, Sergeant Molnar found that his squad's ammunition and grenade supply was nearly expended. Again leaving the relative safety of his position, he crawled through intense enemy fire to secure additional ammunition and distribute it to his squad. He rejoined his men to beat back the renewed enemy onslaught, and he moved about his area providing medical aid and assisting in the evacuation of the wounded. With the help of several men, he was preparing to move a severely wounded soldier when an enemy hand-grenade was thrown into the group. The first to see the grenade, Sergeant Molnar threw himself on it and absorbed the deadly blast to save his comrades. His demonstrated selflessness and inspirational leadership on the battlefield were a major factor in the successful defense of the American position and are in keeping with the finest traditions of the United States Army. Sergeant Molnar's actions reflect great credit upon himself, his unit, and the United States Army.

*MONROE, JAMES H.

Rank and organization: Private First Class, United States Army, Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 1st Battalion, 8th Cavalry, 1st Cavalry Division (Airmobile). *Place and date:* Bong Son, Hoai Nhon Province, Republic of Vietnam, 16 February 1967. *Entered service at:* Fort Polk, La. *Date and place of birth:* October 17, 1944, Aurora, Ill. *Citation:* For conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity in action at the risk of his life and beyond the call of duty. His platoon was deployed in a night ambush when the position was suddenly subjected to an intense and accurate grenade attack, and one foxhole was hit immediately. Responding without hesitation to the calls for help from the wounded men Private Monroe moved forward through heavy small arms fire to the foxhole but found that all of the men had expired. He turned immediately and crawled back through the deadly hail of fire toward other calls for aid. He moved to the platoon sergeant's position where he found the radio operator bleeding profusely from fragmentation and bullet wounds. Ignoring the continuing enemy attack, Private Monroe began treating the wounded man when he saw a live grenade fall directly in front of the position. He shouted a warning to all those nearby, pushed the wounded radio operator and the platoon sergeant to one side, and lunged forward to smother the grenade's blast with his body. Through his valorous actions, performed in a flash of inspired selflessness, Private Monroe saved the lives of two of his comrades and prevented the probable injury of sev-

eral others. His conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity above and beyond the call of duty were in the highest traditions of the United States Army, and reflect great credit upon himself and the Armed Forces of his country.

*MORGAN, WILLIAM D.

Rank and organization: Corporal, United States Marine Corps, Company H, 2nd Battalion, 9th Marines, 3rd Marine Division. *Place and date:* Quang Tri Province, Republic of Vietnam, 25 February 1969. *Entered service at:* Pittsburgh, Pa. *Date and place of birth:* September 17, 1947, Pittsburgh, Pa. *Citation:* For conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity at the risk of his life above and beyond the call of duty while serving as a Squad Leader with Company H, 2nd Battalion, 9th Marines, 3rd Marine Division in operations against the enemy in the Quang Tri Province, Republic of Vietnam. On 25 February 1969, while participating in Operation DEWEY CANYON southeast of Vandergrift Combat Base, one of the squads of Corporal Morgan's platoon was temporarily pinned down and sustained several casualties while attacking a North Vietnamese Army force occupying a heavily fortified bunker complex. Observing that two of the wounded Marines had fallen in a position dangerously exposed to the enemy fire and that all attempts to evacuate them were halted by a heavy volume of automatic weapons fire and rocket-propelled grenades, Corporal Morgan unhesitatingly maneuvered through the dense jungle undergrowth to a road that passed in front of a hostile emplacement which was the principal source of enemy fire. Fully aware of the possible consequences of his valiant action, but thinking only of the welfare of his injured companions, Corporal Morgan shouted words of encouragement to them as he initiated an aggressive assault against the hostile bunker. While charging across the open road, he was clearly visible to the hostile soldiers who turned their fire in his direction and mortally wounded him, but his diversionary tactic enabled the remainder of his squad to retrieve their casualties and overrun the North Vietnamese Army position. His heroic and determined actions saved the lives of two fellow Marines and were instrumental in the subsequent defeat of the enemy. Corporal Morgan's indomitable courage, inspiring initiative and selfless devotion to duty upheld the highest traditions of the Marine Corps and of the United States Naval Services. He gallantly gave his life for his country.

MORRIS, CHARLES B.

Rank and organization: Staff Sergeant (then Sergeant), United States Army, Company A, 2nd Battalion (Airborne), 503rd Infantry, 173rd Airborne Brigade (Separate). *Place and date:* Republic of Vietnam, 29 June 1966. *Entered service at:* Roanoke, Va. *Date and place of birth:* December 29, 1931, Carroll County, Va. *G.O. No.:* 51. 14 December 1967. *Citation:* For conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity at the risk of his life above and beyond the call of duty. Seeing indications of the enemy's presence in the area. Sergeant Morris deployed his squad and continued forward alone to make a reconnaissance. He unknowingly crawled within 20 meters of an enemy machinegun, whereupon the gunner fired, wounding him in the chest. Sergeant Morris instantly returned the fire and killed the gunner. Continuing to crawl within a few feet of the gun, he hurled a grenade and killed

the remainder of the enemy crew. Although in pain and bleeding profusely, Sergeant Morris continued his reconnaissance. Returning to the platoon area, he reported the results of his reconnaissance to the platoon leader. As he spoke the platoon came under heavy fire. Refusing medical attention for himself, he deployed his men in better firing positions confronting the entrenched enemy to his front. Then for 8 hours the platoon engaged the numerically superior enemy force. Withdrawal was impossible without abandoning many wounded and dead. Finding the platoon medic dead, Sergeant Morris administered first aid to himself and was returning to treat the wounded members of his squad with the medic's first aid kit when he was again wounded. Knocked down and stunned, he regained consciousness and continued to treat the wounded, reposition his men, and inspire and encourage their efforts. Wounded again when an enemy grenade shattered his left hand, nonetheless he personally took up the fight and armed and threw several grenades which killed a number of enemy soldiers. Seeing that an enemy machinegun had maneuvered behind his platoon and was delivering the fire upon his men, Sergeant Morris and another man crawled toward the gun to knock it out. His comrade was killed and Sergeant Morris sustained another wound, but, firing his rifle with one hand, he silenced the enemy machinegun. Returning to the platoon, he courageously exposed himself to the devastating enemy fire to drag the wounded to a protected area, and, with utter disregard for his personal safety and the pain he suffered, he continued to lead and direct the efforts of his men until relief arrived. Upon termination of the battle, important documents were found among the enemy dead revealing a planned ambush of a Republic of Vietnam battalion. Use of this information prevented the ambush and saved many lives. Sergeant Morris' conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity at the risk of his life above and beyond the call of duty were instrumental in the successful defeat of the enemy, saved many lives, and were in the highest traditions of the United States Army.

*NASH, DAVID P.

Rank and organization: Private First Class, United States Army, Company B, 2nd Battalion, 39th Infantry, 9th Infantry Division. *Place and date:* Dinh Tuong Province, Republic of Vietnam, 29 December 1968. *Entered service at*: Louisville, Ky. *Date and place of birth:* November 3, 1947, Whitesville, Ky. *Citation:* For conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity in action at the risk of his life above and beyond the call of duty. Private First Class David P. Nash distinguished himself on 29 December 1968 while serving as a grenadier with Company B, 2nd Battalion, 39th Infantry, 9th Infantry Division, in Giao Duc District of Dinh Tuong Province, Republic of Vietnam. When an ambush patrol of which he was a member suddenly came under intense attack before reaching its destination, he was the first to return the enemy fire. Taking an exposed location, Private Nash suppressed the hostile fusillade with a rapid series of rounds from his grenade launcher, enabling artillery fire to be adjusted on the enemy. After the foe had been routed, his small element continued to the ambush site where he established a position with three fellow soldiers on a narrow dike. Shortly past midnight, while Private Nash and a comrade kept watch and the two other men took their turn sleeping, an enemy grenade wounded two soldiers in the adjacent position. Seconds

later, Private Nash saw another grenade land only a few feet from his own position. Although he could have escaped harm by rolling down the other side of the dike, he shouted a warning to his comrades and leaped upon the lethal explosive. Absorbing the blast with his own body, he saved the lives of the three men in the area at the sacrifice of his own. By his conspicuous gallantry at the cost of his own life in the highest traditions of the military service, Private Nash has reflected great credit on himself, his unit, and the United States Army.

*NEWLIN, MELVIN EARL

Rank and organization: Private First Class, United States Marine Corps, 2nd Battalion, 5th Marines, 1st Marine Division (Rein), FMF. *Place and date:* Quang Nam Province, Republic of Vietnam, 4 July 1967. *Entered service at:* Cleveland, Ohio. *Date and place of birth:* September 27, 1948, Wellsville, Ohio. *Citation:* For conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity at the risk of his life above and beyond the call of duty while serving as a machinegunner attached to the 1st Platoon, Company F, 2nd Battalion, 5th Marines, 1st Marine Division, in the Republic of Vietnam on 3 and 4 July 1967. Private Newlin, with four other Marines, was manning a key position on the perimeter of the Nong Son outpost when the enemy launched a savage and well coordinated mortar and infantry assault, seriously wounding him and killing his four comrades. Propping himself against his machinegun, he poured a deadly accurate stream of fire into the charging ranks of the Viet Cong. Though repeatedly hit by small-arms fire, he twice repelled enemy attempts to overrun his position. During the third attempt, a grenade explosion wounded him again and knocked him to the ground unconscious. The Viet Cong guerrillas, believing him dead, bypassed him and continued their assault on the main force. Meanwhile, Private Newlin regained consciousness, crawled back to his weapon, and brought it to bear on the rear of the enemy causing havoc and confusion among them. Spotting the enemy attempting to bring a captured 106 recoilless weapon to bear on other Marine positions, he shifted his fire, inflicting heavy casualties on the enemy and preventing them from firing the captured weapon. He then shifted his fire back to the primary enemy force, causing the enemy to stop their assault on the Marine bunkers and to once again attack his machinegun position. Valiantly fighting off two more enemy assaults, he firmly held his ground until mortally wounded. Private Newlin had singlehandedly broken up and disorganized the entire enemy assault force, causing them to lose momentum and delaying them long enough for his fellow Marines to organize a defense and beat off their secondary attack. His indomitable courage, fortitude, and unwavering devotion to duty in the face of almost certain death reflect great credit upon himself and the Marine Corps and upheld the highest traditions of the United States Naval Service.

*NOONAN, THOMAS P., JR.

Rank and organization: Lance Corporal, United States Marine Corps, Company G, 2nd Battalion, 9th Marines, 3rd Marine Division. *Place and date:* Near Vandergrift Combat Base, A Shau Valley, Republic of Vietnam, 5 February 1969. *Entered service at:* Brooklyn, N.Y. *Date and place of birth:* November 18, 1943, Brooklyn, N.Y.

Citation: For conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity at the risk of his life above and beyond the call of duty while serving as a Fire Team Leader with Company G, 2nd Battalion, 9th Marines, 3rd Marine Division, in operations against the enemy in Quang Tri Province in the Republic of Vietnam. On 5 February 1969, Company G was directed to move from a position which they had been holding southeast of the Vandergrift Combat Base in A Shau Valley to an alternate location. As the Marines commenced a slow and difficult descent down the side of the hill made extremely slippery by the heavy rains, the leading element came under a heavy fire from a North Vietnamese Army unit occupying well concealed positions in the rocky terrain. Four men were wounded, and repeated attempts to recover them failed because of the intense hostile fire. Lance Corporal Noonan moved from his position of relative security and, maneuvering down the treacherous slope to a location near the injured men, took cover behind some rocks. Shouting words of encouragement to the wounded men to restore their confidence, he dashed across the hazardous terrain and commenced dragging the most seriously wounded man away from the fire-swept area. Although wounded and knocked to the ground by an enemy round, Lance Corporal Noonan recovered rapidly and resumed dragging the man toward the marginal security of a rock. He was, however, mortally wounded before he could reach his destination. His heroic actions inspired his fellow Marines to such aggressiveness that they initiated a spirited assault which forced the enemy soldiers to withdraw. Lance Corporal Noonan's indomitable courage, inspiring initiative, and selfless devotion to duty upheld the highest traditions of the Marine Corps and the United States Naval Service. He gallantly gave his life for his country.

NOVOSEL, MICHAEL J.

Rank and organization: Chief Warrant Officer, United States Army, 82nd Medical Detachment, 45th Medical Company, 68th Medical Group. *Place and date:* Kien Tuong Province, Republic of Vietnam. 2 October 1969, *Entered service at:* Kenner, La. *Date and place of birth:* September 3, 1922, Etna, Pa. *Citation:* For conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity in action at the risk of his life above and beyond the call of duty. Chief Warrant Officer Michael J. Novosel, 82nd Medical Detachment, 45th Medical Company, 68th Medical Group, distinguished himself on October 2, 1969 while serving as commander of a medical evacuation helicopter in Kien Tuong Province, Republic of Vietnam. He unhesitatingly maneuvered his helicopter into a heavily fortified and defended enemy training area where a group of wounded Vietnamese soldiers were pinned down by a large enemy force. Flying without gunship or other cover and exposed to intense machinegun fire, Warrant Officer Novosel was able to locate and rescue a wounded soldier. Since all communications with the beleaguered troops had been lost, he repeatedly circled the battle area, flying at low level under continuous heavy fire, to attract the attention of the scattered friendly troops. This display of courage visibly raised their morale, as they recognized this as a signal to assemble for evacuation. On six occasions he and his crew were forced out of the battle area by the intense enemy fire, only to circle and return from another direction to land and extract additional troops. Near the end of the mission, a wounded soldier was spotted close to an enemy bunker.

Fully realizing that he would attract a hail of enemy fire, Warrant Officer Novosel nevertheless attempted the extraction by hovering the helicopter backward. As the man was pulled on aboard, enemy automatic weapons opened fire at close range, damaged the aircraft and wounded Warrant Officer Novosel. He momentarily lost control of the aircraft, but quickly recovered and departed under the withering enemy fire. In all, 15 extremely hazardous extractions were performed in order to remove wounded personnel. As a direct result of his selfless conduct, the lives of 29 soldiers were saved. The conspicuous gallantry and extraordinary heroism displayed by Warrant Officer Novosel were an inspiration to his comrades in arms and reflect great credit on him, his unit, and the United States Army.

*OLIVE, MILTON L.

Rank and organization: Private First Class, United States Army, Company B, 2nd Battalion (Airborne), 503rd Infantry, 173rd Airborne Brigade. *Place and date:* Phu Cuong, Republic of Vietnam, 22 October 1965. *Entered service at:* Chicago, Ill. *Date and place of birth:* November 7, 1946, Chicago, Ill. *G.O. No.:* 18, 26 April 1966. *Citation:* For conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity at the risk of his own life above and beyond the call of duty. Private Olive was a member of the 3rd Platoon of Company B, 2nd Battalion (Airborne), 503rd Infantry, as it moved through the jungle to find the Viet Cong operating in the area. Although the platoon was subjected to a heavy volume of enemy gunfire and pinned down temporarily, it retaliated by assaulting the Viet Cong positions, causing the enemy to flee. As the platoon pursued the insurgents, Private Olive and four other soldiers were moving through the jungle together when a grenade was thrown into their midst. Private Olive saw the grenade, and then saved the lives of his fellow soldiers at the sacrifice of his own by grabbing the grenade in his hand and falling on it to absorb the blast with his body. Through his bravery, unhesitating actions, and complete disregard for his own safety, he prevented additional loss of life or injury to the members of his platoon. Private Olive's conspicuous gallantry, extraordinary heroism, and intrepidity at the risk of his own life above and beyond the call of duty are in the highest traditions of the United States Army and reflect great credit upon himself and the Armed Forces of his country.

*OLSON, KENNETH L.

Rank and organization: Specialist 4, United States Army, Company A, 5th Battalion, 12th Infantry, 199th Infantry Brigade (Separate) (Light). *Place and date:* Republic of Vietnam, 13 May 1968. *Entered service at:* Minneapolis, Minn. *Date and place of birth:* May 26, 1945, Willmar, Minn. *Citation:* For conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity in action at the risk of his life above and beyond the call of duty. Specialist Kenneth L. Olson distinguished himself by conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity at the cost of his life on 13 May 1968 while serving as a team leader with Company A, 5th Battalion, 12th Infantry, 199th Infantry Brigade (Separate) (Light), in the Republic of Vietnam. On this date Specialist Olson was participating in a mission to reinforce a reconnaissance platoon which was heavily engaged with a well-entrenched Viet Cong force. When his platoon moved

into the area of contact and had overrun the first line of enemy bunkers, Specialist Olson and a fellow soldier moved forward of the platoon to investigate another suspected line of bunkers. As the two men advanced they were pinned down by intense automatic weapons fire from an enemy position 10 meters to their front. With complete disregard for his own safety, Specialist Olson exposed himself and hurled a handgrenade into the Viet Cong position. Failing to silence the hostile fire, he again exposed himself to the intense fire in preparation to assault the enemy position. As he prepared to hurl the grenade, he was wounded, causing him to drop the activated device within his own position. Realizing that it would explode immediately, Specialist Olson threw himself upon the grenade and pulled it in to his body to take the full force of the explosion. By this unselfish action Specialist Olson sacrificed his own life to save the lives of his fellow comrades-in-arms. His extraordinary heroism inspired his fellow soldiers to renew their efforts and totally defeat the enemy force. Specialist Olson's profound courage and intrepidity were in keeping with the highest traditions of the military service and reflect great credit upon himself, his unit, and the United States Army.

O'MALLEY, ROBERT E.

Rank and organization: Sergeant, United States Marine Corps, Company I, 3rd Battalion, 3rd Marine Regiment, 3rd Marine Division (Reinforced). *Place and date:* Near An Cu'ong 2, South Vietnam, 18 August 1965. *Entered service at:* Charlotte, N.C. *Date and place of birth:* June 3, 1943, New York, N.Y. *Citation:* For conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity in action against the communist (Viet Cong) forces at the risk of his own life above and beyond the call of duty. While leading his squad in the assault against a strongly entrenched enemy force, his unit came under intense small arms fire. With complete disregard for his personal safety, Corporal O'Malley raced across an open rice paddy to a trench line where the enemy forces were located. Jumping into the trench, he attacked the Viet Cong with his rifle and grenades, and singly killed eight of the enemy. He then led his squad to the assistance of an adjacent Marine unit which was suffering heavy casualties. Continuing to press forward, he reloaded his weapon and fired with telling effect into the enemy emplacement. He personally assisted in the evacuation of several wounded Marines, and again regrouping the remnants of his squad, he returned to the point of the heaviest fighting. Ordered to an evacuation point by an officer, Corporal O'Malley gathered his besieged and badly wounded squad, and boldly led them under fire to a helicopter for withdrawal. Although three times wounded in this encounter, and facing imminent death from a fanatic and determined enemy, he steadfastly refused evacuation and continued to cover his squad's boarding of the helicopters while, from an exposed position, he delivered fire against the enemy until his wounded men were evacuated. Only then, with his last mission accomplished, did he permit himself to be removed from the battlefield. By his valor, leadership, and courageous efforts in behalf of his comrades, he served as an inspiration to all who observed him, and reflected the highest credit upon the Marine Corps and the United States Naval Service.

*OUELLET, DAVID G.

Rank and organization: Seaman, United States Navy, River Squadron 5, My Tho Detachment 532. *Place and date:* Mekong River, Republic of Vietnam, 6 March 1967. *Entered service at:* Boston, Mass. *Date and place of birth:* June 13, 1944, Newton, Mass. *Citation:* For conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity at the risk of his life above and beyond the call of duty. As the forward machine gunner on River Patrol Boat (PBR) 124, which was on patrol on the Mekong River during the early evening hours of 6 March 1967, Seaman Ouellet observed suspicious activity near the river bank, alerted his Boat Captain, and recommended movement of the boat to the area to investigate. While the PBR was making a high-speed run along the river bank, Seaman Ouellet spotted an incoming enemy grenade falling toward the boat. He immediately left the protected position of his gun mount and ran aft for the full length of the speeding boat, shouting to his fellow crewmembers to take cover. Observing the Boat Captain standing unprotected on the boat, Seaman Ouellet bounded on to the engine compartment cover, and pushed the Boat Captain down to safety. In the split second that followed the grenade's landing, and in the face of certain death, Seaman Ouellet fearlessly placed himself between the deadly missile and his shipmates, courageously absorbing most of the blast fragments with his own body in order to protect his shipmates from injury and death. His extraordinary heroism and his selfless and courageous actions on behalf of his comrades at the expense of his own life were in the finest traditions of the United States Naval Service.

PATTERSON, ROBERT MARTIN

Rank and organization: Sergeant, United States Army, Troop B, 2nd Squadron, 17th Cavalry. *Place and date:* Near La Chu, Republic of Vietnam, 6 May 1968. *Entered service at:* Raleigh, N.C. *Date and place of birth:* April 16, 1948, Durham, N.C. *Citation:* For conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity in action at the risk of his life above and beyond the call of duty. Sergeant Robert M. Patterson (then Specialist 4) distinguished himself on 6 May 1968 while serving as a fire team leader of the 3rd Platoon, B Troop, 2nd Squadron, 17th Cavalry during an assault against a North Vietnamese Army Battalion which was entrenched in a heavily fortified position near La Chu, Republic of Vietnam. When the leading squad of the 3rd Platoon was pinned down by heavy interlocking automatic weapon and rocket propelled grenade fire from two enemy bunkers, Sergeant Patterson and the two other members of his assault team moved forward under a hail of enemy fire to destroy the bunkers with grenade and machinegun fire. Observing that his comrades were being fired on from a third enemy bunker covered by enemy gunners in one-man spider holes, Sergeant Patterson, with complete disregard for his own safety and ignoring the warning of his comrades that he was moving into a bunker complex, assaulted and destroyed the position. Although exposed to intensive small arm and grenade fire from the bunkers and their mutually supporting emplacements, Sergeant Patterson continued his assault upon the bunkers which were impeding the advance of his unit. Sergeant Patterson singlehandedly destroyed by rifle and grenade fire five enemy bunkers, killed eight enemy soldiers and captured seven

weapons. His dauntless courage and heroism inspired his platoon to resume the attack and to penetrate the enemy defensive position. Sergeant Patterson by his conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity in action at the risk of his own life has reflected great credit upon himself, his unit, and the United States Army.

*PAUL, JOE C.

Rank and organization: Lance Corporal, United States Marine Corps, Company H, 2nd Battalion, 4th Marines (Rein), 3rd Marine Division (Rein). *Place and date:* near Chu Lai, Republic of Vietnam, 18 August 1965. *Entered service at:* Dayton, Ohio. *Date and place of birth:* April 23, 1946, Williamsburg, Ky. *Citation:* For conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity at the risk of his life above and beyond the call of duty. In violent battle, Corporal Paul's platoon sustained five casualties as it was temporarily pinned down, by devastating mortar, recoilless rifle, automatic weapons, and rifle fire delivered by insurgent communist (Viet Cong) forces in well entrenched positions. The wounded Marines were unable to move from their perilously exposed positions forward of the remainder of their platoon, and were suddenly subjected to a barrage of white phosphorous rifle grenades. Corporal Paul, fully aware that his tactics would almost certainly result in serious injury or death to himself, chose to disregard his own safety and boldly dashed across the fire-swept rice paddies, placed himself between his wounded comrades and the enemy, and delivered effective suppressive fire with his automatic weapon in order to divert the attack long enough to allow the casualties to be evacuated. Although critically wounded during the course of the battle, he resolutely remained in his exposed position and continued to fire his rifle until he collapsed and was evacuated. By his fortitude and gallant spirit of self-sacrifice in the face of almost certain death, he saved the lives of several of his fellow Marines. His heroic action served to inspire all who observed him and reflect the highest credit upon himself, the Marine Corps and the United States Naval Service. He gallantly gave his life in the cause of freedom.

PENRY, RICHARD A.

Rank and organization: Sergeant, United States Army, Company C, 4th Battalion, 12th Infantry, 199th Infantry Brigade. *Place and date:* Binh Tuy Province, Republic of Vietnam, 31 January 1970. *Entered service at:* Oakland, Calif. *Date and place of birth:* November 18, 1948, Petaluma, Calif. *Citation:* For conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity in action at the risk of his life above and beyond the call of duty. Sergeant Richard A. Penry, Company C, 4th Battalion, 12th Infantry, 199th Infantry Brigade, distinguished himself on 31 January 1970 while serving as a rifleman during a night ambush mission in Binh Tuy Province, Republic of Vietnam. As the platoon was preparing the ambush position, it suddenly came under an intense enemy attack from mortar, rocket, and automatic weapons fire which seriously wounded the company commander and most of the platoon members, leaving small isolated groups of wounded men throughout the area. Sergeant Penry, seeing the extreme seriousness of the situation, worked his way through the deadly enemy fire to the company command post where he administered first aid to the wounded company commander and other personnel. He then moved

the command post to a position which provided greater protection and visual communication and control of other platoon elements. Realizing the company radio was damaged and recognizing the urgent necessity to reestablish communications with the battalion headquarters, he ran outside the defensive perimeter through a fusillade of hostile fire to retrieve a radio. Finding it inoperable, Sergeant Penry returned through heavy fire to retrieve two more radios. Turning his attention to the defense of the area, he crawled to the edge of the perimeter, retrieved needed ammunition and weapons and resupplied the wounded men. During a determined assault by over thirty enemy soldiers, Sergeant Penry occupied the most vulnerable forward position placing heavy, accurate fire on the attacking enemy and exposing himself several times to throw handgrenades into the advancing enemy troops. He succeeded virtually singlehandedly in stopping the attack. Learning that none of the radios were operable, Sergeant Penry again crawled outside the defensive perimeter, retrieved a fourth radio and established communications with higher headquarters. Sergeant Penry then continued to administer first aid to the wounded and repositioned them to better repel further enemy attacks. Despite continuous and deadly sniper fire, he again left the defensive perimeter, moved to within a few feet of enemy positions, located five isolated wounded soldiers, and led them to safety. When evacuation helicopters approached, Sergeant Penry voluntarily left the perimeter, set up a guiding beacon, established the priorities for evacuation and successively carried eighteen wounded men to the extraction site. After all wounded personnel had been evacuated, Sergeant Penry joined another platoon and assisted in the pursuit of the enemy. Sergeant Penry's conspicuous gallantry and extraordinary heroism at the risk of his own life are in keeping with the highest traditions of the military service and reflect great credit on him, his unit, and the United States Army.

*PERKINS, WILLIAM THOMAS, JR.

Rank and organization: Corporal, United States Marine Corps, Company C, 1st Battalion, 1st Marines, 1st Marine Division. *Place and date:* Quang Tri Province, Republic of Vietnam, 12 October 1967. *Entered service at:* San Francisco, Calif. *Date and place of birth:* August 10, 1947, Rochester, N.Y. *Citation:* For conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity at the risk of his life above and beyond the call of duty while serving as a combat photographer attached to Company C, 1st Battalion, 1st Marines, 1st Marine Division, in the Republic of Vietnam on 12 October 1967. During Operation MEDINA, a major reconnaissance in force southwest of Quang Tri, Company C made heavy combat contact with a numerically superior North Vietnamese Army force estimated at from two to three companies. The focal point of the intense fighting was a helicopter landing zone which was also serving as the Command Post of Company C. In the course of a strong hostile attack, an enemy grenade landed in the immediate area occupied by Corporal Perkins and three other Marines. Realizing the inherent danger, he shouted the warning, "Incoming Grenade" to his fellow Marines, and in a valiant act of heroism, hurled himself upon the grenade absorbing the impact of the explosion with his own body, thereby saving the lives of his comrades at the cost of his own. Through

his exceptional courage and inspiring valor in the face of certain death, Corporal Perkins reflected great credit upon himself and the Marine Corps and upheld the highest traditions of the United States Naval Service. He gallantly gave his life for his country.

*PETERS, LAWRENCE DAVID

Rank and organization: Sergeant, United States Marine Corps, Company M, 3rd Battalion, 5th Marines, 1st Marine Division. *Place and date:* Quang Tin Province, Republic of Vietnam, 4 September 1967. *Entered service at:* Binghamton, N.Y. *Date and place of birth:* September 16, 1946, Johnson City, N.Y. *Citation:* For conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity at the risk of his life above and beyond the call of duty while serving as a squad leader with Company M, 3rd Battalion, 5th Marines, 1st Marine Division, in the Republic of Vietnam on September 1967. During Operation SWIFT, in the province of Quang Tin, the Marines of the 2nd platoon of Company M were struck by intense mortar, machinegun, and small-arms fire from an entrenched enemy force. As the company rallied its forces, Sergeant Peters maneuvered his squad in an assault on an enemy defended knoll. Disregarding his own safety, as enemy rounds hit all about him, he stood in the open, pointing out enemy positions until he was painfully wounded in the leg. Disregarding his wound, he moved forward and continued to lead his men. As the enemy fire increased in accuracy and volume, his squad lost its momentum and was temporarily pinned down. Exposing himself to devastating enemy fire, he consolidated his position to render more effective fire. While directing the base of fire, he was wounded a second time in the face and neck from an exploding mortar round. As the enemy attempted to infiltrate the position of an adjacent platoon, Sergeant Peters stood erect in the full view of the enemy firing burst after burst forcing them to disclose their camouflaged positions. Sergeant Peters steadfastly continued to direct his squad in spite of two additional wounds, persisted in his efforts to encourage and supervise his men until he lost consciousness and succumbed. Inspired by his selfless actions, the squad regained fire superiority and once again carried the assault to the enemy. By his outstanding valor, indomitable fighting spirit and tenacious determination in the face of overwhelming odds, Sergeant Peters upheld the highest traditions of the Marine Corps and the United States Naval Service. He gallantly gave his life for his country.

*PHIPPS, JIMMY W.

Rank and organization: Private 1st Class, United States Marine Corps, Company B, 1st Engineer Battalion, 1st Marine Division (Rein), FMF. *Place and date:* Near An Hoa, Republic of Vietnam, 27 May 1969. *Entered service at:* January 3, 1968, Los Angeles, Calif. *Date and place of birth:* November 1, 1950, Santa Monica, Calif. *Citation:* For conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity at the risk of his life above and beyond the call of duty while serving as a Combat Engineer with Company B, 1st Engineer Battalion, 1st Marine Division in connection with combat operations against the enemy in the Republic of Vietnam. On 27 May 1969, Private First Class Phipps was a member of a two-man combat engineer demolition team assigned to locate and destroy enemy artillery ordnance and concealed firing devices. After he had expended all of his explosives and blasting caps, Private First Class

Phipps discovered a 175mm high explosive artillery round in a rice paddy. Suspecting that the enemy had attached the artillery round to a secondary explosive device, he warned other Marines in the area to move to covered positions and prepared to destroy the round with a handgrenade. As he was attaching the handgrenade to a stake beside the artillery round, the fuse of the enemy's secondary explosive device ignited. Realizing that his assistant and the platoon commander were both within a few meters of him and that the imminent explosion could kill all three men, Private First Class Phipps grasped the handgrenade to his chest and dived forward to cover the enemy's explosive and the artillery round with his body, thereby shielding his companions from the detonation while absorbing the full and tremendous impact with his own body. Private First Class Phipps' indomitable courage, inspiring initiative, and selfless devotion to duty saved the lives of two Marines and upheld the highest traditions of the Marine Corps and the United States Naval Service. He gallantly gave his life for his country.

*PIERCE, LARRY S.

Rank and organization: Sergeant, United States Army, Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 1st Battalion (Airborne), 503rd Infantry, 173rd Airborne Brigade. *Place and date:* Near Ben Cat, Republic of Vietnam, 20 September 1965. *Entered service at:* Fresno, Calif. *Date and place of birth:* July 6, 1941, Wewoka, Okla. *G.O. No.:* 7, 24 February 1966. *Citation:* For conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity at the risk of life above and beyond the call of duty. Sergeant Pierce was serving as squad leader in a reconnaissance platoon when his patrol was ambushed by hostile forces. Through his inspiring leadership and personal courage, the squad succeeded in eliminating an enemy machinegun and routing the opposing force. While pursuing the fleeing enemy, the squad came upon a dirt road and, as the main body of his men entered the road, Sergeant Pierce discovered an antipersonnel mine emplaced in the road bed. Realizing that the mine could destroy the majority of his squad, Sergeant Pierce saved the lives of his men at the sacrifice of his own by throwing himself directly onto the mine as it exploded. Through his indomitable courage, complete disregard for his own safety, and profound concern for his fellow soldiers, he averted loss of life and injury to the members of his squad. Sergeant Pierce's conspicuous gallantry, extraordinary heroism, and intrepidity at the cost of his own life, above and beyond the call of duty, are in the highest traditions of the United States Army and reflect great credit upon himself and the Armed Forces of his country.

PITTMAN, R. A.

Rank and organization: Sergeant, United States Marine Corps, Company I, 3rd Battalion, 5th Marines, 1st Marine Division (Rein) FMF. *Place and date:* near the Demilitarized Zone, Republic of Vietnam, 24 July 1966. *Entered service at:* Stockston, Calif. *Date and place of birth:* May 26, 1945, French Camp, San Joaquin, Calif. *Citation:* For conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity at the risk of his life above and beyond the call of duty. On 24 July 1966, while Company I was conducting an operation along the axis of a narrow jungle trail, the leading company elements suffered numerous casualties when they suddenly came under heavy fire from a well concealed and numerically

superior enemy force. Hearing the engaged Marines' calls for more firepower, Sergeant (then Lance Corporal) Pittman quickly exchanged his rifle for a machinegun and several belts of ammunition, left the relative safety of his platoon, and unhesitatingly rushed forward to aid his comrades. Taken under intense enemy small-arms fire at point blank range during his advance, he returned the fire, silencing the enemy position. As Sergeant Pittman continued to forge forward to aid members of the leading platoon, he again came under heavy fire from two automatic weapons which he promptly destroyed. Learning that there were additional wounded Marines fifty yards further along the trail, he braved a withering hail of enemy mortar and small-arms fire to continue onward. As he reached the position where the leading Marines had fallen, he was suddenly confronted with a bold frontal attack by 30 to 40 enemy. Totally disregarding his own safety, he calmly established a position in the middle of the trail and raked the advancing enemy with devastating machinegun fire. His weapon rendered ineffective, he picked up an enemy submachine gun and, together with a pistol seized from a fallen comrade, continued his lethal fire until the enemy force had withdrawn. Having exhausted his ammunition except for a grenade which he hurled at the enemy, he then rejoined his own platoon. Sergeant Pittman's daring initiative, bold fighting spirit and selfless devotion to duty inflicted many enemy casualties, disrupted the enemy attack and saved the lives of many of his wounded comrades. His personal valor at grave risk to himself reects the highest credit upon himself, the Marine Corps, and the United States Naval Service.

*PITTS, RILEY L.

Rank and organization: Captain, United States Army, Company C, 2nd Battalion, 27th Infantry, 25th Infantry Division. *Place and date:* Ap Dong, Republic of Vietnam, 31 October 1967. *Entered service at:* Wichita, Kans. *Date and place of birth:* October 15, 1937, Fallis, Okla. *Citation:* Distinguishing himself by exceptional heroism while serving as Company Commander during an airmobile assault. Immediately after his company landed in the area, several Viet Cong opened fire with automatic weapons. Despite the enemy fire, Captain Pitts forcefully led an assault which overran the enemy positions. Shortly thereafter, Captain Pitts was ordered to move his unit to the north to reinforce another company heavily engaged against a strong enemy force. As Captain Pitts' company moved forward to engage the enemy, intense fire was received from three directions, including fire from four enemy bunkers, two of which were within 15 meters of Captain Pitts' position. The severity of the incoming fire prevented Captain Pitts from maneuvering his company. His rifle fire proving ineffective against the enemy due to the dense jungle foliage, he picked up an M–79 grenade launcher and began pinpointing the targets. Seizing a Chinese Communist grenade which had been taken from a captured Viet Cong's web gear, Captain Pitts lobbed the grenade at a bunker to his front, but it hit the dense jungle foliage and rebounded. Without hesitation, Captain Pitts threw himself on top of the grenade which, fortunately, failed to explode. Captain Pitts then directed the repositioning of the company to permit friendly artillery to be fired. Upon completion of the artillery fire mission, Captain Pitts again led his men toward the enemy positions, personally killing at least

one more Viet Cong. The jungle growth still prevented effective fire to be placed on the enemy bunkers. Captain Pitts, displaying complete disregard for his life and personal safety, quickly moved to a position which permitted him to place effective fire on the enemy. He maintained a continuous fire, pinpointing the enemy's fortified positions, while at the same time directing and urging his men forward, until he was mortally wounded. Captain Pitts' conspicuous gallantry, extraordinary heroism, and intrepidity at the cost of his own life, above and beyond the call of duty, are in the highest traditions of the United States Army and reflect great credit upon himself, his unit, and the Armed Forces of his country.

PLESS, STEPHEN W.

Rank and organization: Major, United States Marine Corps, VMD–6, Mag–36, 1st Marine Aircraft Wing. *Place and date:* Near Quang Ngai, Republic of Vietnam, 19 August 1967. *Entered service at:* Atlanta, Ga. *Date and place of birth:* September 6, 1939, Newman, Ga. *Citation:* For conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity at the risk of his life above and beyond the call of duty while serving as a helicopter gunship pilot attached to Marine Observation Squadron Six in action against enemy forces near Quang Ngai, Republic of Vietnam, on 19 August 1967. During an escort mission Major (then Captain) Pless monitored an emergency call that four American soldiers stranded on a nearby beach were being overwhelmed by a large Viet Cong force. Major Pless flew to the scene and found 30 to 50 enemy soldiers in the open. Some of the enemy were bayonetting and beating the downed Americans. Major Pless displayed exceptional airmanship as he launched a devastating attack against the enemy force, killing or wounding many of the enemy and driving the remainder back into a treeline. His rocket and machinegun attacks were made at such low levels that the aircraft flew through debris created by explosions from its rockets. Seeing one of the wounded soldiers gesture for assistance, he maneuvered his helicopter into a position between the wounded men and the enemy, providing a shield which permitted his crew to retrieve the wounded. During the rescue the enemy directed intense fire at the helicopter and rushed the aircraft again and again, closing to within a few feet before being beaten back. When the wounded men were aboard, Major Pless maneuvered the helicopter out to sea. Before it became safely airborne, the overloaded aircraft settled four times into the water. Displaying superb airmanship, he finally got the helicopter aloft. Major Pless' extraordinary heroism coupled with his outstanding flying skill prevented the annihilation of the tiny force. His courageous actions reflect great credit upon himself and uphold the highest traditions of the Marine Corps and the United States Naval Service.

*PORT, WILLIAM D.

Rank and organization: Sergeant, United States Army, Company C, 5th Battalion, 7th Cavalry, 1st Air Cavalry Division. *Place and date:* Heip Duc Province, Republic of Vietnam, 12 January 1968. *Entered service at:* Harrisburg, Pa. *Date ad place of birth:* October 13, 1941, Petersburg, Pa. *Citation:* For conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity at the risk of his own life above and beyond the call of duty.

Sergeant William D. Port (then Private First Class) distinguished himself on 12 January 1968 while serving as a rifleman with Company C, 5th Battalion, 7th Cavalry, 1st Air Cavalry Division which was conducting combat operations against an enemy force in the Que Son Valley, Heip Duc Province, Republic of Vietnam. As Sergeant Port's platoon was moving to cut off a reported movement of enemy soldiers, the platoon came under heavy fire from an entrenched enemy force. The platoon was forced to withdraw due to the intensity and ferocity of the fire. Although wounded in the hand as the withdrawal began, Sergeant Port, with complete disregard for his own safety, ran through the heavy fire to assist a wounded comrade back to the safety of the platoon perimeter. As the enemy forces assaulted in the perimeter, Sergeant Port and three comrades were in position behind an embankment when an enemy grenade landed in their midst. Sergeant Port, realizing the danger to his fellow soldiers, shouted the warning, "grenade," and unhesitatingly hurled himself towards the grenade to shield his comrades from the explosion. Through his exemplary courage and devotion he saved the lives of his fellow soldiers and gave the members of his platoon the inspiration needed to hold their position. Sergeant Port's conspicuous gallantry, selfless concern for his comrades, and intrepidity at the risk of his own life above and beyond the call of duty are in keeping with the highest tradition of the military service and reflect great credit on himself, his unit, and the United States Army.

*POXON, ROBERT LESLIE

Rank and organization: First Lieutenant, United States Army, Troop B, 1st Squadron, 9th Cavalry, 1st Cavalry Division. *Place and date:* Tay Ninh Province, Republic of Vietnam, 2 June 1969. *Entered service at:* Detroit, Mich. *Date and place of birth:* January 3, 1947, Detroit, Mich. *Citation:* For conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity in action at the risk of his life above and beyond the call of duty. First Lieutenant Robert L. Poxon, Armor, Troop B, 1st Squadron, 9th Cavalry, 1st Cavalry Division, distinguished himself on 2 June 1969 while serving as a platoon leader on a reconnaissance mission in Tay Ninh Province, Republic of Vietnam. Landing by helicopter in an area suspected of being occupied by the enemy, the platoon came under intense fire from enemy soldiers in concealed positions and fortifications around the landing zone. A soldier fell, hit by the first burst of fire. Lieutenant Poxon dashed to his aid, drawing the majority of the enemy fire as he crossed 20 meters of open ground. The fallen soldier was beyond help and Lieutenant Poxon was seriously and painfully wounded. Lieutenant Poxon, with indomitable courage, refused medical aid and evacuation and turned his attention to seizing the initiative from the enemy. With sure instinct he marked a central enemy bunker as the key to success. Quickly instructing his men to concentrate their fire on the bunker, and in spite of his wound, Lieutenant Poxon crawled toward the bunker, readied a hand grenade and charged. He was hit again but continued his assault. After succeeding in silencing the enemy guns in the bunker he was struck once again by enemy fire and fell, mortally wounded. Lieutenant Poxon's comrades followed their leader, pressed the attack and drove the enemy from their positions. First Lieutenant Poxon's gallantry, in-

domitable will, and courage are in keeping with the highest traditions of the military service and reflect great credit upon himself, his unit, and the United States Army.

*PROM, WILLIAM R.

Rank and organization: Lance Corporal, United States Marine Corps, Company I, 3rd Battalion, 3rd Marines, 3rd Marine Division (Rein), FMF. *Place and date:* Near An Hoa, Republic of Vietnam, 9 February 1969. *Entered service at:* Pittsburgh, Pa. *Date and place of birth:* November 17, 1948, Pittsburgh, Pa. *Citation:* For conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity at the risk of his life above and beyond the call of duty while serving as a Machine Gun Squad Leader with Company I, 3rd Battalion, 3rd Marines, 3rd Marine Division in action against the enemy in the Republic of Vietnam. While returning from a reconnaissance operation on 9 February 1969 during Operation TAYLOR COMMON, two platoons of Company I came under an intense automatic weapons fire and grenade attack from a well concealed North Vietnamese Army force in fortified positions. The leading element of the platoon was isolated and several Marines were wounded. Lance Corporal Prom immediately assumed control of one of his machineguns and began to deliver return fire. Disregarding his own safety he advanced to a position from which he could more effectively deliver covering fire while first aid was administered to the wounded men. Realizing that the enemy would have to be destroyed before the injured Marines could be evacuated, Lance Corporal Prom again moved forward and delivered a heavy volume of fire with such accuracy that he was instrumental in routing the enemy, thus permitting his men to regroup and resume their march. Shortly thereafter, the platoon again came under heavy fire in which one man was critically wounded. Reacting instantly, Lance Corporal Prom moved forward to protect his injured comrade. Unable to continue his own fire because of his severe wounds, he continued to advance to within a few yards to the enemy positions. There, standing in full view of the enemy, he accurately directed the fire of his support elements until he was mortally wounded. Inspired by his heroic actions, the marines launched an assault that destroyed the enemy. Lance Corporal Prom's indomitable courage, inspiring initiative and selfless devotion to duty upheld the highest traditions of the Marine Corps and the United States Naval Service. He gallantly gave his life for his country.

*PRUDEN, ROBERT J.

Rank and organization: Staff Sergeant, United States Army, 75th Infantry, Americal Division. *Place and date:* Quang Ngai Province, Republic of Vietnam, 29 November 1969. *Entered service at:* Minneapolis, Minn. *Date and place of birth:* September 9, 1949, St. Paul, Minn. *Citation:* For conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity in action at the risk of his life above and beyond the call of duty. Staff Sergeant Robert J. Pruden, Company G. 75th Infantry, Americal Division, distinguished himself on 20 November 1969 while serving as a reconnaissance team leader during an ambush mission in Quang Ngai Province, Republic of Vietnam. The six-man team was inserted by helicopter into enemy controlled territory to establish an ambush position and to obtain information concerning enemy movements. As the team moved into the preplanned area, Sergeant Pruden deployed his men

into two groups on opposite sides of a well used trail. As the groups were establishing their defensive positions, one member of the team was trapped in the open by the heavy fire from an enemy squad. Realizing that the ambush position had been compromised, Sergeant Pruden directed his team to open fire on the enemy force. Immediately, the team came under heavy fire from a second enemy element. Sergeant Pruden, with full knowledge of the extreme danger involved, left his concealed position and, firing as he ran, advanced toward the enemy to draw the hostile fire. He was seriously wounded twice but continued his attack until he fell for a third time, in front of the enemy positions. Sergeant Pruden's actions resulted in several enemy casualties and withdrawal of the remaining enemy force. Although grievously wounded, he directed his men into defensive positions and called for evacuation helicopters, which safely withdrew the members of the team. Sergeant Pruden's outstanding courage, selfless concern for the welfare of his men, and intrepidity in action at the cost of his life were in keeping with the highest traditions of the military service and reflect great credit upon himself, his unit, and the United States Army.

*RABEL, LASZLO

Rank and organization: Staff Sergeant, United States Army, 74th Infantry Detachment, (Long Range Patrol), 173rd Airborne Brigade. *Place and date:* Binh Dinh Province, Republic of Vietnam, 13 November 1968. *Entered service at:* Minneapolis, Minn. *Date and place of birth:* September 21, 1939, Budapest, Hungary. *Citation:* For conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity in action at the risk of his life above and beyond the call of duty. Staff Sergeant Laszlo Rabel distinguished himself by conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity while serving as leader of Team Delta, 74th Infantry Detachment (Long Range Patrol), 173rd Airborne Brigade in Binh Dinh Province, Republic of Vietnam on 13 November 1968. At 1000 hours on this date, Team Delta was in a defensive perimeter conducting reconnaissance of enemy trail networks when a member of the team detected enemy movement to the front. As Sergeant Rabel and a comrade prepared to clear the area, he heard an incoming grenade as it landed in the midst of the team's perimeter. With complete disregard for his own life, Sergeant Rabel threw himself on the grenade and, covering it with his body, received the complete impact of the immediate explosion. Through his indomitable courage, complete disregard for his own safety and profound concern for his fellow soldiers, Sergeant Rabel averted the loss of life and injury to the other members of Team Delta. By his conspicuous gallantry at the cost of his own life in the highest traditions of the military service, Staff Sergeant Rabel has reflected great credit upon himself, his unit, and the United States Army.

*RAY, DAVID ROBERT

Rank and organization: Hospital Corpsman Second Class, United States Navy, 2nd Battalion, 11th Marines, 1st Marine Division (Rein), FMF. *Place and date:* Quang Nam Province, Republic of Vietnam, 19 March 1969. *Entered service at:* Nashville, Tenn. *Date and place of birth:* February 14, 1945, McMinnville, Tenn. *Citation:* For conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity at the risk of his life above and beyond the call of duty while serving as a Corpsman with Battery D, 2nd Battalion, 11th Marines, 1st Marine Division, at Phu Loc 6,

near An Hoa, Quang Nam Province, in the Republic of Vietnam, on 19 March 1969. During the early morning hours, an estimated battalion-sized enemy force launched a determined assault against the Battery's position, and succeeded in effecting a penetration of the barbed-wire perimeter. The initial burst of enemy fire caused numerous casualties among the Marines who had immediately manned their howitzers during the rocket and mortar attack. Undaunted by the intense hostile fire, Petty Officer Ray moved from parapet to parapet, rending emergency medical treatment to the wounded. Although seriously wounded himself while administering first aid to a Marine casualty, he refused medical aid and continued his lifesaving efforts. While he was bandaging and attempting to comfort another wounded Marine, Petty Officer Ray was forced to battle two enemy soldiers who attacked his position, personally killing one and wounding the other. Rapidly losing his strength as a result of his own severe wounds, he nonetheless managed to move through the hail of enemy fire to other casualties. Once again, he was faced with the intense fire of oncoming enemy troops and, despite the grave personal danger and insurmountable odds, succeeded in treating the wounded and holding off the enemy until he ran out of ammunition, at which time he sustained fatal wounds. Petty Officer Ray's final act of heroism was to protect the patient he was treating. He threw himself upon the wounded Marine, thus saving the man's life when an enemy grenade exploded nearby. By his determined and persevering actions, courageous spirit, and selfless devotion to the welfare of his Marine Comrades, Petty Officer Ray served to inspire the men of Battery D to heroic efforts in defeating the enemy. His conduct throughout was in keeping with the finest traditions of the United States Naval Service.

RAY, RONALD ERIC

Rank and organization: Captain, United States Army, Company A, 2nd Battalion, 35th Infantry, 25th Infantry Division. *Place and date:* Ia Drang Valley, Republic of Vietnam, 19 June 1966. *Entered service at:* Atlanta, Ga. *Date and place of birth:* December 7, 1941, Cordelle, Ga. *Citation:* For conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity in action at the risk of his life above and beyond the call of duty. Captain Ronald E. Ray (then first Lieutenant), Infantry, distinguished himself on 19 June 1966 while serving as a platoon leader with Company A, 2nd Battalion, 35th Infantry, 25th Infantry Division in the Ia Drang Valley, Republic of Vietnam. When one of his ambush patrols was attacked by an estimated reinforced Viet Cong company, Captain Ray organized a reaction force and quickly moved through 2 kilometers of mountainous jungle terrain to the contact area. After breaking through the hostile lines to reach the beleaguered patrol, Captain Ray began directing the reinforcement of the site. When an enemy position pinned down three of his men with a heavy volume of automatic weapons fire, he silenced the emplacement with a grenade and killed four Viet Cong with his rifle fire. As medics were moving a casualty toward a sheltered position, they began receiving intense hostile fire. While directing suppressive fire on the enemy position, Captain Ray moved close enough to silence the enemy with a grenade. A few moments later Captain Ray saw an enemy grenade land, unnoticed, near two of his men. Without hesitation or regard for his own safety he dove between the grenade and the men, thus shielding them from

the explosion while receiving wounds in his exposed feet and legs. He immediately sustained additional wounds in his legs from an enemy machinegun, but nevertheless he silenced the emplacement with another grenade. Although suffering great pain from his wounds, Captain Ray continued to direct his men, providing the outstanding courage and leadership they vitally needed, and prevented their annihilation by successfully leading them from their surrounded position. Only after assuring that his platoon was no longer in immediate danger did he allow himself to be evacuated for medical treatment. By his conspicuous gallantry at the risk of his own life in the highest traditions of the military service, Captain Ray has reflected great credit on himself, his unit, and the United States Army.

*REASONER, FRANK S.

Rank and organization: First Lieutenant, United States Marine Corps, Company A, 3rd Reconnaissance Battalion, 3rd Marine Division. *Place and date:* near Da Nang, Vietnam, 12 July 1965. *Entered service at:* Kellogg, Idaho. *Date and place of birth:* September 16, 1937, Spokane, Wash. *Citation:* For conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity at the risk of his life above and beyond the call of duty. The reconnaissance patrol led by Lieutenant Reasoner had deeply penetrated heavily controlled enemy territory when it came under extremely heavy fire from an estimated 50 to 100 Viet Cong insurgents. Accompanying the advance party and the point that consisted of five men, he immediately deployed his men for an assault after the Viet Cong had opened fire from numerous concealed positions. Boldly shouting encouragement, and virtually isolated from the main body, he organized a base of fire for an assault on the enemy positions. The slashing fury of the Viet Cong machinegun and automatic weapons fire made it impossible for the main body to move forward. Repeatedly exposing himself to the devastating attack he skillfully provided covering fire, killing at least two Viet Cong and effectively silencing an automatic weapons position in a valiant attempt to effect evacuation of a wounded man. As casualties began to mount his radio operator was wounded and Lieutenant Reasoner immediately moved to his side and tended his wounds. When the radio operator was hit a second time while attempting to reach a covered position, Lieutenant Reasoner courageously running to his aid through the grazing machinegun fire fell mortally wounded. His indomitable fighting spirit, valiant leadership and unflinching devotion to duty provided the inspiration that was to enable the patrol to complete its mission without further casualties. In the face of almost certain death he gallantly gave his life in the service of his country. His actions upheld the highest traditions of the Marine Corps and the United States Naval Service.

*ROARK, ANUND C.

Rank and organization: Sergeant, United States Army, Company C, 1st Battalion, 12th Infantry, 4th Infantry Division. *Place and date:* Kontum Province, Republic of Vietnam, 16 May 1968. *Entered service at:* Los Angeles, Calif. *Date and place of birth:* February 17, 1948, Vallejo, Calif. *Citation:* For conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity in action at the risk of his life above and beyond the call of duty. Sergeant Anund C. Roark distinguished himself by extraordinary gallantry and intrepidity while serving with Company C, 1st Battal-

ion, 12th Infantry, 4th Infantry Division in Kontum Province, Republic of Vietnam. On 16 May 1968, Sergeant Roark was the point squad leader of a small force which had the mission of rescuing eleven men in a hilltop observation post under heavy attack by a company-size force, approximately 1,000 meters from the battalion perimeter. As lead elements of the relief force reached the besieged observation post, intense automatic weapons fire from enemy occupied bunkers halted their movement. Without hesitation, Sergeant Roark maneuvered his squad, repeatedly exposing himself to withering enemy fire to hurl grenades and direct the fire of his squad to gain fire superiority and cover the withdrawal of the outpost and evacuation of its casualties. Frustrated in their effort to overrun the position, the enemy swept the hilltop with small arms and volleys of grenades. Seeing a grenade land in the midst of his men, Sergeant Roark, with complete disregard for his own safety, hurled himself upon the grenade, absorbing its blast with his body. Sergeant Roark's magnificent leadership and dauntless courage saved the lives of many of his comrades and were the inspiration for the successful relief of the outpost. His actions which culminated in the supreme sacrifice of his life were in keeping with the highest traditions of the military service, and reflect great credit on himself and the United States Army.

ROBERTS, GORDON R.

Rank and organization: Sergeant, United States Army, Company B, 1st Battalion, 506th Infantry, 101st Airborne Division. *Place and date:* Thua Thien Province, Republic of Vietnam, 11 July 1969. *Entered service at:* Cincinnati, Ohio. *Date and place of birth:* June 14, 1950, Middletown, Ohio. *Citation:* For conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity in action at the risk of his life above and beyond the call of duty. Sergeant (then Specialist 4) Gordon R. Roberts distinguished himself on July 11, 1969 while serving as a rifleman in Company B, 1st Battalion, 506th Infantry, 101st Airborne Division, during combat operations in Thua Thien Province, Republic of Vietnam. Sergeant Roberts' platoon was maneuvering along a ridge to attack heavily fortified enemy bunker positions which had pinned down an adjoining friendly company. As the platoon approached the enemy positions, it was suddenly pinned down by heavy automatic weapons and grenade fire from camouflaged enemy fortifications atop the overlooking hill. Seeing his platoon immobilized and in danger of failing in its mission, Sergeant Roberts crawled rapidly toward the closest enemy bunker. With complete disregard for his own safety, he leaped to his feet and charged the bunker, firing as he ran. Despite the intense enemy fire directed at him, Sergeant Roberts silenced the two-man bunker. Without hesitation, Sergeant Roberts continued his one-man assault on a second bunker. As he neared the second bunker, a burst of enemy fire knocked his rifle from his hands. Sergeant Roberts picked up a rifle dropped by a comrade and continued his assault, silencing the bunker. He continued his charge against a third bunker and destroyed it with well-thrown handgrenades. Although Sergeant Roberts was now cut off from his platoon, he continued his assault against a fourth enemy emplacement. He fought through a heavy hail of fire to join elements of the adjoining company which had been pinned down by the enemy fire. Although continually exposed to hostile fire, he assisted in moving wounded personnel from exposed positions on

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the hilltop to an evacuation area before returning to his unit. By his gallant and selfless actions, Sergeant Roberts contributed directly to saving the lives of his comrades and served as an inspiration to his fellow soldiers in the defeat of the enemy force. Sergeant Roberts' extraordinary heroism and intrepidity in action at the risk of his life were in keeping with the highest traditions of the military service and reflect great credit upon himself, his unit, and the United States Army.

*ROBINSON, JAMES W.

Rank and organization: Sergeant, United States Army, Company D, 2nd Battalion, 16th Infantry, 1st Infantry Division. *Place and date:* Republic of Vietnam, 11 April 1966. *Entered service at:* Chicago Ill. *Date and place of birth:* August 30, 1940, Hinsdale, Ill. *Citation:* For conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity in action at the risk of his life above and beyond the call of duty. On April 11, 1966, Company C, 2nd Battalion, 16th Infantry was engaged in fierce combat with a Viet Cong battalion. Despite the heavy fire, Sergeant Robinson moved among the men of his fire team, instructing and inspiring them, and placing them in advantageous positions. Enemy snipers located in nearby trees were inflicting heavy casualties on forward elements of Sergeant Robinson's unit. Upon locating the enemy sniper whose fire was taking the heaviest toll, he took a grenade launcher and eliminated the sniper. Seeing a medic hit while administering aid to a wounded sergeant in front of his position and aware that now the two wounded men were at the mercy of the enemy, he charged through a withering hail of fire and dragged his comrades to safety, where he rendered first aid and saved their lives. As the battle continued and casualties mounted, Sergeant Robinson moved about under intense fire to collect from the wounded their weapons and ammunition and redistribute them to able-bodied soldiers. Adding his own fire to that of his men, he assisted in eliminating a major enemy threat. Seeing another wounded comrade in front of his position, Sergeant Robinson again defied the enemy's fire to effect a rescue. In so doing he was himself wounded in the shoulder and leg. Despite his painful wounds, he dragged the soldier to shelter and saved his life by administering first aid. While patching his own wounds, he spotted an enemy machinegun which had inflicted a number of casualties on the American force. His rifle ammunition expended, he seized two grenades and, in an act of unsurpassed heroism, charged toward the entrenched enemy weapon. Hit again in the leg, this time with a tracer round which set fire to his clothing, Sergeant Robinson ripped the burning clothing from his body and staggered indomitably through the enemy fire, now concentrated solely on him, to within grenade range of the enemy machinegun position. Sustaining two additional chest wounds, he marshalled his fleeting physical strength and hurled the two grenades, thus destroying the enemy gun position, as he fell dead upon the battlefield. His magnificent display of leadership and bravery saved several lives and inspired his soldiers to defeat the numerically superior enemy force. Sergeant Robinson's conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity, at the cost of his life, are in keeping with the finest traditions of the United States Army and reflect great credit upon the 1st Infantry Division and the United States Armed Forces.

ROGERS, CHARLES CALVIN

Rank and organization: Lieutenant Colonel, United States Army, 1st Battalion, 5th Artillery, 1st Infantry Division. *Place and date:* Republic of Vietnam, 1 November 1968. *Entered service at:* Institute, W. Va. *Date and place of birth:* September 6, 1929, Claremont, West Virginia. *Citation:* For conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity in action at the risk of his life above and beyond the call of duty. Lieutenant Colonel Charles C. Rogers, Field Artillery, distinguished himself by conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity in action on 1 November 1968, while serving as Commanding Officer, 1st Battalion, 5th Artillery, 1st Infantry Division during the defense of a forward fire support base in the Republic of Vietnam. In the early morning hours, the fire support base was subjected to a concentrated bombardment of heavy mortar, rocket and rocket propelled grenade fire. Simultaneously the position was struck by a human wave ground assault, led by sappers who breached the defensive barriers with bangalore torpedoes and penetrated the defensive perimeter. Colonel Rogers with complete disregard for his own safety moved through the hail of fragments from bursting enemy rounds to the embattled area. He aggressively rallied the dazed artillery crewmen to man their howitzers and he directed their fire on the assaulting enemy. Although knocked to the ground and wounded by an exploding round, Colonel Rogers sprang to his feet and led a small counterattack force against an enemy element that had penetrated the howitzer positions. Although painfully wounded a second time during the assault, Colonel Rogers pressed the attack killing several of the enemy and driving the remainder from the positions. Refusing medical treatment, Colonel Rogers reestablished and reinforced the defensive positions. As a second human wave attack was launched against another sector of the perimeter, Colonel Rogers directed artillery fire on the assaulting enemy and led a second counterattack against the charging forces. His valorous example rallied the beleaguered defenders to repulse and defeat the enemy onslaught. Colonel Rogers moved from position to position through the heavy enemy fire, giving encouragement and direction to his men. At dawn the determined enemy launched a third assault against the fire base in an attempt to overrun the position. Colonel Rogers moved to the threatened area and directed lethal fire on the enemy forces. Seeing a howitzer inoperative due to casualties, Colonel Rogers joined the surviving members of the crew to return the howitzer to action. While directing the position defense, Colonel Rogers was seriously wounded by fragments from a heavy mortar round which exploded on the parapet of the gun position. Although too severely wounded to physically lead the defenders, Colonel Rogers continued to give encouragement and direction to his men in the defeating and repelling of the enemy attack. Colonel Rogers' dauntless courage and heroism inspired the defenders of the fire support base to the heights of valor to defeat a determined and numerically superior enemy force. His relentless spirit of aggressiveness, conspicuous gallantry, and intrepidity in action at the risk of his own life above and beyond the call of duty are in the highest traditions of the military service and reflects great credit upon himself, his unit, and the United States Army.

*RUBIO, EURIPIDES

Rank and organization: Captain, United States Army, Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 1st Battalion, 28th Infantry, 1st Infantry Division, RVN. *Place and date:* Tay Ninh Province, Republic of Vietnam, 8 November 1966. *Entered service at:* Fort Buchanan, Puerto Rico. *Date and place of birth:* March 1, 1938, Ponce, Puerto Rico. *Citation:* For conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity in action at the risk of his life above and beyond the call of duty. On 8 November 1966, Captain Rubio, Infantry, was serving as Communications Officer, 1st Battalion, 28th Infantry, 1st Infantry Division in Tay Ninh Province, Republic of Vietnam, when a numerically superior enemy force launched a massive attack against the battalion defense position. Intense enemy machinegun fire raked the area while mortar rounds and rifle grenades exploded within the perimeter. Leaving the relative safety of his post, Captain Rubio received two serious wounds as he braved the withering fire to go to the area of most intense action where he distributed ammunition, re-established positions and rendered aid to the wounded. Disregarding the painful wounds, he unhesitatingly assumed command when a rifle company commander was medically evacuated. Captain Rubio was wounded a third time as he selflessly exposed himself to the devastating enemy fire to move among his men to encourage them to fight with renewed effort. While aiding the evacuation of wounded personnel, he noted that a smoke grenade which was intended to mark the Viet Cong position for air strikes had fallen dangerously close to the friendly lines. Captain Rubio ran to reposition the grenade but was immediately struck to his knees by enemy fire. Despite his several wounds, Captain Rubio scooped up the grenade, ran through the deadly hail of fire to within 20 meters of the enemy position and hurled the already smoking grenade into the midst of the enemy before he fell for the final time. Using the repositioned grenade as a marker, friendly air strikes were directed to destroy the hostile positions. Captain Rubio's singularly heroic act turned the tide of battle, and his extraordinary leadership and valor were a magnificent inspiration to his men. His remarkable bravery and selfless concern for his men are in keeping with the highest traditions of the military service and reflect great credit on Captain Rubio and the United States Army.

*SANTIAGO-COLON, HECTOR

Rank and organization: Specialist 4, United States Army, Company B, 5th Battalion, 7th Cavalry, 1st Cavalry Division (Airmobile). *Place and date:* Quant Tri Province, Republic of Vietnam, 28 June 1968. *Entered service at:* New York, N.Y. *Date and place of birth:* December 20, 1942, Salinas, Puerto Rico. *Citation:* For conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity in action at the risk of his life above and beyond the call of duty. Specialist Hector Santiago-Colon distinguished himself by conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity at the cost of his life on 28 June 1968 while serving as a gunner in the mortar platoon of Company B, 5th Battalion, 7th Cavalry, 1st Cavalry Division (Airmobile) in Quang Tri Province, Republic of Vietnam. On this date, while serving as a perimeter sentry, Specialist Santiago-Colon heard distinct movement in the heavily wooded area to his front and flanks. Immediately he alerted his fellow sentries in the area to move to their foxholes and remain alert for any enemy probing

forces. From the wooded area around his position heavy enemy automatic weapons and small arms fire suddenly broke out, but extreme darkness rendered difficult the precise location and identification of the hostile force. Only the muzzle flashes from enemy weapons indicated their position. Specialist Santiago-Colon and the other members of his position immediately began to repel the attackers, utilizing handgrenades, antipersonnel mines and small arms fire. Due to the heavy volume of enemy fire and exploding grenades around them, a North Vietnamese soldier was able to crawl, undetected, to their position. Suddenly, the enemy soldier lobbed a handgrenade into Specialist Santiago-Colon's foxhole. Realizing that there was no time to throw the grenade out of his position, Specialist Santiago-Colon retrieved the grenade, tucked it in to his stomach and, turning away from his comrades, absorbed the full impact of the blast. His heroic self-sacrifice saved the lives of those who occupied the foxhole with him, and provided them with the inspiration to continue fighting until they had forced the enemy to retreat from the perimeter. By his conspicuous gallantry at the cost of his own life in the highest traditions of the military service, Specialist Hector Santiago-Colon has reflected great credit upon himself, his unit, and the United States Army.

*SARGENT, RUPERT L.

Rank and organization: First Lieutenant, United States Army, Company B, 4th Battalion, 9th Infantry, 25th Infantry Division. *Place and date:* Hau Nghia Province, Republic of Vietnam, 15 March 1967. *Entered service at:* Richmond, Va. *Date and place of birth:* January 6, 1938, Hampton, Va. *Citation:* For conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity in action at the risk of his life above and beyond the call of duty. While leading a platoon of Company B, 4th Battalion, 9th Infantry, 25th Infantry Division, on 15 March 1967, Lieutenant Sargent was investigating a reported Viet Cong meetinghouse and weapons cache located in Hau Nghia Province, Republic of Vietnam. A tunnel entrance which Lieutenant Sargent observed was boobytrapped. He tried to destroy the boobytrap and blow the cover from the tunnel using handgrenades, but this attempt was not successful. He and his demolition man moved in to destroy the boobytrap and cover which flushed a Viet Cong soldier from the tunnel, who was immediately killed by the nearby platoon sergeant. Lieutenant Sargent, the platoon sergeant, and a forward observer moved toward the tunnel entrance. As they approached another Viet Cong emerged and threw two handgrenades that landed in the midst of the group. Lieutenant Sargent fired three shots at the enemy then turned and unhesitatingly threw himself over the two grenades. He was mortally wounded, and his two companions were lightly wounded when the grenades exploded. By his courageous and selfless act of exceptional heroism, he saved the lives of the platoon sergeant and forward observer and prevented the injury or death of several other nearby comrades. Lieutenant Sargent's actions were in keeping with the highest traditions of the military services and reflect great credit upon himself and the United States Army.

SASSER, CLARENCE EUGENE

Rank and organization: Specialist 5, United States Army, Headquarters Company, 3rd Battalion, 60th Infantry, 9th Infantry Division. *Place and date:* Ding Tuong Province, Republic of Vietnam, 10

January 1968. *Entered service at:* Houston, Tex. *Date and place of birth:* September 12, 1947, Chenango, Tex. *Citation:* For conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity in action at the risk of his life above and beyond the call of duty. Specialist Clarence E. Sasser (then Private First Class) distinguished himself by conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity on 10 January 1968 while assigned to Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 3rd Battalion, 60th Infantry, 9th Infantry Division in the Republic of Vietnam. On this date, he was serving as a medical aidman with Company A, 3rd Battalion, on a reconnaissance in force operation in Ding Tuong Province. His company was making an air assault when suddenly it was taken under heavy small arms, recoilless rifle, machinegun and rocket fire from well fortified enemy position on three sides of the landing zone. During the first few minutes, over thirty casualties were sustained. Without hesitation, Specialist Sasser ran across an open rice paddy through a hail of fire to assist the wounded. After helping one man to safety, was painfully wounded in the left shoulder by fragments of an exploding rocket. Refusing medical attention, he ran through a barrage of rocket and automatic weapons fire to aid casualties of the initial attack and, after giving them urgently needed treatment, continued to search for other wounded. Despite two additional wounds immobilizing his legs, he dragged himself through the mud toward another soldier one hundred meters away. Although in agonizing pain and faint from loss of blood, Specialist Sasser reached the man, treated him, and proceeded on to encourage another group of soldiers to crawl two hundred meters to relative safety. There he attended their wounds for five hours until they were evacuated. Specialist Sasser's conspicuous gallantry, extraordinary heroism and intrepidity at the risk of his own life, above and beyond the call of duty, are in keeping with the highest traditions of the military service and reflect great credit upon himself, his unit, and the United States Army.

*SEAY, WILLIAM W.

Rank and organization: Sergeant, United States Army, 62nd Transportation Company (Medium Truck), 7th Transportation Battalion, 48th Transportation Group. *Place and date:* Near Ap Nhi, Republic of Vietnam, 25 August 1968. *Entered service at:* Montgomery, Ala. *Date and place of birth:* October 24, 1948, Brewton, Ala. *Citation:* For conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity in action at the risk of his life above and beyond the call of duty. Sergeant William W. Seay distinguished himself on 25 August 1968 while serving as a driver with the 62nd Transportation Company (Medium Truck), 7th Transportation Battalion, 48th Transportation Group on a resupply mission near Ap Nhi, Republic of Vietnam. The convoy with which he was travelling, carrying critically needed ammunition and supplies from Long Binh to Tay Ninh, was ambushed by a reinforced battalion of the North Vietnamese Army. As the main elements of the convoy entered the ambush killing zone, they were struck by intense rocket, machinegun and automatic weapon fires from the well concealed and entrenched enemy force. When his convoy was forced to stop, Sergeant Seay immediately dismounted and took a defensive position behind the wheels of a vehicle loaded with high-explosive ammunition. As the violent North Vietnamese assault approached to within ten meters of the road, Sergeant Seay opened fire, killing two of the enemy. He then

spotted a sniper in a tree approximately seventy-five meters to his front and killed him. When an enemy grenade was thrown under an ammunition trailer near his position, without regard for his own safety he left his protective cover, exposing himself to intense enemy fire, picked up the grenade, and threw it back to the North Vietnamese position, killing four more of the enemy and saving the lives of the men around him. Another enemy grenade landed approximately three meters from Sergeant Seay's position. Again Sergeant Seay left his covered position and threw the armed grenade back upon the assaulting enemy. After returning to his position he was painfully wounded in the right wrist; however, Sergeant Seay continued to give encouragement and direction to his fellow soldiers. After moving to the relative cover of a shallow ditch, he detected three enemy soldiers who had penetrated the position and were preparing to fire on his comrades. Although weak from loss of blood and with his right hand immobilized, Sergeant Seay stood up and fired his rifle with his left hand, killing all three and saving the lives of the other men in his location. As a result of his heroic action, Sergeant Seay was mortally wounded by a sniper's bullet. Sergeant Seay, by his conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity in action at the cost of his own life, has reflected great credit upon himself, his unit, and the United States Army.

*SHEA, DANIEL JOHN

Rank and organization: Private First Class, United States Army, Headquarters Company, 3rd Battalion, 21st Infantry, 196th Infantry Brigade, Americal Division. *Place and date:* Quang Tri Province, Republic of Vietnam, 14 May 1969. *Entered service at:* New Haven, Conn. *Date and place of birth:* January 29, 1947, Norwalk, Conn. *Citation:* For conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity in action at the risk of his life above and beyond the call of duty. Private First Class Daniel J. Shea, Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 3rd Battalion, 21st Infantry, 196th Infantry Brigade, Americal Division, distinguished himself on 14 May 1969 while serving as a medical aidman with Company C, 3rd Battalion, during a combat patrol mission in Quang Tri Province, Republic of Vietnam. As the lead platoon of the company was crossing a rice paddy, a large enemy force in ambush positions opened fire with mortars, grenades and automatic weapons. Under heavy crossfire from three sides, the platoon withdrew to a small island in the paddy to establish a defensive perimeter. Private Shea, seeing that a number of his comrades had fallen in the initial hail of fire, dashed from the defensive position to assist the wounded. With complete disregard for his own safety and braving the intense hostile fire sweeping the open rice paddy, Private Shea made four trips to tend wounded soldiers and to carry them to the safety of the platoon position. Seeing a fifth wounded comrade directly in front of one of the enemy strongpoints, Private Shea ran to his assistance. As he reached the wounded man, Private Shea was grievously wounded. Disregarding his own welfare, Private Shea tended his wounded comrade and began to move him back to the safety of the defensive perimeter. As he neared the platoon position, Private Shea was mortally wounded by a burst of enemy fire. By his heroic actions Private Shea saved the lives of several of his fellow soldiers. Private Shea's gallantry and intrepidity in action at the cost of his life were in keeping with the highest traditions of the military service and reflect great credit upon himself, his unit, and the United States Army.

*SHIELDS, MARVIN G.

Rank and organization: Construction Mechanic 3rd Class, United States Navy, Seabee Team 1104. *Place and date:* Dong Xoai, Republic of Vietnam, 10 June 1965. *Entered service at:* Seattle, Wash. *Date and place of birth:* December 30, 1939, Port Townsend, Wash. *Citation:* For conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity at the risk of his life above and beyond the call of duty. Although wounded when the compound of Detachment A–342, 5th Special Forces Group (Airborne), 1st Special Forces, came under intense fire from an estimated reinforced Viet Cong regiment employing machineguns, heavy weapons and small arms, Shields continued to resupply his fellow Americans who needed ammunition and to return the enemy fire for a period of approximately three hours, at which time the Viet Cong launched a massive attack at close range with flamethrowers, handgrenades and small-arms fire. Wounded a second time during this attack, Shields nevertheless assisted in carrying a more critically wounded man to safety, and then resumed firing at the enemy for four more hours. When the Commander asked for a volunteer to accompany him in an attempt to knock out an enemy machinegun emplacement which was endangering the lives of all personnel in the compound because of the accuracy of its fire, Shields unhesitatingly volunteered for this extremely haxardous mission. Proceeding toward their objective with a 3.5-inch rocket launcher, they succeeded in destroying the enemy machinegun emplacement, thus undoubtedly saving the lives of many of their fellow servicemen in the compound. Shields was mortally wounded by hostile fire while returning to his defensive position. His heroic initiative and great personal valor in the face of intense enemy fire sustain and enhance the finest traditions of the United States Naval Service.

*SIMS, CLIFFORD CHESTER

Rank and organization: Staff Sergeant, United States Army, Company D, 2nd Battalion (Airborne), 501st Infantry, 101st Airborne Division. *Place and date:* Near Hue, Republic of Vietnam, 21 February 1968. *Entered service at:* Jacksonville, Fla. *Date and place of birth:* June 18, 1942, Port Saint Joe, Fla. *Citation:* For conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity in action at the risk of his life above and beyond the call of duty. Staff Sergeant Clifford C. Sims distinguished himself on 21 February 1968, while serving as a squad leader with Company D, 2nd Battalion (Airborne), 501st Infantry, 101st Airborne Division, near Hue, in the Republic of Vietnam. Company D was assaulting a heavily fortified enemy position concealed within a dense wooded area when it encountered strong enemy defensive fire. Once within the woodline, Sergeant Sims led his squad in a furious attack against an enemy force which had pinned down the 1st Platoon and threatened to overrun it. His skillful leadership provided the platoon with freedom of movement and enabled it to regain the initiative. Sergeant Sims was then ordered to move his squad to a position where he could provide covering fire for the company command group and to link up with the 3rd Platoon, which was under heavy enemy pressure. After moving no more than thirty meters Sergeant Sims noticed that a brick structure in which ammunition was stocked was on fire. Realizing the danger, Sergeant Sims took immediate action to move his squad from this position. Though in the process of leaving

the area two members of his squad were injured by the subsequent explosion of the ammunition, Sergeant Sims' prompt actions undoubtedly prevented more serious casualties from occurring. While continuing through the dense woods amidst heavy enemy fire, Sergeant Sims and his squad were approaching a bunker when they heard the unmistakable noise of a concealed boobytrap being triggered immediately to their front. Sergeant Sims warned his comrades of the danger and unhesitatingly hurled himself upon the device as it exploded, taking the full impact of the blast. In so protecting his fellow soldiers, he willingly sacrificed his own life. Staff Sergeant Sims' conspicuous gallantry, extraordinary heroism and intrepidity at the cost of his own life, above and beyond the call of duty, are in keeping with the highest traditions of the military service and reflect great credit upon himself and the United States Army.

*SINGLETON, WALTER K.

Rank and organization: Sergeant, United States Marine Corps, Company A, 1st Battalion, 9th Marines, 3rd Marine Division. *Place and date:* Gio Linh District, Quang Tri Province, Republic of Vietnam, 24 March 1967. *Entered service at:* Memphis, Tenn. *Date and place of birth:* December 7, 1944, Memphis, Tenn. *Citation:* For conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity at the risk of his life above and beyond the call of duty. Sergeant Singleton's Company was conducting combat operations in Gio Linh District, Quang Tri Province, Republic of Vietnam, when the lead platoon received intense small arms, automatic weapons, rocket, and mortar fire from a well entrenched enemy force. As the company fought its way forward, the extremely heavy enemy fire caused numerous friendly casualties. Sensing the need for early treatment of the wounded, Sergeant Singleton quickly moved from his relatively safe position in the rear of the foremost point of the advance and made numerous trips through the enemy killing zone to move the injured men out of the danger area. Noting that a large part of the enemy fire was coming from a hedgerow, he seized a machinegun and assaulted the key enemy location, delivering devastating fire as he advanced. He forced his way through the hedgerow directly into the enemy strong point. Although he was mortally wounded, his fearless attack killed eight of the enemy and drove the remainder from the hedgerow. Sergeant Singleton's bold actions completely disorganized the enemy defense and saved the lives of many of his comrades. His daring initiative, selfless devotion to duty and indomitable fighting spirit reflected great credit upon himself and the Marine Corps, and his performance upheld the highest traditions of the United States Naval Service.

*SISLER, GEORGE K.

Rank and organization: First Lieutenant, United States Army, Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 5th Special Forces Group (Airborne), 1st Special Forces. *Place and date:* Republic of Vietnam, 7 February 1967. *Entered service at:* Dexter, Mo. *Date and place of birth:* September 19, 1937, Dexter, Mo. *Citation:* For conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity at the risk of his life and above and beyond the call of duty. Lieutenant Sisler was the platoon leader/adviser to a Special United States/Vietnam exploitation force. While on patrol deep within enemy dominated territory, Lieutenant Sisler's platoon was

attacked from three sides by a company sized enemy force. Lieutenant Sisler quickly rallied his men, deployed them to a better defensive position, called for air strikes, and moved among his men to encourage and direct their efforts. Learning that two men had been wounded and were unable to pull back to the perimeter, Lieutenant Sisler charged from the position through intense enemy fire to assist them. He reached the men and began carrying one of them back to the perimeter, when he was taken under more intensive weapons fire by the enemy. Laying down his wounded comrade, he killed three onrushing enemy soldiers by firing his rifle and silenced the enemy machinegun with a grenade. As he returned the wounded man to the perimeter, the left flank of the position came under extremely heavy attack by the superior enemy force and several additional men of his platoon were quickly wounded. Realizing the need for instant action to prevent his position from being overrun, Lieutenant Sisler picked up some grenades and charged singlehandedly into the enemy onslaught, firing his weapon and throwing grenades. This singularly heroic action broke up the vicious assault and forced the enemy to begin withdrawing. Despite the continuing enemy fire, Lieutenant Sisler was moving about the battlefield direct-force and several additional men of his platoon were quickly wounded. His extraordinary leadership, infinite courage, and selfless concern for his men saved the lives of a number of his comrades. His actions reflect great credit upon himself and uphold the highest traditions of the military service.

*SKIDGEL, DONALD S.

Rank and organization: Sergeant, United States Army, Troop D, 1st Squadron, 9th Cavalry, 1st Cavalry Division. *Place and date:* Near Song Be, Republic of Vietnam, 14 September 1969. *Entered service at:* Bangor, Maine. *Date and place of birth:* October 13, 1948, Caribou, Maine. *Citation:* For conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity in action at the risk of his life above and beyond the call of duty. Sergeant Donald S. Skidgel distinguished himself on 14 September 1969 while serving as a reconnaissance section leader in Troop D, 1st Squadron, 9th Cavalry, 1st Cavalry Division. On a road near Song Be in Binh Long Province, Sergeant Skidgel and his section with other elements of his troop were acting as a convoy security and screening force when contact occurred with an estimated enemy battalion concealed in tall grass and in bunkers bordering the road. Sergeant Skidgel maneuvered off the road and began placing effective machinegun fire on the enemy automatic weapons and rocket-propelled grenade positions. After silencing at least one position, he ran with his machinegun across sixty meters of bullet-swept ground to another location from which he continued to rake the enemy positions. Running low on ammunition, he returned to his vehicle over the same terrain. Moments later he was alerted that the command element was receiving intense automatic weapons, rocket-propelled grenade and mortar fire. Although he knew the road was saturated with enemy fire, Sergeant Skidgel calmly mounted his vehicle and with his driver advanced toward the command group in an effort to draw the enemy fire onto himself. Despite the hostile fire concentrated on him, he succeeded in silencing several enemy positions with his machinegun. Moments later Sergeant Skidgel was knocked down onto the rear fender by the explosion of an enemy rocket-propelled grenade. Ignoring his ex-

tremely painful wounds, he staggered back to his feet and placed effective fire on several other enemy positions until he was mortally wounded by hostile small arms fire. His selfless actions enabled the command group to withdraw to better position without casualties and inspired the rest of his fellow soldiers to gain fire superiority and defeat the enemy. Sergeant Skidgel's conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity at the cost of his life were in keeping with the highest traditions of the military service and reflect great credit upon himself, his unit, and the United States Army.

*SMEDLEY, LARRY E.

Rank and organization: Corporal, United States Marine Corps. Company D, 1st Battalion, 7th Marines, 1st Marine Division. *Place and date:* Quang Nam Province, Republic of Vietnam, 21 December 1967. *Entered service at:* Orlando, Fla. *Date and place of birth:* March 4, 1949, Front Royal, Va. *Citation:* For conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity at the risk of his life above and beyond the call of duty while serving as a squad leader with company D, 1st Battalion, 7th Marines, 1st Marine Division in connection with operations against the enemy in the Republic of Vietnam. On the evenings of 20–21 December 1967, Corporal Smedley led his six-man squad to an ambush site at the mouth of Happy Valley, near Phouc Ninh (2) in Quang Nam Province. Later that night an estimated 100 Viet Cong and North Vietnamese Army Regulars, carrying 122mm rocket launchers and mortars, were observed moving toward Hill 41. Realizing this was a significant enemy move to launch an attack on the vital Danang complex, Corporal Smedley immediately took sound and courageous action to stop the enemy threat. After he radioed for a reaction force, he skillfully maneuvered his men to a more advantageous position and led an attack on the numerically superior enemy force. A heavy volume of fire from an enemy machinegun positioned on the left flank of the squad inflicted several casualties on Corporal Smedley's unit. Simultaneously, an enemy rifle grenade exploded nearby, wounding him in the right foot and knocking him to the ground. Corporal Smedley disregarded this serious injury and valiantly struggled to his feet, shouting words of encouragement to his men. He fearlessly led a charge against the enemy machinegun emplacement, firing his rifle and throwing grenades, until he was again struck by enemy fire and knocked to the ground. Gravely wounded and weak from loss of blood, he rose and commenced a one-man assault against the enemy position. Although his aggressive and singlehanded attack resulted in the destruction of the machinegun, he was struck in the chest by enemy fire and fell mortally wounded. Corporal Smedley's inspiring and courageous actions, bold initiative, and selfless devotion to duty in the face of certain death were in keeping with the highest traditions of the Marine Corps and the United States Naval Service. He gallantly gave his life for his country.

*SMITH, ELMELINDO R.

Rank and organization: Platoon Sergeant (then Staff Sergeant), United States Army, 1st Platoon, Company C, 2nd Battalion, 8th Infantry. *Place and date:* Republic of Vietnam, 16 February 1967. *Entered service at:* Honolulu, Hawaii. *Date and place of birth:* July 27, 1935, Honolulu, Hawaii. *Citation:* For conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity at the risk of his life above and beyond the call of duty.

During a reconnaissance patrol, his platoon was suddenly engaged by intense machinegun fire hemming in the platoon on three sides. A defensive perimeter was hastily established, but the enemy added mortar and rocket fire to the deadly fusillade and assaulted the position from several directions. With complete disregard for his own safety, Sergeant Smith moved through the deadly fire along the defensive line, positioning soldiers, distributing ammunition and encouraging his men to repel the enemy attack. Struck to the ground by enemy fire which caused a severe shoulder wound, he regained his feet, killed the enemy soldier and continued to move about the perimeter. He was again wounded in the shoulder and stomach but continued moving on his knees to assist in the defense. Noting the enemy massing at a weakened point on the perimeter, he crawled into the open and poured deadly fire into the enemy ranks. As he crawled on, he was struck by a rocket. Moments later, he regained consciousness, and drawing on his fast dwindling strength, continued to crawl from man to man. When he could move no farther, he chose to remain in the open where he could alert the perimeter to the approaching enemy. Sergeant Smith perished, never relenting in his determined effort against the enemy. The valorous acts and heroic leadership of this outstanding soldier inspired those remaining members of his platoon to beat back the enemy assaults. Sergeant Smith's gallant actions were in keeping with the highest traditions of the United States Army and they reflect great credit upon him and the Armed Forces of his country.

SPRAYBERRY, JAMES M.

Rank and organization: Captain, United States Army, Company D, 5th Battalion, 7th Cavalry, 1st Cavalry Division (Airmobile). *Place and date:* Republic of Vietnam, 25 April 1968. *Entered service at:* Montgomery, Ala. *Date and place of birth:* April 24 1947, LaGrange, Ga. *Citation:* For conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity in action at the risk of his life above and beyond the call of duty. Captain (then First Lieutenant) James M. Sprayberry, Armor, United States Army, distinguished himself by exceptional bravery on 25 April 1968 in the Republic of Vietnam while serving as Executive Officer of Company D, 5th Battalion, 7th Cavalry, 1st Cavalry Division (Airmobile). On this date his Company Commander and a great number of the men were wounded and separated from the main body of the company. A daylight attempt to rescue them was driven back by the well entrenched enemy's heavy fire. Captain Sprayberry then organized and led a volunteer night patrol to eliminate the intervening enemy bunkers and to relieve the surrounded element. The patrol soon began receiving enemy machinegun fire. Captain Sprayberry quickly moved the men to protective cover and without regard for his own safety, crawled within close range of the bunker from which the fire was coming. He silenced the machinegun with a handgrenade. Identifying several one-man enemy positions nearby, Captain Sprayberry immediately attacked them with the rest of his grenades. He crawled back for more grenades and when two grenades were thrown at his men from a position to the front, Captain Sprayberry, without hesitation, again exposed himself and charged the enemy-held bunker killing its occupants with a grenade. Placing two men to cover his advance, he crawled forward and neutralized three more bunkers with grenades. Immediately thereafter, Captain Sprayberry was surprised by an enemy soldier who charged from a concealed position. He killed the soldier

with his pistol and with continuing disregard for the danger neutralized another enemy emplacement. Captain Sprayberry then established radio contact with the isolated men, directing them toward his position. When the two elements made contact he organized his men into litter parties to evacuate the wounded. As the evacuation was nearing completion, he observed an enemy machinegun position which he silenced with a grenade. Captain Sprayberry returned to the rescue party, established security, and moved to friendly lines with the wounded. This rescue operation, which lasted approximately seven and one-half hours, saved the lives of many of his fellow soldiers. Captain Sprayberry personally killed twelve enemy soldiers, eliminated two machineguns, and destroyed numerous enemy bunkers. Captain Sprayberry's indomitable spirit and gallant action at great personal risk to his life are in keeping with the highest traditions of the military service and reflect great credit upon himself, his unit, and the United States Army.

*STEINDAM, RUSSELL A.

Rank and organization: First Lieutenant, United States Army, Troop B, 3rd Squadron, 4th Cavalry, 25th Infantry Division. *Place and date:* Tay Ninh Province, Republic of Vietnam, 1 February 1970. *Entered service at:* Austin, Tex. *Date and place of birth:* August 27, 1946, Austin, Tex. *Citation:* for conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity in action at the risk of his life above and beyond the call of duty. First Lieutenant Russell A. Steindam, Troop B, 3rd Squadron, 4th Cavalry, 25th Infantry Division, while serving as a platoon leader in Tay Ninh Province, Republic of Vietnam, led members of his platoon on a night ambush operation on February 1, 1970. On the way to the ambush site, suspected enemy movement was detected on one flank and the platoon's temporary position was subjected to intense small arms and automatic weapons fire as well as a fusillade of hand and rocket-propelled grenades. After the initial barrage, Lieutenant Steindam ordered fire placed on the enemy position and the wounded men to be moved to a shallow bomb crater. As he directed the return fire against the enemy from his exposed position, a fragmentation grenade was thrown into the site occupied by his command group. Instantly realizing the extreme gravity of the situation, Lieutenant Steindam shouted a warning to alert his fellow soldiers in the immediate vicinity. Then, unhesitatingly and with complete disregard for his own safety, Lieutenant Steindam deliberately threw himself on the grenade, absorbing the full and fatal force of the explosion as it detonated. By his gallant action and self-sacrifice, he was able to save the lives of the nearby members of his command group. The extraordinary courage and selflessness displayed by Lieutenant Steindam were an inspiration to his comrades and are in the highest traditions of the United States Army.

*STEWART, JIMMY G.

Rank and organization: Staff Sergeant, United States Army, Company B, 2nd Battalion, 12th Cavalry, 1st Cavalry Division (Airmobile). *Place and date:* Republic of Vietnam, 18 May 1966. *Entered service at:* Ashland, Ky. *Date and place of birth:* December 25, 1942, West Columbia, W. Va. *Citation:* For conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity in action at the risk of his life above and beyond the call of duty. Early on the morning of 18 May 1966, a reinforced North Vietnamese company attacked Company B, 2nd Battalion, 12 Cavalry,

which was manning a defensive perimeter in Vietnam. The surprise onslaught wounded five members of a six-man squad caught in the direct path of the enemy's thrust. Sergeant Stewart became a lone defender of vital terrain—virtually one man against a hostile platoon. Refusing to take advantage of a lull in the firing which would have permitted him to withdraw, Sergeant Stewart elected to hold his ground to protect his fallen comrades and prevent an enemy penetration of the company perimeter. As the full force of the platoon-sized main attack struck his lone position, he fought like a man possessed; emptying magazine after magazine at the determined, oncharging enemy. The enemy drove almost to his position and hurled grenades, but Sergeant Stewart decimated them by retrieving and throwing the grenades back. Exhausting his ammunition, he crawled under intense fire to his wounded team members and collected ammunition that they were unable to use. Far past the normal point of exhaustion, he held his position for four harrowing hours and through three assaults, annihilating the enemy as they approached and before they could get a foothold. As a result of his defense, the company position held until the arrival of a reinforcing platoon which counterattacked the enemy, now occupying foxholes to the left of Sergeant Stewart's position. After the counterattack, his body was found in a shallow enemy hole where he had advanced in order to add his fire to that of the counterattacking platoon. Eight enemy dead were found around his immediate position, with evidence that fifteen others had been dragged away. The wounded whom he gave his life to protect, were recovered and evacuated. Sergeant Stewart's indomitable courage, in the face of overwhelming odds, stands as a tribute to himself and an inspiration to all men of his unit. His actions were in the highest traditions of the United States Army and the Armed Forces of his country.

*STONE, LESTER R., JR.

Rank and organization: Sergeant, United States Army, 1st Platoon, Company B, 1st Battalion, 20th Infantry, 11th Infantry Brigade, 23rd Infantry Division (Americal). *Place and date:* West of Landing Zone Liz, Republic of Vietnam, 3 March 1969. *Entered service at:* Syracuse, N.Y. *Date and Place of birth:* June 4, 1947, Binghamton, N.Y. *Citation:* For conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity in action at the risk of his life above and beyond the call of duty. Sergeant Lester R. Stone, Jr., distinguished himself on 3 March 1969 while serving as squad leader of the 1st Platoon, Company B, 1st Battalion, 20th Infantry, 11th Infantry Brigade, 23rd Infantry Division (Americal). On this date, the 1st Platoon was on a combat patrol mission just west of Landing Zone Liz when it came under intense automatic weapons and grenade fire from a well concealed company-size force of North Vietnamese regulars. Observing the platoon machine gunner fall critically wounded, Sergeant Stone remained in the exposed area to provide cover fire for the wounded soldier who was being pulled to safety by another member of the platoon. With enemy fire impacting all around him, Sergeant Stone had a malfunction in the machine-gun, preventing him from firing the weapon automatically. Displaying extraordinary courage under the most adverse conditions, Sergeant Stone repaired the weapon and continued to place on the enemy positions effective suppressive fire which enabled the rescue to be com-

pleted. In a desperate attempt to overrun his position, an enemy force left its cover and charged Sergeant Stone. Disregarding the danger involved, Sergeant Stone rose to his knees and began placing intense fire on the enemy at pointblank range, killing six of the enemy before falling mortally wounded. His actions of unsurpassed valor were a source of inspiration to his entire unit, and he was responsible for saving the lives of a number of his fellow soldiers. His actions were in keeping with the highest traditions of the military profession and reflect great credit on him, his unit, and the United States Army.

*STRYKER, ROBERT F.

Rank and organization: Specialist 4, United States Army, Company C, 1st Battalion, 26th Infantry, 1st Infantry Division. *Place and date:* Near Loc Ninh, Republic of Vietnam, 7 November 1967. *Entered service at:* Syracuse, N.Y. *Date and place of birth:* November 9, 1944, Auburn, N.Y. *Citation:* For conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity at the risk of his life above and beyond the call of duty. Specialist Robert Stryker, United States Army, distinguished himself by conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity on 7 November 1967 while serving with Company C, 1st Battalion, 26th Infantry, 1st Infantry Division in the Republic of Vietnam. On this date Specialist Stryker was serving as a grenadier in a multicompany reconnaissance in force near Loc Ninh. As his unit moved through the dense underbrush, it was suddenly met with a hail of rocket, automatic weapons and small arms fire from enemy forces concealed in fortified bunkers and in the surrounding trees. Reacting quickly, Specialist Stryker fired into the enemy positions with his grenade launcher. During the devastating exchange of fire, Specialist Stryker detected enemy elements attempting to encircle his company and isolate it from the main body of the friendly force. Undaunted by the enemy machinegun and small arms fire, Specialist Stryker repeatedly fired grenades into the trees, killing enemy snipers and enabling his comrades to sever the attempted encirclement. As the battle continued, Specialist Stryker observed several wounded members of his squad in the killing zone of an enemy claymore mine. With complete disregard for his own safety, he threw himself upon the mine as it was detonated. He was mortally wounded as his body absorbed the blast and shielded his comrades from the explosion. His unselfish actions were responsible for saving the lives of at least six of his fellow soldiers. Specialist Stryker's great personal bravery was in keeping with the highest traditions of the military service and reflects great credit upon himself, his unit, and the United States Army.

STUMPF, KENNETH E.

Rank and organization: Staff Sergeant (then Specialist 4), United States Army, Company C, 1st Battalion, 35th Infantry, 25th Infantry Division. *Place and date:* near Duc Pho, Republic of Vietnam, 25 April 1967. *Entered service at:* Milwaukee, Wis. *Date and place of birth:* September 28, 1944, Neenah, Wis. *Citation:* For conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity in action at the risk of his life above and beyond the call of duty. Staff Sergeant Kenneth E. Stumpf (then Specialist 4) distinguished himself on 25 April 1967, while serving as a Squad Leader of the 3rd Platoon, Company C, 1st Battalion, 35th Infantry, on a search and destroy mission near Duc Pho in the Re-

public of Vietnam. As Sergeant Stumpf's company approached a village, it encountered a North Vietnamese rifle company occupying a well fortified bunker complex. During the initial contact, three men from his squad fell wounded in front of a hostile machinegun emplacement. The enemy's heavy volume of fire prevented the unit from moving to the aid of the injured men, but Sergeant Stumpf left his secure position in a deep trench and ran through the barrage of incoming rounds to reach his wounded comrades. He picked up one of the men and carried him back to the safety of the trench. Twice more Sergeant Stumpf dashed forward while the enemy turned automatic weapons and machineguns upon him, yet he managed to rescue the remaining two wounded squad members. He then organized his squad and led an assault against several enemy bunkers from which continuously heavy fire was being received. He and his squad successfully eliminated two of the bunker positions, but one to the front of the advancing platoon remained a serious threat. Arming himself with extra handgrenades, Sergeant Stumpf ran over open ground, through a volley of fire directed at him by a determined enemy, toward the machinegun position. As he reached the bunker, he threw a handgrenade through the aperture. It was immediately returned by the occupants, forcing Sergeant Stumpf to take cover. Undaunted, he pulled the pins on two more grenades, held them for a few seconds after activation, then hurled them into the position, this time successfully destroying the emplacement. With the elimination of this key position, his unit was able to assault and overrun the enemy. Sergeant Stumpf's relentless spirit of aggressiveness, intrepidity, and ultimate concern for the lives of his men, at the risk of his own life above and beyond the call of duty, are in the highest traditions of the military service and reflect great credit upon himself and the United States Army.

TAYLOR, JAMES ALLEN

Rank and organization: Captain, United States Army, Troop B, 1st Cavalry, America Division. *Place and date:* West of Que Son, Republic of Vietnam, 9 November 1967. *Entered service at:* San Francisco, Calif. *Date and place of birth:* December 31, 1937, Arcata, Calif. *Citation:* Captain James A. Taylor (then First Lieutenant), Armor, was serving as Executive Officer of Troop B, 1st Squadron, 1st Cavalry, on 9 November 1967 in the Republic of Vietnam. His troop was engaged in an attack on a fortified position west of Que Son when it came under intense enemy recoilless rifle, mortar, and automatic weapons fire from an enemy strong point located immediately to its front. One armored cavalry assault vehicle was hit immediately by recoilless rifle fire and all five crew members were wounded. Aware that the stricken vehicle was in grave danger of exploding, Captain Taylor rushed forward and personally extracted the wounded to safety despite the hail of enemy fire and exploding ammunition. Within minutes a second armored cavalry assault vehicle was hit by multiple recoilless rifle rounds. Despite the continuing intense enemy fire, Captain Taylor moved forward on foot to rescue the wounded men from the burning vehicle and personally removed all the crewmen to the safety of a nearby dike. Moments later the vehicle exploded. As he was returning to his vehicle, a bursting mortar round painfully wounded Captain Taylor, yet he valiantly returned to his vehicle to

relocate the medical evacuation landing zone to an area closer to the front lines. As he was moving his vehicle, it came under machinegun fire from an enemy position not fifty yards away. Captain Taylor engaged the position with his own machinegun, killing the three-man crew. Upon arrival at the new evacuation site, still another vehicle was struck. Once again Captain Taylor rushed forward and pulled the wounded from the vehicle, loaded them aboard his vehicle, and returned them safely to the evacuation site. His actions of unsurpassed valor were a source of inspiration to his entire troop, contributed significantly to the success of the overall assault on the enemy position, and were directly responsible for saving the lives of a number of his fellow soldiers. His actions were in keeping with the highest traditions of the military profession and reflect great credit upon himself, his unit, and the United States Army.

*TAYLOR, KARL G., SR.

Rank and organization: Staff Sergeant, United States Marine Corps, Company I, 3rd Battalion, 26th Marine Regiment, 3rd Marine Division (Rein), FMF. *Place and date:* Republic of Vietnam, 8 December 1968. *Entered service at:* Baltimore, Md. *Date and place of birth:* July 14, 1939, Laurel, Md. *Citation:* For conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity at the risk of his life above and beyond the call of duty while serving as a Company Gunnery Sergeant during Operation MEADE RIVER in the Republic of Vietnam on the night of 8 December 1968. Informed that the commander of the lead platoon had been mortally wounded when his unit was pinned down by a heavy volume of enemy fire, Staff Sergeant Taylor along with another Marine, crawled forward to the beleaguered unit through a hail of hostile fire, shouted encouragement and instructions to the men, and deployed them to covered positions. With his companion, he then repeatedly maneuvered across an open area to rescue those Marines who were too seriously wounded to move by themselves. Upon learning that there were still other seriously wounded men lying in another open area, in proximity to an enemy machinegun position, Staff Sergeant Taylor, accompanied by four comrades, led his men forward across the fire-swept terrain in an attempt to rescue the Marines. When his group was halted by devastating fire, he directed his companions to return to the company command post; whereupon he took his grenade launcher and, in full view of the enemy, charged across the open rice paddy toward the machinegun position, firing his weapon as he ran. Although wounded several times, he succeeded in reaching the machinegun bunker and silencing the fire from that sector, moments before he was mortally wounded. Directly instrumental in saving the lives of several of his fellow Marines, Staff Sergeant Taylor, by his indomitable courage, inspiring leadership, and selfless dedication, upheld the highest traditions of the Marine Corps and of the United States Naval Service.

VARGAS, M. SANDO, JR.

Rank and organization: Major, United States Marine Corps, Company G, 2nd Battalion, 4th Marines, 9th Marine Amphibious Brigade. *Place and date:* Republic of Vietnam, 1 May 1968. *Entered service at:* Quantico, Va. *Date and place of birth:* July 29, 1937, Winslow, Ariz. *Citation:* For conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity at the risk of his

life above and beyond the call of duty while serving as Commanding Officer, Company G, 2nd Battalion, 4th Marines, 9th Marine Amphibious Brigade in action against enemy forces in the Republic of Vietnam from 30 April to 2 May 1968. On 1 May 1968, though suffering from wounds he had incurred while relocating his unit under heavy enemy fire the preceding day, Major (then Captain) Vargas combined Company G with two other companies and led his men in an attack on the fortified village of Dai Do. Exercising expert leadership, he maneuvered his Marines across 700 meters of open rice paddy while under intense enemy mortar, rocket and artillery fire and obtained a foothold in two hedgerows on the enemy perimeter, only to have elements of his company become pinned down by the intense enemy fire. Leading his reserve platoon to the aid of his beleaguered men, Major Vargas inspired his men to renew their relentless advance, while destroying a number of enemy bunkers. Again wounded by grenade fragments, he refused aid as he moved about the hazardous area reorganizing his unit into a strong defense perimeter at the edge of the village. Shortly after the objective was secured, the enemy commenced a series of counterattacks and probes which lasted throughout the night but were unsuccessful as the gallant defenders of Company G stood firm in their hard-won enclave. Reinforced the following morning, the Marines launched a renewed assault through Dai Do on the village of Dinh To, to which the enemy retaliated with a massive counterattack resulting in hand-to-hand combat. Major Vargas remained in the open, encouraging and rendering assistance to his Marines when he was hit for the third time in the three-day battle. Observing his battalion commander sustain a serious wound, he disregarded his excruciating pain, crossed the fire-swept area and carried his commander to a covered position, then resumed supervising and encouraging his men while simultaneously assisting in organizing the battalion's perimeter defense. His gallant actions uphold the highest traditions of the Marine Corps and the United States Naval Service.

*WARREN, JOHN E., JR.

Rank and organization: First Lieutenant, United States Army, Company C, 2nd Battalion, (Mechanized), 22nd Infantry, 25th Infantry Division. *Place and date:* Tay Ninh Province, Republic of Vietnam, 14 January 1969. *Entered service at:* Brooklyn, N.Y. *Date and place of birth:* November 16, 1946, Brooklyn, N.Y. *Citation:* For conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity in action at the risk of his life above and beyond the call of duty. First Lieutenant John E. Warren, Jr., Infantry, distinguished himself at the cost of his life above and beyond the call of duty on 14 January 1969, while serving as a Platoon Leader with Company C, 2nd Battalion (Mechanized), 22nd Infantry, 25th Infantry Division in Tay Ninh Province, Republic of Vietnam. On this date while moving through a rubber plantation to reinforce another friendly unit, Company C came under intense fire from a well-fortified enemy force. Disregarding his own safety, Lieutenant Warren with several of his men began maneuvering through the hail of enemy fire toward the hostile positions. When he had come to within six feet of one of the enemy bunkers and was preparing to toss a handgrenade into it, an enemy grenade was suddenly thrown into the middle of his small group. Thinking only of his men, Lieutenant Warren fell in the direction of the grenade, thus shielding those around him from the blast. His

action, performed at the cost of his own life, saved three men from serious or mortal injury. First Lieutenant Warren's ultimate action of sacrifice to save the lives of his men was in keeping with the highest traditions of the military service and reflects great credit on him, his unit, and the United States Army.

*WATTERS, CHARLES JOSEPH

Rank and organization: Chaplain (Major), United States Army, Company A, 173rd Support Battalion, 173rd Airborne Brigade. *Place and date:* Near Dak To Province, Republic of Vietnam, 19 November 1967. *Entered service at:* Fort Dix, N.J. *Date and place of birth:* January 17, 1927, Jersey City, N.J. *Citation:* For conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity in action at the risk of his life above and beyond the call of duty. Chaplain (Major) Charles J. Watters, Company A, 173rd Support Battalion, 173rd Airborne Brigade, distinguished himself by gallantry and intrepidity at the risk of his life during an assault in the vicinity of Dak To, Republic of Vietnam, on 19 November 1967. Chaplain Watters was moving with one of the companies when it engaged a heavily armed enemy battalion. As the battle raged and the casualties mounted, Chaplain Watters, with complete disregard for his own safety, rushed forward to the line of contact. Unarmed and completely exposed, he moved among, as well as in front of, the advancing troops, giving aid to the wounded, assisting in their evacuation, giving words of encouragement, and administering the last rites to the dying. When a wounded paratrooper was standing in shock in front of the assaulting forces, Chaplain Watters ran forward, picked the man up on his shoulders and carried him to safety. As the troopers battled to the first enemy entrenchment, Chaplain Watters ran through the intense enemy fire to the front of the entrenchment to aid a fallen comrade. A short time later, the paratroopers pulled back in preparation for a second assault. Chaplain Watters exposed himsel to both friendly and enemy fire between the two forces in order to recover two wounded soldiers. Later, when the battalion was forced to pull back into a perimeter, Chaplain Watters noticed that several wounded soldiers were lying outside the newly formed perimeter. Without hesitation and ignoring attempts to restrain him, Chaplain Waters left the perimeter three times in the face of small arms, automatic weapons, and mortar fire to carry and to assist the injured troopers to safety. Satisfied that all of the wounded were inside the perimeter, he began aiding the medics—applying field bandages to open wounds, obtaining and serving food and water, giving spiritual and mental strength and comfort. During his ministering, he moved out to the perimeter from position to position redistributing food and water, and tending to the needs of his men. Chaplain Watters was giving aid to the wounded when he himself was mortally wounded. Chaplain Watters' unyielding perseverance and selfless devotion to his comrades was in keeping with the highest traditions of the United States Army.

*WAYRYNEN, DALE EUGENE

Rank and organization: Specialist 4, United States Army, Company B, 2nd Battalion, 502nd Infantry, 1st Brigade, 101st Airborne Division. *Place and date:* Quang Ngai, Province, Republic of Vietnam, 18 May 1967. *Entered service at:* Minneapolis, Minn. *Date and place of birth:* January 18, 1947, Moose Lake, Minn. *Citation:* For conspicu-

ous gallantry and intrepidity in action at the risk of his life above and beyond the call of duty. Specialist Wayrynen distinguished himself with Company B, 2nd Battalion, 502nd Infantry, 1st Brigade, 101st Airborne Division, during combat operations on 18 May 1967 near Duc Pho, Quang Ngai Province, Republic of Vietnam. His platoon was assisting in the night evacuation of the wounded from an earlier enemy contact when the lead man of the unit met face to face with a Viet Cong soldier. The American's shouted warning also alerted the enemy who immediately swept the area with automatic weapons fire from a strongly built bunker close to the trail and threw handgrenades from another nearby fortified position. Almost immediately, the lead man was wounded and knocked from his feet. Specialist Wayrynen, the second man in the formation, leaped beyond his fallen comrade to kill another enemy soldier who appeared on the trail, and he dragged his injured companion back to where the point squad had taken cover. Suddenly, a live enemy grenade landed in the center of the tightly grouped men. Specialist Wayrynen, quickly assessing the danger to the entire squad as well as to his platoon leader who was nearby, shouted a warning, pushed one soldier out of the way, and threw himself on the grenade at the moment it exploded. He was mortally wounded. His deep and abiding concern for his fellow soldiers was significantly reflected in his supreme and courageous act that preserved the lives of his comrades. Specialist Wayrynen's heroic actions are in keeping with the highest traditions of the service, and they reflect great credit upon himself and the United States Army.

*WEBER, LESTER W.

Rank and organization: Lance Corporal, United States Marine Corps, Company M, 3rd Battalion, 7th Marines, 1st Marine Division. *Place and date:* Quang Nam Province, Republic of Vietnam, 23 February 1969. *Entered service at:* Chicago, Ill. *Date and place of birth:* July 30, 1948, Aurora, Ill. *Citation:* For conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity at the risk of his life above and beyond the call of duty while serving as a Machinegun Squad Leader with Company M, 3rd Battalion, 7th Marines, 1st Marine Division, in action against the enemy in the Republic of Vietnam. On 23 February 1969, the 2nd Platoon of Company M was dispatched to the Bo Ban area of Hieu Duc District in Quang Nam Province to assist a squad from another platoon which had become heavily engaged with a well entrenched enemy battalion. While moving through a rice paddy covered with tall grass Lance Corporal Weber's platoon came under heavy attack from concealed hostile soldiers. He reacted by plunging into the tall grass, successfully attacking one enemy and forcing eleven others to break contact. Upon encountering a second North Vietnamese Army soldier he overwhelmed him in fierce hand-to-hand combat. Observing two other soldiers firing upon his comrades from behind a dike, Lance Corporal Weber ignored the frenzied firing of the enemy and racing across the hazardous area, dived into their position. He neutralized the position by wrestling weapons from the hands of the two soldiers and overcoming them. Although by now the target for concentrated fire from hostile riflemen, Lance Corporal Weber remained in a dangerously exposed position to shout words of encouragement to his emboldened companions. As he moved forward to attack a fifth enemy soldier, he was mortally wounded. Lance Corporal Weber's indomitable

courage, aggressive fighting spirit and unwavering devotion to duty upheld the highest traditions of the Marine Corps and of the United States Naval Service. He gallantly gave his life for his country.

WETZEL, GARY G.

Rank and organization: Specialist 4, United States Army, 173rd Assault Helicopter Company. *Place and date:* Near Ap Dong An, Republic of Vietnam, 8 January 1968. *Entered service at:* Milwaukee, Wis. *Date and place of birth:* September 29, 1947, South Milwaukee, Wis. *Citation:* Specialist Gary G. Wetzel (then Private First Class), 173rd Assault Helicopter Company, distinguished himself by conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity at the risk of his own life, above and beyond the call of duty, near Ap Dong An in the Republic of Vietnam. On 8 January 1968, Specialist Wetzel was serving as door gunner aboard a helicopter which was part of an insertion force trapped in a landing zone by intense and deadly hostile fires. Specialist Wetzel was going to the aid of his aircraft commander when he was blown into a rice paddy and critically wounded by two enemy rockets that exploded just inches from his location. Although bleeding profusely due to the loss of his left arm and severe wounds in his right arm, chest, and left leg, Specialist Wetzel staggered back to his original position in his gun-well and took the enemy forces under fire. His machinegun was the only weapon placing effective fire on the enemy at that time. Through a resolve that overcame the shock and intolerable pain of his injuries, Specialist Wetzel remained at his position until he had eliminated the automatic weapons emplacement that had been inflicting heavy casualties on the American troops and preventing them from moving against this strong enemy force. Refusing to attend his own extensive wounds, he attempted to return to the aid of his aircraft commander but passed out from loss of blood. Regaining consciousness, he persisted in his efforts to drag himself to the aid of his fellow crewman. After an agonizing effort, he came to the side of the crew chief who was attempting to drag the wounded aircraft commander to the safety of a nearby dike. Unswerving in his devotion to his fellow man, Specialist Wetzel assisted his crew chief even though he lost consciousness once again during this action. Specialist Wetzel displayed extraordinary heroism and intrepidity at the risk of his own life, above and beyond the call of duty, in his efforts to aid his fellow crewmen. His gallant actions were in keeping with the highest traditions of the United States Army and reflect great credit upon himself and the Armed Forces of his country.

*WHEAT, ROY M.

Rank and organization: Lance Corporal, United States Marine Corps, Company K, 3rd Battalion, 7th Marine, 1st Marine Division. *Place and date:* Republic of Vietnam, 11 August 1967. *Entered service at:* Jackson, Miss. *Date and place of birth:* July 24, 1947, Moselle, Miss. *Citation:* For conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity at the risk of his life above and beyond the call of duty. On August 11, 1967, Corporal Wheat and two other Marines were assigned the mission of providing security for a Navy construction battalion crane and crew operating along Liberty Road in the vicinity of the Dien Ban District, Quang Nam Province. After the Marines had set up security

positions in a tree line adjacent to the work site, Corporal Wheat reconnoitered the area to the rear of their location for the possible presence of guerrillas. He then returned to within ten feet of the friendly position, and here unintentionally triggered a well concealed, bounding type, anti-personnel mine. Immediately, a hissing sound was heard which was identified by the three Marines as that of a burning time fuse. Shouting a warning to his comrades, Corporal Wheat in a valiant act of heroism hurled himself upon the mine, absorbing the tremendous impact of the explosion with his own body. The inspirational personal heroism and extraordinary valor of his unselfish action saved his fellow Marines from certain injury and possible death, reflected great credit upon himself, and upheld the highest traditions of the Marine Corps and the United States Naval Service. He gallantly gave his life for his country.

*WICKAM, JERRY WAYNE

Rank and organization: Corporal, United States Army, Troop F, 2nd Squadron, 11th Armored Cavalry Regiment. *Place and date:* Near Loc Ninh, Republic of Vietnam, 6 January 1968. *Entered service at:* Chicago, Ill. *Date and place of birth:* January 19, 1942, Rockford, Ill. *Citation:* For conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity in action at the risk of his life above and beyond the call of duty. Corporal Jerry W. Wickam, United States Army, distinguished himself by conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity on 6 January 1968 while serving with Troop F, 2nd Squadron, 11th Armored Cavalry Regiment in the Republic of Vietnam. On this date, Troop F was conducting a reconnaissance in force mission southwest of Loc Ninh when the lead element of the friendly force was subjected to a heavy barrage of rocket, automatic weapons, and small arms fire from a well concealed enemy bunker complex. Disregarding the intense fire, Corporal Wickam leaped from his armored vehicle and assaulted one of the enemy bunkers and threw a grenade into it, killing two enemy soldiers. He moved into the bunker, and with the aid of another soldier, began to remove the body of one Viet Cong when he detected the sound of an enemy grenade being charged. Corporal Wickam warned his comrade and physically pushed him away from the grenade thus protecting him from the force of the blast. When a second Viet Cong bunker was discovered, he ran through a hail of enemy fire to deliver deadly fire into the bunker, killing one enemy soldier. He also captured one Viet Cong who later provided valuable information on enemy activity in the Loc Ninh area. After the patrol withdrew and an airstrike was conducted, Corporal Wickam led his men back to evaluate the success of the strike. They were immediately attacked again by enemy fire. Without hesitation, he charged the bunker from which the fire was being directed, enabling the remainder of his men to seek cover. He threw a grenade inside of the enemy's position killing two Viet Cong and destroying the bunker. Moments later he was mortally wounded by enemy fire. Corporal Wickam's conspicuous gallantry, extraordinary heroism and intrepidity at the cost of his own life were in keeping with the highest traditions of the military service and reflect great credit upon himself and the United States Army.

*WILBANKS, HILLIARD A.

Rank and organization: Captain, United States Air Force, 21st Tactical Air Support Squadron, Nha Trang AFB, RVN, *Place and date:* near Dalat, Republic of Vietnam, 24 February 1967. *Entered service at:* Atlanta, Ga. *Date and place of birth:* July 26, 1933, Cornelia, Ga. *Citation:* For conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity in action at the risk of his life above and beyond the call of duty. As a forward air controller near Dalat, Republic of Vietnam, on 24 February 1967, Captain Wilbanks was pilot of an unarmed, light aircraft flying visual reconnaissance ahead of a South Vietnam Army Ranger Battalion. His intensive search revealed a well-concealed and numerically superior hostile force poised to ambush the advancing Rangers. The Viet Cong, realizing that Captain Wilbank's discovery had compromised their position and ability to launch a surprise attack, immediately fired on the small aircraft with all available fire power. The enemy then began advancing against the exposed forward elements of the Ranger force which were pinned down by devastating fire. Captain Wilbanks recognized that close support aircraft could not arrive in time to enable the Rangers to withstand the advancing enemy, onslaught. With full knowledge of the limitations of his unarmed, unarmored, light reconnaissance aircraft, and the great danger imposed by the enemy's vast fire power, he unhesitatingly assumed a covering, close support role. Flying through a hail of withering fire at treetop level, Captain Wilbanks passed directly over the advancing enemy and inflicted many casualties by firing his rifle out of the side window of his aircraft. Despite increasingly intense antiaircraft fire, Captain Wilbanks continued to completely disregard his own safety and made repeated low passes over the enemy to divert their fire away from the Rangers. His daring tactics successfully interrupted the enemy advance, allowing the Rangers to withdraw to safety from their perilous position. During his final courageous attack to protect the withdrawing forces, Captain Wilbanks was mortally wounded and his bullet-riddled aircraft crashed between the opposing forces. Captain Wilbanks' magnificent action saved numerous friendly personnel from certain injury or death. His unparalled concern for his fellowman and his extraordinary heroism were in the highest traditions of the military service, and have reflected great credit upon himself and the United States Air Force.

*WILLETT, LOUIS E.

Rank and organization: Private First Class, United States Army, Company C, 1st Battalion, 12th Infantry, 4th Infantry Division. *Place and date:* Kontum Province, Republic of Vietnam, 15 February 1967. *Entered service at:* Fort Jackson, S.C. *Date and place of birth:* June 19, 1945, Brooklyn, N.Y. *Citation:* For conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity at the risk of his life above and beyond the call of duty. Private Willett distinguished himself on 15 February 1967 while serving as a rifleman in Company C, 1st Battalion, 12th Infantry, 4th Infantry Division during combat operations in Kontum Province, Republic of Vietnam. His squad was conducting a security sweep when it made contact with a large enemy force. The squad was immediately

engaged with a heavy volume of automatic weapons fire and pinned to the ground. Despite the deadly fusillade, Private Willett rose to his feet firing rapid bursts from his own weapon and moved to a position from which he placed highly effective fire on the enemy. His action allowed the remainder of his squad to begin to withdraw from the superior enemy force toward the company perimeter. Private Willett covered the squad's withdrawal, but his position drew heavy enemy machinegun fire, and he received multiple wounds enabling the enemy again to pin down the remainder of the squad. Private Willett struggled to an upright position, and, disregarding his painful wounds, he again engaged the enemy with his rifle to allow his squad to continue its movement and to evacuate several of his comrades who were by now wounded. Moving from position to position, he engaged the enemy at close range until he was mortally wounded. By his unselfish acts of bravery, Private Willett insured the withdrawal of his comrades to the company position, saving their lives at the cost of his own. Private Willett's valorous actions were in keeping with the highest traditions of the United States Army and reflect great credit upon himself and the Armed Forces of his country.

WILLIAMS, CHARLES Q.

Rank and organization: First Lieutenant, United States Army, 5th Special Forces Group. *Place and date:* Dong Xoai, Republic of Vietnam, 9 to 10 June 1965. *Entered service at:* Fort Jackson, S.C. *Date and place of birth:* September 17, 1933, Charleston, S.C. *G.O. No.:* 30, 5 July 1966. *Citation:* First Lieutenant Charles Q. Williams (then Second Lieutenant), Infantry, who distinguished himself by conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity at the risk of his own life above and beyond the call of duty while defending the Special Forces Camp at Dong Xoai, Republic of Vietnam, against a violent attack by hostile forces that lasted for fourteen hours, June 9 to 10, 1965. Lieutenant Williams was serving as Executive Officer of a Special Forces Detachment when an estimated Vietcong reinforced regiment struck the Camp and threatened to overrun it and the adjacent District Headquarters. He awoke personnel, organized them, determined the source of the insurgents' main effort and led the troops to their defensive positions on the south and west walls. Then, after running to the District Headquarters to establish communications, he found that there was no radio operational with which to communicate with his commanding officer in another compound. To reach the other compound, he traveled through darkness but was halted in this effort by a combination of shrapnel in his right leg and the increase of the Vietcong gunfire. Ignoring his wound, he returned to the District Headquarters and directed the defense against the first assault. As the insurgents attempted to scale the walls and as some of the Vietnamese defenders began to retreat, he dashed through a barrage of gunfire, succeeded in rallying these defenders, and led them back to their positions. Although wounded in the thigh and left leg during this gallant action, he returned to his position and, upon being told that communications were reestablished and that his commanding officer was seriously wounded, Lieutenant Williams took charge of actions in both compounds. Then, in an attempt to reach the communications bunker, he sustained wounds in the stomach and right arm from grenade fragments. As the defensive positions on the walls had been held for hours

and casualties were mounting, he ordered the consolidation of the American personnel from both compounds to establish a defense in the District building. After radio contact was made with a friendly air controller, he disregarded his wounds and directed the defense from the District building, using descending flares as reference points to adjust air strikes. By his courage, he inspired his team to hold out against the insurgent force that was closing in on them and throwing grenades into the windows of the building. As daylight arrived and the Vietcong continued to besiege the stronghold, firing a machinegun directly south of the District building, he was determined to eliminate this menace that threatened the lives of his men. Taking a 3.5 rocket launcher and a volunteer to load it, he worked his way across open terrain, reached the berm south of the District Headquarters, and took aim at the Vietcong machinegun one hundred and fifty meters away. Although the sight was faulty, he succeeded in hitting the machinegun. While he and the loader were trying to return to the District Headquarters, they were both wounded. With a fourth wound, this time in the right arm and leg, and realizing he was unable to carry his wounded comrade back to the District building, Lieutenant Williams pulled him to a covered position and then made his way back to the District building where he sought the help of others who went out and evacuated the injured soldier. Although seriously wounded and tired, he continued to direct the air strikes closer to the defensive position. As morning turned to afternoon and the Vietcong pressed their effort with direct recoilless rifle fire into the building, he ordered the evacuation of the seriously wounded to the safety of the communications bunker. When informed that helicopters would attempt to land as the hostile gunfire had abated, he led his team from the building to the artillery position, making certain of the timely evacuation of the wounded from the communications area, and then on to the pickup point. Despite resurgent Vietcong gunfire, he directed the rapid evacuation of all personnel. Throughout the long battle, he was undaunted by the vicious Vietcong assault and inspired the defenders in decimating the determined insurgents. Lieutenant Williams' conspicuous gallantry, extraordinary heroism, and intrepidity at the risk of his own life above and beyond the call of duty are in the highest traditions of the United States Army and reflect great credit upon himself and the Armed Forces of his country.

*WILLIAMS, DEWAYNE T.

Rank and organization: Private First Class, United States Marine Corps, Company H, 2nd Battalion, 1st Marines, 1st Marine Division. *Place and date:* Quang Nam Province, Republic of Vietnam, 18 September 1969. *Entered service at:* Detroit, Mich. *Date and place of birth:* September 18, 1949, Brown City, Mich. *Citation:* For conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity at the risk of his life above and beyond the call of duty while serving as a rifleman with the 1st Platoon, Company H, 2nd Battalion, 1st Marines, 1st Marine Division in action against communist insurgent forces in the Quang Nam Province, Republic of Vietnam. Private First Class Williams was a member of a combat patrol sent out from the platoon with the mission of establishing positions in the company's area of operations, from which it could intercept and destroy enemy sniper teams operating in the area.

On the night of 18 September 1968, as the patrol was preparing to move from its daylight position to a preselected night position, it was attacked from ambush by a squad of enemy using small arms and handgrenades. Although severely wounded in the back by the close intense fire, Private First Class Williams, recognizing the danger to the patrol, immediately began to crawl forward toward a good firing position. While he was moving under the continuing intense fire, he heard one of the members of the patrol sound the alert that an enemy grenade had landed in their position. Reacting instantly to the alert, he saw that the grenade had landed close to where he was lying and without hesitation, in a valiant act of heroism, rolled on top of the grenade as it exploded, absorbing the full and tremendous impact of the explosion with his own body. Through his extraordinary initiative and inspiring valor in the face of certain death, he saved the other members of his patrol from serious injury and possible loss of life, and enabled them to successfully defeat the attackers and hold their position until assistance arrived. His personal heroism and devotion to duty upheld the highest traditions of the Marine Corps and the United States Naval Service. He gallantly gave his life for his country.

WILLIAMS, JAMES E.

Rank and organization: Boatswain's Mate First Class, United States Navy, River Section 531, My Tho, RVN, *Place and date:* Mekong River, Republic of Vietnam, 31 October 1966. *Entered service at:* Darlington, S.C. *Date and place of birth:* June 13, 1930, Rock Hill, S.C. *Citation:* For conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity at the risk of his life above and beyond the call of duty. On 31 October 1966, Petty Officer Williams was serving as Boat Captain and Patrol Officer aboard River Patrol Boat (PBR) 105 accompanied by another patrol boat when the patrol was suddenly taken under fire by two enemy sampans. Petty Officer Williams immediately ordered the fire returned, killing the crew of one enemy boat and causing the other sampan to take refuge in a nearby river inlet. Pursuing the fleeing sampan, the U.S. patrol encountered a heavy volume of small arms fire from enemy forces, at close range, occupying well-concealed positions along the river bank. Maneuvering through this fire, the patrol confronted a numerically superior enemy force aboard two enemy junks and eight sampans augmented by heavy automatic weapons fire from ashore. In the savage battle that ensued, Petty Officer Williams, with utter disregard for his own safety, exposed himself to the withering hail of enemy fire to direct counter-fire and inspire the actions of his patrol. Recognizing the overwhelming strength of the enemy force, Petty Officer Williams deployed his patrol to await the arrival of armed helicopters. In the course of this movement he discovered an even larger concentration of enemy boats. Not waiting for the arrival of the armed helicopters, he displayed great initiative and boldly led the patrol through the intense enemy fire and damaged or destroyed fifty enemy sampans and seven junks. This phase of the action completed, and with the arrival of the armed helicopters, Petty Officer Williams directed the attack on the remaining enemy force. Now virtually dark, and although Petty Officer Williams was aware that his boats would become even better targets, he ordered the patrol boats' search lights turned on to better illuminate the area and moved the patrol perilously close to shore to press the attack. Despite a waning supply of ammunition the

patrol successfully engaged the enemy ashore and completed the rout of the enemy force. Under the leadership of Petty Officer Williams, who demonstrated unusual professional skill and indomitable courage throughout the three hour battle, the patrol accounted for the destruction or loss of sixty-five enemy boats and inflicted numerous casualties on the enemy personnel. His extraordinary heroism and exemplary fighting spirit in the face of grave risks inspired the efforts of his men to defeat a larger enemy force, and are in keeping with the finest traditions of the United States Naval Service.

*WILSON, ALFRED M.

Rank and organization: Private First Class, United States Marine Corps, Company M, 3rd Battalion, 9th Marines, 3rd Marine Division. *Place and date:* Quang Tri Province, Republic of Vietnam, 3 March 1969. *Entered service at:* Abilene, Tex. *Date and place of birth:* January 13, 1948, Olney, Ill. *Citation:* For conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity at the risk of his life above and beyond the call of duty while serving as a Rifleman with Company M, 3rd Battalion, 9th Marines, 3rd Marine Division in action against hostile forces in the Republic of Vietnam. On 3 March 1969, while returning from a reconnaissance-in-force mission in the vicinity of Fire Support Base Cunningham in Quang Tri Province, the 1st Platoon of Company M came under intense automatic weapons fire and a grenade attack from a well concealed enemy force. As the center of the column was pinned down, the leading squad moved to outflank the enemy. Private First Class Wilson, acting as Squad Leader of the rear squad, skillfully maneuvered his men to form a base of fire and act as a blocking force. In the ensuing fire fight, both his machine gunner and assistant machine gunner were seriously wounded and unable to operate their weapons. Realizing the urgent need to bring the weapon into operation again, Private First Class Wilson, followed by another Marine and with complete disregard for his own safety, fearlessly dashed across the fire-swept terrain to recover the weapon. As they reached the machinegun, an enemy soldier stepped from behind a tree and threw a grenade toward the two Marines. Observing the grenade fall between himself and the other Marine, Private First Class Wilson, fully realizing the inevitable result of his actions, shouted to his companion and unhesitatingly threw himself on the grenade, absorbing the full force of the explosion with his own body. His heroic actions inspired his platoon members to maximum effort as they aggressively attacked and defeated the enemy. Private First Class Wilson's indomitable courage, inspiring valor and selfless devotion to duty upheld the highest traditions of the Marine Corps and the United States Naval Service. He gallantly gave his life for his country.

*WORLEY, KENNETH L.

Rank and organization: Lance Corporal, United States Marine Corps, 3rd Battalion, 7th Marines, 1st Marine Division (Rein), FMF. *Place and date:* Republic of Vietnam, 12 August 1968. *Entered service at:* Fresno, Calif. *Date and place of birth:* April 27, 1948, Farmington, N. Mex. *Citation:* For conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity at the risk of his life above and beyond the call of duty while serving as a Machine Gunner with Company L, 3rd Battalion, 7th Marines, 1st Marine Division, in action against enemy forces in the Republic of

Vietnam. After establishing a night ambush position in a house in the Bo Ban Hamlet of Quang Nam Province, security was set up and the remainder of the patrol members retired until their respective watch. During the early morning hours of 12 August 1968, the marines were abruptly awakened by the platoon leader's warning that "Grenades" had landed in the house. Fully realizing the inevitable result of his actions, Lance Corporal Worley, in a valiant act of heroism, instantly threw himself upon the grenade nearest him and his comrades, absorbing with his own body, the full and tremendous force of the explosion. Through his extraordinary initiative and inspiring valor in the face of almost certain death, he saved his comrades from serious injury and possible loss of life although five of his fellow Marines incurred minor wounds as the other grenades exploded. Lance Corporal Worley's gallant actions upheld the highest traditions of the Marine Corps and the United States Naval Service. He gallantly gave his life for his country.

WRIGHT, RAYMOND R.

Rank and organization: Specialist 4, United States Army, Company 3, 3rd Battalion, 60th Infantry, 9th Infantry Division. *Place and date:* Ap Bac Zone, Republic of Vietnam, 2 May 1967. *Entered service at:* Fort Dix, N.J. *Date and place of birth:* December 5, 1945, Moriah, N.Y. *Citation:* For conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity at the risk of his life above and beyond the call of duty. On 2 May 1967, while serving as a rifleman with Company A, 3rd Battalion, 60th Infantry, 9th Infantry Division, in the Ap Bac Zone, Republic of Vietnam, Specialist Four Raymond R. Wright distinguished himself during a combat patrol in an area where an enemy ambush had occurred earlier. Specialist Wright's unit suddenly came under intense automatic weapons and small-arms fire from an enemy bunker system protected by numerous snipers in nearby trees. Despite the heavy enemy fire, Specialist Wright and another soldier leaped to the top of a dike to assault the position. Armed with a rifle and several grenades, he and his comrade exposed themselves to intense fire from the bunkers as they charged the nearest one. Specialist Wright raced to the bunker, threw in a grenade, killing its occupant. The two soldiers then ran through a hail of fire to the second bunker. While his comrade covered him with his machinegun, Specialist Wright charged the bunker and succeeded in killing its occupant with a grenade. A third bunker contained an automatic rifleman who had pinned down much of the friendly platoon. While his comrade again covered him with machinegun fire, Specialist Wright charged in and killed the enemy rifleman with a grenade. The two soldiers worked their way through the remaining bunkers, knocking out four of them. Throughout their furious assault, Specialist Wright and his comrade had been almost continuously exposed to intense sniper fire from the treeline as the enemy desperately sought to stop their attack. Overcoming stubborn resistance from the bunker system, the men advanced into the treeline forcing the snipers to retreat, giving immediate chase, and driving the enemy away from the friendly unit so that it advanced across the open area without further casualty. When his ammunition was exhausted, Specialist Wright returned to his unit to assist in the evacuation of the wounded. This two-man assault had driven an enemy

platoon from a well prepared position, accounted for numerous enemy casualties, and averted further friendly casualties. Specialist Wright's extraordinary heroism, courage, and indomitable fighting spirit saved the lives of many of his comrades and inflicted serious damage on the enemy. His acts were in keeping with the highest traditions of the military service and reflect great credit upon himself and the United States Army.

*YABES, MAXIMO

Rank and organization: First Sergeant, United States Army, Company A, 4th Battalion, 9th Infantry, 25th Infantry Division. *Place and date:* Near Phu Hoa Dong, Republic of Vietnam, 26 February 1967. *Entered service at:* Eugene, Oreg. *Date and place of birth:* January 29, 1932, Lodi, Calif. *Citation:* For conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity at the risk of his life above and beyond the call of duty. On 26 February 1967, First Sergeant Yabes distinguished himself with Company A, 4th Battalion, 9th Infantry, which was providing security for a land clearing operation near Phu Hoa Dong, Republic of Vietnam. Early that morning the company suddenly came under intense automatic weapons and mortar fire followed by a battalion sized assault from three sides. Penetrating the defensive perimeter the enemy advanced on the company command post bunker. The command post received increasingly heavy fire and was in danger of being overwhelmed. When several enemy grenades landed within the command post, First Sergeant Yabes shouted a warning and used his body as a shield to protect others in the bunker. Although painfully wounded by numerous grenade fragments, and despite the vicious enemy fire on the bunker, he remained there to provide covering fire and enable the others in the command group to relocate. When the command group had reached a new position, First Sergeant Yabes moved through a withering hail of enemy fire to another bunker 50 meters away. There he secured a grenade launcher from a fallen comrade and fired point blank into the attacking Viet Cong stopping further penetration of the perimeter. Noting two wounded men helpless in the fire swept area, he moved them to a safer position where they could be given medical treatment. He resumed his accurate and effective fire killing several enemy soldiers and forcing others to withdraw from the vicinity of the command post. As the battle continued, he observed an enemy machinegun within the perimeter which threatened the whole position. On his own, he dashed across the exposed area, assaulted the machinegun, killed the crew, destroyed the weapon, and fell mortally wounded. First Sergeant Yabes' valiant and selfless actions saved the lives of many of his fellow soldiers and inspired his comrades to effectively repel the enemy assault. His indomitable fighting spirit, extraordinary courage and intrepidity at the cost of his own life are in the highest military traditions and reflect great credit upon himself and the Armed Forces of his country.

YANO, RODNEY J. T.

Rank and organization: Sergeant First Class, United States Army, Air Cavalry Troop, 11th Armored Cavalry Regiment. *Place and date:* Near Bien Hao, Republic of Vietnam, 1 January 1969. *Entered service at:* Honolulu, Hawaii. *Date and place of birth:* December 13, 1943, Kealake Kua, Hawaii. *Citation:* Sergeant First Class Rodney J. T.

Yano distinguished himself on 1 January 1969 while serving with the Air Cavalry Troop, 11th Armored Cavalry Regiment, in the vicinity of Bien Hao, Republic of Vietnam. Sergeant Yano was performing the duties of crew chief aboard the troop's command-and-control helicopter during action against enemy forces entrenched in dense jungle. From an exposed position in the face of intense small arms and antiaircraft fire he delivered suppressive fire upon the enemy forces and marked their positions with smoke and white phosphorous grenades, thus enabling his troop commander to direct accurate and effective artillery fire against the hostile emplacements. A grenade, exploding prematurely, covered him with burning phosphorous, and left him severely wounded. Flaming fragments within the helicopter caused supplies and ammunition to detonate. Dense white smoke filled the aircraft, obscuring the pilot's vision and causing him to lose control. Although having the use of only one arm and being partially blinded by the initial explosion, Sergeant Yano completely disregarded his own welfare and began hurling blazing ammunition from the helicopter. In so doing he inflicted additional wounds upon himself, yet he persisted until the danger was past. Sergeant Yano's indomitable courage and profound concern for his comrades averted loss of life and additional injury to the rest of the crew. By his conspicuous gallantry at the cost of his own life, in the highest traditions of the military service, Sergeant Yano has reflected great credit on himself, his unit, and the United States Army.

*YNTEMA, GORDON DOUGLAS

Rank and organization: Sergeant, United States Army, Company D, 5th Special Forces Group (Airborne), 1st Special Forces. *Place and date:* Near Thong Binh, Republic of Vietnam, 16–18 January 1968. *Entered service at:* Detroit, Mich. *Date and place of birth:* June 26, 1945, Bethesda, Md. *Citation:* For conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity in action at the risk of his life and above and beyond the call of duty. Sergeant Gordon D. Yntema, United States Army, distinguished himself by conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity on 16–18 January 1968, while assigned to Detachment A–431, Company D, 5th Special Forces Group (Airborne), 1st Special Forces, in the Republic of Vietnam. As part of a larger force of civilian irregulars from Camp Cai Cai, he accompanied two platoons to a blocking position east of the village of Thong Binh, where they became heavily engaged in a small arms firefight with the Viet Cong. Assuming control of the force when the Vietnamese commander was seriously wounded, he advanced his troops to within 50 meters of the enemy bunkers. After a fierce 30 minute firefight, the enemy forced Sergeant Yntema to withdraw his men to a trench in order to afford them protection and still perform their assigned blocking mission. Under cover of machinegun fire, approximately one company of Viet Cong maneuvered into a position which pinned down the friendly platoons from three sides. A dwindling ammunition supply, coupled with a Viet Cong mortar barrage which inflicted heavy losses on the exposed friendly troops, caused many of the irregulars to withdraw. Seriously wounded and ordered to withdraw himself, Sergeant Yntema refused to leave his fallen comrades. Under withering small arms and machinegun fire, he carried the wounded Vietnamese commander and a

mortally wounded American Special Forces advisor to a small gully 50 meters away in order to shield them from the enemy fire. Sergeant Yntema then continued to repulse the attacking Viet Cong attempting to overrun his position until, out of ammunition and surrounded, he was offered the opportunity to surrender. Refusing, Sergeant Yntema stood his ground, using his rifle as a club to fight the approximately 15 Viet Cong attempting his capture. His resistance was so fierce that the Viet Cong were forced to shoot in order to overcome him. Sergeant Yntema's personal bravery in the face of insurmountable odds and supreme self-sacrifice were in keeping with the highest traditions of the military service and reflect the utmost credit upon himself, the 1st Special Forces, and the United States Army.

YOUNG, GERALD O.

Rank and organization: Captain, United States Air Force, 37th ARS DaNang AFB, RVN. *Place and date:* Southeast Asia, 9 November 1967. *Entered service at:* Colorado Springs, Colo. *Date and place of birth:* May 19, 1930, Chicago, Ill. *Citation:* For conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity at the risk of his life above and beyond the call of duty. Captain Young distinguished himself on 9 November 1967 while serving as a Helicopter Rescue Crew Commander in Southeast Asia. Captain Young was flying escort for another helicopter attempting the night rescue of an Army ground reconnaissance team in imminent danger of death or capture. Previous attempts had resulted in the loss of two helicopters to hostile ground fire. The endangered team was positioned on the side of a steep slope which required unusual airmanship on the part of Captain Young to effect pickup. Heavy automatic weapons fire from the surrounding enemy severely damaged one rescue helicopter, but it was able to extract three of the team. The commander of this aircraft recommended to Captain Young that further rescue attempts be abandoned because it was not possible to suppress the concentrated fire from enemy automatic weapons. With full knowledge of the danger involved, and the fact that supporting helicopter gunships were low on fuel and ordnance, Captain Young hovered under intense fire until the remaining survivors were aboard. As he maneuvered the aircraft for takeoff, the enemy appeared at point-blank range and raked the aircraft with automatic weapons fire. The aircraft crashed, inverted, and burst into flames. Captain Young escaped through a window of the burning aircraft. Disregarding serious burns, Captain Young aided one of the wounded men and attempted to lead the hostile forces away from his position. Later, despite intense pain from his burns, he declined to accept rescue because he had observed hostile forces setting up automatic weapons positions to entrap any rescue aircraft. For more than 17 hours he evaded the enemy until rescue aircraft could be brought into the area. Through his extraordinary heroism, aggressiveness, and concern for his fellowman, Captain Young reflected the highest credit upon himself, the United States Air Force, and the Armed Forces of his country.

*YOUNG, MARVIN R.

Rank and organization: Staff Sergeant, United States Army, Company C, 1st Battalion, (Mechanized), 5th Infantry, 25th Infantry Division. *Place and date:* Near Ben Cui, Republic of Vietnam, 21 August 1968. *Entered service at:* Odessa, Tex. *Date and place of birth:* May 11, 1947, Alpine, Tex. *Citation:* For conspicuous gallantry and

intrepidity in action at the risk of his life above and beyond the call of duty. Staff Sergeant Marvin R. Young distinguished himself by conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity at the cost of his life on 21 August 1968, while serving as a squad leader with Company C, 1st Battalion (Mechanized), 5th Infantry, 25th Infantry Division in the Republic of Vietnam. While conducting a reconnaissance mission in the vicinity of Ben Cui, Company C was suddenly engaged by an estimated regimental-size force of the North Vietnamese Army. During the initial volley of fire the point element of the 1st Platoon was pinned down, sustaining several casualties, and the acting platoon leader was killed. Sergeant Young unhesitatingly assumed command of the platoon and immediately began to organize and deploy his men into a defensive position in order to repel the attacking force. As a human wave attack advanced on Sergeant Young's platoon, he moved from position to position, encouraging and directing fire on the hostile insurgents while exposing himself to the hail of enemy bullets. After receiving orders to withdraw to a better defensive position, he remained behind to provide covering fire for the withdrawal. Observing that a small element of the point squad was unable to extract itself from its position, and completely disregarding his personal safety, Sergeant Young began moving toward their position, firing as he maneuvered. When halfway to their position he sustained a critical head injury, yet he continued his mission and ordered the element to withdraw. Remaining with the squad as it fought its way to the rear, he was twice seriously wounded in the arm and leg. Although his leg was badly shattered, Sergeant Young refused assistance that would have slowed the retreat of his comrades, and he ordered them to continue their withdrawal while he provided protective covering fire. With indomitable courage and heroic self-sacrifice, he continued his self-assigned mission until the enemy force engulfed his position. By his conspicuous gallantry at the cost of his own life in the highest traditions of the military service, Staff Sergeant Young has reflected great credit upon himself, his unit, and the United States Army.

ZABITOSKY, FRED WILLIAM

Rank and organization: Sergeant First Class, United States Army, 5th Special Forces Group (Airborne). *Place and date:* Republic of Vietnam, 19 February 1968. *Entered service at:* Trenton, N.J. *Date and place of birth:* October 27, 1942, Trenton, N.J. *Citation:* For conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity in action at the risk of his life above and beyond the call of duty. Sergeant First Class (then Staff Sergeant) Fred W. Zabitosky, United States Army, distinguished himself by conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity, at the risk of his life, above and beyond the call of duty in the Republic of Vietnam, on 19 February 1968, while serving as an assistant team leader of a nine-man Special Forces long-range reconnaissance patrol. Sergeant Zabitosky's patrol was operating deep within enemy controlled territory when they were attacked by a numerically superior North Vietnamese Army unit. Sergeant Zabitosky rallied his team members, deployed them into defensive positions, and, exposing himself to concentrated enemy automatic weapons fire, directed their return fire. Realizing the gravity of the situation, Sergeant Zabitosky ordered his patrol to move to a landing zone for helicopter extraction while he covered their withdrawal with rifle fire and grenades. Rejoining the

patrol under increasing enemy pressure, he positioned each man in a tight perimeter defense and continually moved from man to man, encouraging them and controlling their defensive fire. Mainly due to his example, the outnumbered patrol maintained its precarious position until the arrival of tactical air support and a helicopter extraction team. As the rescue helicopters arrived, the determined North Vietnamese pressed their attack. Sergeant Zabitosky repeatedly exposed himself to their fire to adjust suppressive helicopter gunship fire around the landing zone. After boarding one of the rescue helicopters, he positioned himself in the door delivering fire on the enemy as the ship took off. The helicopter was engulfed in a hail of bullets and Sergeant Zabitosky was thrown from the craft as it spun out of control and crashed. Recovering consciousness, he ignored his extremely painful injuries and moved to the flaming wreckage. Heedless of the danger of exploding ordnance and fuel, he pulled the severely wounded pilot from the searing blaze and made repeated attempts to rescue his patrol members but was driven back by the intense heat. Despite his own serious burns and crushed ribs, he carried and dragged the unconscious pilot through a curtain of enemy fire to within ten feet of a hovering rescue helicopter before collapsing. Sergeant Zabitosky's extraordinary heroism and devotion to duty were in keeping with the highest traditions of the military service and reflect great credit upon himself, his unit, and the United States Army.

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PART III.—MEDAL OF HONOR RECIPIENTS BY STATE 1964–1972

[(b) indicates State of birth; * posthumous award]

ALABAMA

Army-Air Force

*EVANS, Rodney J., Sgt., Comp. D, 1st Bat., 12th Cav., 1st Cav. Div. (Florala) (b. Massachusetts)

(b) *MICHAEL, Don Leslie, Spec. 4, Comp. C, 4th Bat., 503rd Inf. 173rd Airborne Brig. (Lexington) (Florence)

MILLER, Franklin D., S/Sgt., 5th Spec. For. Grp., 1st Spec. For. (Oracle) (b. North Carolina)

ARIZONA

Army-Air Force

*LAUFFER, Billy Lane, Pfc., 1st Air Cav. Div. (Tucson) (b. Kentucky)

Navy-Marine Corps

*AUSTIN, Oscar P., Pfc., U.S.M.C., Comp. E, 2nd Bat., 7th Mar., 1st Mar. Div. (Rein) F.M.F. (Phoenix) (b. Texas)

*JIMINEZ, Jose Francisco, L/Cpl., U.S.M.C., Comp. K, 3rd Bat., 7th Mar., 1st Mar. Div. (Rein) F.M.F. (Eloy) (b. Mexico City, Mexico)

CALIFORNIA

Army-Air Force

BACA, John Phillip, Sgt., Comp. D, 1st Bat., 12th Cav., 1st Cav. Div. (San Diego) (b. Rhode Island)

*BELLRICHARD, Leslie A., Pfc., Comp. C, 1st Bat., 8th Inf., 4th Inf. Div. (San Jose) (b. Wisconsin)

(b) *DEVORE, Edward A., Jr., Spec. 4, Comp. B, 4th Bat., 39th Inf., 9th Inf. Div. (Harbor City) (Torrance)

(b) *EVANS, Donald W., Jr., Spec. 4, Comp. A, 2nd Bat., 12th Inf., 4th Inf. Div. (Covina)

FERGUSON, Frederick Edgar, Com. War. Off., Comp. C, 227th Av. Bat., 1st Cav. Div. (Airmobile) (El Centro) (b. Texas)

(b) FISHER, Bernard Francis, Maj., U.S. Air Force, 1st Air Commandos (San Bernardino)

(b) HOOPER, Joe R., S/Sgt., Comp. D, 2nd Bat., 501st Inf., 101st Airborne Div. (Airmobile) (Saugus) (Piedmont)
(b) *INGALLS, George Alan, Spec. 4, Comp. A, 2nd Bat., 5th Cav., 1st Cav. Div. (Airmobile) (Yorba Linda) (Hanford)
JENNINGS, Delbert O., S/Sgt., 1st Air Cav. Div. (San Francisco) (b. N. Mexico)
LEVITOW, John L., Sgt., U.S.A.F., 3rd Spec. Op. Sq. Bien Hoa A.B. (Highland) (b. Connecticut)
(b) PENRY, Richard Allen, Sgt., Comp. C, 4th Bat., 12th Inf., 199th Inf. Brig. (Petaluma)
*RABEL, Laszlo, S/Sgt., 74th Inf. Det. (LRP) 173rd Airborne Brig. (Hollywood) (b. Budapest, Hungary)
(b) *ROARK, Anund C., Sgt., Comp. C, 1st Bat., 12th Inf., 4th Inf. Div. (San Diego) (Vallejo)

Navy-Marine Corps

(b) *ANDERSON, James, Jr., Pfc., Comp. F, 2nd Bat., 3rd Mar., 3rd Mar. Div. (Los Angeles)
(b) *FOSTER, Paul Hellstrom, Sgt., U.S.M.C.R., 2nd Bat., 4th Mar., 3rd Mar. Div. (San Francisco) (San Mateo)
(b) *MAXAM, Larry Leonard, Cpl., U.S.M.C., Comp. D, 1st Bat., 4th Mar., 3rd Mar. Div. (Rein) F.M.F. (Burbank) (Glendale)
*PERKINS, William Thomas, Jr., Cpl., U.S.M.C., Comp. C, 1st Bat., 1st Mar., 1st Mar. Div. (Northridge) (b. New York)
(b) *PHIPPS, Jimmy W., Pfc., U.S.M.C., Comp. B, 1st Eng. Bat., 1st Mar. Div. (Rein) F.M.F. (Reseda) (Santa Monica)
(b) PITTMAN, R. A., Sgt., U.S.M.C., 1st Mar. Div. (Rein) (Stockton)
VARGAS, M. Sando, Jr., Maj., U.S.M.C., Comp. G, 2nd Bat., 4th Mar., 9th Mar. Amp. Brig. (Coronado) (b. Arizona)

CONNECTICUT

Army-Air Force

(b) *SHEA, Daniel John, Pfc., Hdq. Co., 3rd Bat., 21st Inf., 196th Light Inf. Brig., Ameri. Div. (Norwalk)

Navy-Marine Corps

(b) BARNUM, Harvey C., Jr., Capt., 3rd Marine Div. (Rein) (Cheshire) (Waterbury)

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Army-Air Force

(b) LITEKY, Angelo J., Chaplain (Capt.), Hdq. and Hdq. Comp., 199th Inf. Brigade

FLORIDA

Army-Air Force

(b) *CUTINHA, Nicholas J., Spec. 4, Comp. C, 4th Bat., 9th Inf. Reg., 25th Inf. Div. (Yulee) (Fernandina Beach)
*DURHAM, Harold Bascom, Jr., 2nd Lt., Battery C, 6th Bat., 15th Art., 1st Inf. Div. (Orlando) (b. North Carolina)
*SEAY, William W., Sgt., 62nd Transp. Co. (M.T.) 7th Trans. Bat. 48th Transp. Grp. (Pensacola) (b. Alabama)

Navy-Marine Corps

(b) *JENKINS, Robert H., Pfc., U.S.M.C., Comp. C, 3rd Recon. Bat., 3rd Mar. Div. (Rein) F.M.F. (Interlachen)
(b) LASSEN, Clyde Everett, Lt., U.S.N., Hel. Com. Sup. Sq. 7, Det. 104. (Englewood) (Fort Myers)

GEORGIA

Army-Air Force

(b) JACKSON, Joe M., Lt. Col., U.S.A.F., 311th Air Comm. Sq. (Newnan)
JACOBS, Jack H., Capt., 2nd Bat., 16th Inf., 9th Inf. Div. (Fort Benning) (b. New York)
(b) *JOHNSTON, Donald R., Spec. 4, Comp. D, 1st Bat., 8th Cav. 1st Cav. Div. (Columbus)
*LEONARD, Matthew, Plat. Sgt., 16th Inf. Div. (Fort Benning) (b. Alabama)
McCLEERY, Finnis D., Plat. Sgt., Comp. A, 6th Inf., 198th Inf. Brig. Ameri. Div. (Fort Benning) (b. Texas)
(b) *McKIBBEN, Ray, Sgt., Trp. B, 7th Sq. (Airmobile) 17th Cav. (Atlanta) (Felton)
(b) RAY, Ronald Eric, Capt., Comp. A, 2nd Bat., 35th Inf., 25th Inf. Div. (Fort Benning) (Cordelle)
(b) *WILBANKS, Hilliard A., Capt., 21st Tact. Air Sup. Sq. (Cornelia)

Navy-Marine Corps

(b) *DAVIS, Rodney Maxwell, Sgt., U.S.M.C., Comp. B, 1st Bat., 5th Mar., 1st Mar. Div. (Macon)
(b) LIVINGSTON, James E., Capt., U.S.M.C., Comp. E, 2nd Bat., 4th Mar. (McRae) (Towns)
(b) PLESS, Stephen W., Maj., U.S.M.C., Mar. Obs. 6th Sq., Asst. Oper. Off., VMD-6, MAG-36, 1st Mar. Aircraft Wing (Atlanta) (Newman)
*SMEDLEY, Larry Eugene, Cpl., U.S.M.C., Comp. D, 1st Bat., 7th Mar., 1st Mar. Div. (Albany) (b. Virginia)

HAWAII

Army-Air Force

(b) *KAWAMURA, Terry Teruo, Cpl., 173rd Eng. Comp., 173rd Airborne Brig. (Wahiawa)
KELLEY, Thomas G., Lt. Comm., U.S.N., River Assault Div. 152 (b. Massachusetts)
(b) *SMITH, Elmelindo R., Plat. Sgt., 8th Inf. Div. (Honolulu)
(b) YANO, Rodney J. T., Sgt. 1st C., Air Cav. Trp., 11th Armored Cav. Reg. (Kealake Kua, Kona)

ILLINOIS

Army-Air Force

BAKER, John F., Jr., Sgt., 25th Inf. Div. (Moline) (b. Iowa)
*BLANCHFIELD, Michael R., Spec. 4, Comp. A, 4th Bat., 503a. Inf. 173a Airb. Brig. (Wheeling) (b. Minnesota)
*HARVEY, Carmel Bernon, Jr., Spec. 4, Comp. B, 1st Bat., 5th Cav., Div. (Airmobile) (Chicago) (b. West Virginia)
(b) KELLER, Leonard B., Sgt., 9th Inf. Div. (Chicago)
(b) LYNCH, Allen James, Sgt., Comp. D, 1st Bat. (Airmobile) 12th Av., 1st Cav. Div. (Airmobile) (Riverdale) (Chicago)
(b) MONROE, James H., Pfc., 1st Cav. Div. (Aurora)
(b) *OLIVE, Milton L., Pfc., 173d Airborne Brigade (Chicago)
(b) *ROBINSON, James W., Sgt., 1st Inf. Div. (Hinsdale)
(b) *WICKAM, Jerry Wayne, Cpl., Trp. F, 2nd Sq., 11th Arm. Cav. Reg. (Leaf River) (Rockford)
YOUNG, Gerald O., Capt., U.S. Air Force (Chicago)

Navy-Marine Corps

(b) *BURKE, Robert C., Pfc., U.S.M.C., Comp. I, 3d Bat., 27th Mar., 1st Mar. Div. (Rein) F.M.F. (Monticello)
(b) *WEBER, Lester W., L/Cpl., U.S.M.C., 2nd Plat., Comp. M, 3rd Bat., 7th Mar., 1st Mar. Div. (Rein) F.M.F. (Hinsdale) (Aurora)

INDIANA

Navy-Marine Corps

(b) *BRUCE, Daniel D., Pfc., U.S.M.C., 3rd Bat., 5th Mar., 1st Mar. Div. (Rein) F.M.F. (Michigan City)
(b) *DE LA GARZA, Emilio A., Jr., L/Cpl., Comp. E, 2nd Bat., 1st Mar., 1st Mar. Div. (East Chicago)

IOWA

Army-Air Force

(b) DETHLEFSEN, Merlyn Hans, Maj., U.S. Air Force (Greenville)
(b) HOWARD, Jimmie E., S/Sgt., Comp. C, 1st Recon. Bat., 1st Mar. Div. (Burlington)

KANSAS

Army-Air Force

*McWETHY, Edgar Lee, Jr., Spec. 5, Hdq. and Hdq. Comp. B, 1st Bat., 5th Cav., 1st Cav. Div. (Baxter Springs) (b. Colorado)

Navy-Marine Corps

(b) McGONAGLE, William L., Capt., U.S. Navy (Wichita)
*PITTS, Riley L., Capt., 25th Inf. Div. (Wichita) (b. Oklahoma)

KENTUCKY

Army-Air Force

(b) *FLEEK, Charles Clinton, Sgt., Comp. C, 1st Bat., 27th Inf., 25th Inf. Div. (Petersburg)
(b) JENKINS, Don. J., Pfc., Comp. A, 2nd Bat., 39th Inf., 9th Inf. Div. (Quality)
(b) *NASH, David P., Pfc., Comp. B, 2nd Bat., 39th Inf., 9th Inf. Div. (Whitesville)
TAYLOR, James Allen, Capt., 1st Cav. Amer. Div. (Fort Knox) (b. California)

Navy-Marine Corps

(b) *PAUL, Joe C., L/Cpl., 3rd Mar. Div. (Rein) (Williamsburg)

LOUISIANA

Army-Air Force

(b) *CLAUSEN, Raymond M., Pfc., MMHS No. 263, Mar. Aircraft Grp. 16, 1st Mar. Aircraft Wing (New Orleans)
(b) *FOURNET, Douglas B., 1st Lt., Comp. B, 1st Bat., 7th Cav., 1st Cav. Div. (Airmobile) (Lake Charles)
SPRAYBERRY, James M., 1st Lt., Comp. D, 5th Bat., 7th Cav., 1st Cav. Div. (Airmobile) (Leesville) (b. Georgia)

MAINE

Army-Air Force

(b) *BUKER, Brian Leroy, Sgt., 5th Spec. Forces Group, 1st Spec. Forces (Albion) (Benton)
*McMAHON, Thomas J., Spec. 4, Comp. A, 2nd Bat., 1st Inf., 196th Inf. Brig. Amer. Div. (Lewiston) (b. Wash., D.C.)

MARYLAND

Army-Air Force

(b) *HARTSOCK, Robert W., S/Sgt., 44th Inf. Plat., 3rd Brig., 25th Inf. Div. (Flintstone) (Cumberland)
*McDONALD, Phill G., Pfc., Comp. A, 1st Bat., 14th Inf., 4th Inf. Div. (Hyattsville) (b. West Virginia)

MASSACHUSETTS

Army-Air Force

(b) *BARNES, John A. III, Pfc., Comp. C, 1st Bat., 503d Inf., 173rd Airborne Brig. (Needham) (Boston)
(b) *GRANT, Joseph Xavier, Capt., Comp. A, 1st Bat., 14th Inf., 25th Inf. Div. (Cambridge)

Navy-Marine Corps

(b) *CARON, Wayne Maurice, H.C.M. 3rd c. U.S.N., 3rd Bat., 7th Mar., 1st Mar. Div. (Rein) F.M.F. (Middleboro)
(b) McGINTY, John J. III, 2d Lt., 3rd Mar. Div. (Boston)
(b) McNERNEY, David H., 1st Sgt., 4th Inf. Div. (Lowell)
(b) *OUELLET, David G., Seaman, U.S. Navy (Newton)

MICHIGAN

Army-Air Force

(b) JOHNSON, Dwight H., Spec. 5, 4th Inf. Div. (Detroit)
(b) LAMBERS, Paul Ronald, Sgt., Comp. A, 2nd Bat., 27th Inf., 25th Inf. Div. (Holland)
LEMON, Peter C., Sgt., Comp. E, 2nd Bat., 8th Cav., 1st Cav. Div. (National City) (b. Toronto, Canada)
(b) *POXON, Robert Leslie, 1st Lt., Trp. B, 1st Sq., 9th Cav., 1st Cav. Div. (Detroit)
*SKIDGEL, Donald Sidney, Sgt., Trp. D, 1st Sq., 9th Cav., 1st (Detroit) (b. Maine)
*YNTEMA, Gordon Douglas, Sgt., Det. A–431, Comp. D, 5th SFG. (Airborne) (Holland) (b. Maryland)

Navy-Marine Corps

(b) *WILLIAMS, Dewayne T., Pfc., U.S.M.C., Comp. H, 2nd Bat., 1st Mar., 1st Mar. Div. (St. Clair) (Brown City)

MINNESOTA

Army-Air Force

(b) *OLSON, Kenneth L., Spec. 4, Comp. A, 5th Bat., 12th Inf., 199th Inf. Brig. (Separate) (Light) (Paynesville) (Willmar)
(b) *PRUDEN, Robert J., S/Sgt., Comp. G, 75th Inf., Ameri. Div. (St. Paul)
(b) *WAYRYNEN, Dale Eugene, Spec. 4, Comp. B, 2nd Bat., 502nd Inf., 1st Brig., 101st Airborne Div. (McGregor) (Moose Lake)

MISSISSIPPI

Navy-Marine Corps

(b) *WHEAT, Roy M., L/Cpl., 1st Mar. Div. (Jackson)

MISSOURI

Navy-Marine Corps

(b) BALLARD, Donald Everett, H.C.M., 2nd c., U.S.N., Comp. M, 3rd Bat., 4th Mar., 3rd Mar. Div. (Kansas City)
(b) *CREEK, Thomas E., L/Cpl., Comp. I, 3rd Bat., 9th Mar., 3rd Mar. Div. (Rein) (Joplin)
(b) *SISLER, George K., 1st Lt., 1st Special Forces (Dexter)

NEBRASKA

Army-Air Force

(b) *FOUS, James W., Pfc., Comp. E, 4th Bat., 47th Inf., 9th Inf. Div. (Omaha)
HAGEMEISTER, Charles Cris, Spec. 5, 1st Cav. Div. (Lincoln)
HIBBS, Robert John, 2d Lt., 1st Inf. Div. (Omaha)

Navy-Marine Corps

(b) *COKER, Ronald L., Pfc., U.S.M.C., Comp. M, 3rd Bat., 3rd Mar. Div. (Rein), F.M.F. (Alliance)
(b) KERREY, Joseph Robert, Lt. (jg), U.S.N., SEAL Force (Lincoln)

NEW JERSEY

Army-Air Force

(b) *HOSKING, Charles Ernest, Jr., M/Sgt., Comp. A, 5th Special Forces Group (Airborne) S. (Allendale) (Ramsey)
(b) *WATTERS, Charles Joseph, Chap. (Maj.), 173rd Sup. Bat., 173rd Airborne Brig. (Jersey City)

Navy-Marine Corps

*BARKER, Jedh C., L/Cpl., U.S.M.C., Comp. F, 2nd Bat., 4th Mar., 3rd Mar. Div. (Rein) F.M.F. (Park Ridge) (b. New Hampshire)
(b) *CONNOR, Peter S., S/Sgt., Comp. F, 2nd Bat., 3rd Mar., 1st Mar. Div. (Rein) (Orange)

NEW MEXICO

Army-Air Force

(b) *FERNANDEZ, Daniel, Spec. 4, Comp. C, 1st Bat., 5th Inf. (Mech.), 25th Inf. Div. (Albuquerque)

NEW YORK

Army-Air Force

BUCHA, Paul William, Capt., Comp. D, 3rd Bat. (Airborne), 187th Inf., 3rd Brig., 101st Airborne Div. (Highlands Falls) (b. Wash., D.C.)

(b) *CARTER, Bruce W., Pfc., Comp. H, 2nd Bat., 3rd Mar. Div. (Rein) (Schenectady)
*DOANE, Stephen Holden, 1st Lt., Comp. B, 1st Bat., 5th Inf., 25th Inf. Div. (Walton) (b. Massachusetts)
(b) DONLON, Roger Hugh C., Capt., U.S. Army (Saugerties)
(b) *KAROPCZYC, Stephen Edward, 1st Lt., Comp. A, 2nd Bat., 35th Inf., 25th Inf. Div. (Bethpage) (New York City)
(b) *KEDENBURG, John J., Spec. 5, Com. & Cont. Det. Nor., For/ Oper. Base 2, 5th Spec. For., Grp. (Airborne), 1st Spec. For. (Massapequa) (Brooklyn)
(b) LANG, George C., Spec. 4, Comp. A, 4th Bat., 47th Inf., 9th Inf. Div. (Levittown) (Queens)
*LANGHORN, Garfield M., Pfc., Trp. C, 7th Sq. (Airmobile) 17th Cav., 1st Aviation Brig. (Riverhead) (b. Virginia)
*LOZADA, Carlos James, Pfc., Comp. A, 2nd Bat., 503rd Inf., 173rd Airborne Brig. (Bronx) (b. Puerto Rico)
(b) *STONE, Lester R., Jr., Sgt., Comp. B, 1st Bat., 20th Inf., 11th Inf. Brig., 23rd Inf. Div. (Americal) (Harpersville) (Binghamton)
(b) *STRYKER, Robert F., Spec. 4, Comp. C, 1st Bat., 26th Inf., Div. (Throop) (Auburn)
(b) *WARREN, John E., Jr., 1st Lt., Comp. C, 2nd Bat. (Mech), 22nd 25th Inf. Div. (Brooklyn)
(b) *WILLETT, Louis E., Pfc., 4th Inf. Div. (Brooklyn)
(b) WRIGHT, Raymond R., Spec. 4, 9th Inf. Div. (Modrian)

Navy-Marine Corps

(b) *BOBO, John P., 2d Lt., 3d Marine Div. (Rein) (Buffalo) (Niagra Falls)
(b) *CAPODANNO, Vincent R., Lt. (Chap. Corps) U.S.N.R., 3rd Bat., 5th Mar., 1st Mar. Div. (Staten Island) (Richmond County)
*GRAVES, Terrence Collinson, 2nd Lt., U.S.M.C., 3rd Recon. Comp. 3rd Mar. Div. (Rein) F.M.F. (Groton) (b. Texas)
LEE, Howard V., Maj., 3rd Mar. Div. (Rein) (b. New York City)
(b) *NOONAN, Thomas P., L/Cpl., U.S.M.C., Comp. G, 2nd Bat., 9th Mar., 3rd Mar. Div. (Rein) F.M.F. (Queens) (Brooklyn)
(b) O'MALLEY, Robert E., Sgt., 3rd Mar. Div. (Rein) (New York City)
(b) *PETERS, Lawrence David, Sgt., U.S.M.C., Comp. M, 3rd Bat., 5th Mar., 1st Mar. Div. (Rein) (Binghamton) (Johnson City)

NORTH CAROLINA

Army-Air Force

(b) *ASHLEY, Eugene, Jr., Sfc., Comp. C, 5th Special Forces Base (Airborne), 1st Special Forces (Fayetteville) (Wilmington)
*BRYANT, William Maud, Sfc., Comp. A, 5th Special Forces Group (Airborne), 1st Special Forces (Fayetteville) (b. Georgia)
DIX, Drew Dennis, S/Sgt., U.S. Sen. Adv. Grp., IV Corps, Mil. Asst. Cmd. (Fayetteville) (b. New York)

(b) JOEL, Lawrence, Spec. 6, 173d Airborne Brigade (Winston-Salem)
(b) PATTERSON, Robert Martin, Spec. 4, 3rd Plat., Trp. B, 2nd Sq., 17th Cav. (Springlake) (Durham)
*SIMS, Clifford Chester, S/Sgt., Comp. D, 2nd Bat. (Airborne), 501st Inf. 101st Airborne Div. (Fayetteville) (b. Florida)
ZABITOSKY, Fred William, S/Sgt., 5th Special Forces Group (Airborne) (Fort Bragg) (b. New Jersey)

OHIO

Army-Air Force

(b) DAVIS, Sammy L., Sgt., Bat. C, 2nd Bat., 4th Art., 9th Inf. Div. (Dayton)
(b) HERDA, Frank A., Pfc., Comp. A, 1st Bat. (Airborne) 506th Inf., 101st Airborne Div. (Airmobile) (Parma) (Cleveland)
(b) *LA POINTE, Joseph Guy, Jr., Spec. 4, Hdq. and Hdq. Trp., 2nd Sq., 17th Cav., 101st Airb. Div. (Englewood) (Dayton)
(b) *LONG, Donald Russell, Sgt., 1st Inf. Div. (Blackfork)

Navy-Marine Corps

(b) *DICKEY, Douglas E., Pfc., Comp. C, 1st Bat., 4th Mar., 9th Mar. Amph. Brig., 3rd Mar. Div. (Rein) (Greenville)
(b) *NEWLIN, Melvin Earl, Pfc., 1st Plat., 2nd Bat., 5th Mar., 1st Mar. Div. (Rein) F.M.F. (Wellsville)
(b) ROBERTS, Gordon R., Sgt., Comp. B, 1st Bat., 506th Inf., 101st Airborne Div. (Airmobile) (Lebanon) (Middletown)

OKLAHOMA

Army-Air Force

(b) *PIERCE, Larry S., Sgt., Hdq. and Hdq. Comp., 1st Bat. (Airborne), 503rd Inf., 173rd Airb. (Wewoka)

OREGON

Army-Air Force

(b) *HOLCOMB, John Noble, Sgt., Comp. D, 2nd Bat., 7th Cav., 1st Cav. Div. (Richland) (Baker)
*YABES, Maximo, 1st Sgt., 25th Inf. Div. (Eugene) (b. California)

PENNSYLVANIA

Army-Air Force

(b) *CRESCENZ, Michael J., Cpl., Comp. A, 4th Bat., 31st Inf., 196th Inf. Brig., Amer. Div. (Philadelphia)
(b) DOLBY, David Charles, Sgt., Comp. B, 1st Bat., 8th Cav., 1st Cav. Div. (Airmobile) (Norristown)
(b) *PORT, William D., Pfc., Comp. C, 5th Bat., 7th Cav., 1st Air Cav. Div. (Petersburg)

PENNSYLVANIA

Navy-Marine Corps

(b) *GRAHAM, James A., Capt., Comp. F, 2nd Bat., 5th Mar., 1st Mar. Div. (Wilkinsburg)
(b) MARM, Walter Joseph, Jr., 1st Lt., 1st Cav. Div. (Washington)
(b) *MORGAN, William D., Cpl., U.S.M.C., Comp. H, 2nd Bat., 9th Mar., 3rd Mar. Div. (Rein) F.M.F. (Mount Lebanon) (Pittsburgh)
(b) NOVOSEL, Michael J., Com. War. Off., 82nd Med. Det., 45th Med. Comp., 68th Med. Grp. (Etna)
(b) *PROM, William R., L/Cpl., U.S.M.C., Comp. I, 3rd Bat., 3rd Mar., 3rd Mar. Div. (Rein) F.M.F (Pittsburgh)
*TAYLOR, Karl Gorman, Sr., S/Sgt., U.S.M.C., Comp. I, 3rd Bat., 26th Mar. Reg., 3rd Mar. Div. (Rein) F.M.F. (Avella) (b. Maryland)

SOUTH CAROLINA

Army-Air Force

(b) ANDERSON, Webster, Sfc., Battery A, 2nd Bat., 320th Art., 101st Airborne Div. (Winnsboro)
(b) WILLIAMS, Charles Q., 1st Lt., 5th Special Forces Group (Charleston)

Navy-Marine Corps

(b) *HOWE, James D., L/Cpl., U.S.M.C., Comp. I, 3rd Bat., 7th Mar., 1st Mar. Div. (Liberty) (b. Six Mile, Pickens)
(b) *JOHNSON, Ralph H., Pfc., U.S.M.C., Comp. A, 1st Recon. Bat., 1st Mar. Div. (Rein) F.M.F. (Charleston)
(b) WILLIAMS, James E., BMFC, U.S. Navy (Rock Hill)

TENNESSEE

Army-Air Force

(b) *GARDNER, James A., 1st Lt., 101st Airborne Div. (Memphis)
*GUENETTE, Peter M., Spec. 4, Comp. D, 2nd Bat. Airborne, 506th Inf., 101st Airborne Div. (Airborne) (Nashville) (b. New York)

Navy-Marine Corps

(b) *RAY, David Robert, H.M.C., 2nd c. U.S.N., 2nd Bat., 11th Mar., 1st Mar. Div. (Rein) F.M.F. (McMinnville)
(b) *SINGLETON, Walter K., Sgt., 3rd Mar. Div. (Memphis)

TEXAS

Army-Air Force

BACON, Nicky D., S/Sgt., Comp. B, 4th Bat., 21st Inf. Amer. Div. (Fort Hood) (b. Arkansas)

BRADY, Patrick Henry, Maj., Med. Ser. Corps., 5th Med. Det., 67th Med. Grp., 44th Med. Brig. (Fort Sam Houston) (b. South Dakota)

HOWARD, Robert L., Sgt. 1st c., 5th Special Forces Group (Airborne) (b. Alabama)

(b) *LAW, Robert D., Spec. 4, Comp. I (Ranger), 75th Inf., 1st Inf. Div. (Fort Worth)

*LEE, Milton A., Pfc., Comp. B, 2nd Bat., 502nd Inf. 1st Brig., 101st Airborne Div. (Airmobile) (San Antonio) (b. Louisiana)

(b) SASSER, Clarence Eugene, Spec. 5, Hdq. and Hdq. Co., 3rd Bat., 60th Inf., 9th Inf. Div. (Rosharon) (Chenango)

(b) *STEINDAM, Russell A., 1st Lt., Trp. B, 3rd Sq., 4th Cav., 25th Inf. Div. (Rlano) (Austin)

(b) *YOUNG, Marvin R., S/Sgt., Comp. C, 1st Bat. (Mech.), 5th Inf., 25th Inf. Div. (Garland) (Alpine)

Navy-Marine Corps

*ANDERSON, Richard Allen, L/Cpl., Comp. E, 3rd Recon. Bat. 1st Mar., 1st Mar. Div. (Rein) F.M.F. (Edinburg)

*CREEK, Thomas E., L/Cpl., U.S.M.C., Comp. I, 3rd Bat., 9th Mar., 3rd Mar. Div. (Rein) F.M.F. (Amarillo) (b. Missouri)

(b) *GONZALEZ, Alfredo, Sgt., U.S.M.C., 3rd Plat., Comp. A, 1st Bat., 1st Mar., 1st Mar. Div. (Rein) F.M.F. (Edinburg)

(b) *KEITH, Migiel, L/Cpl., U.S.M.C., 1st Com. Act. Grp., III Mar. Amphib. For. (Abilene) (San Antonio)

*WILSON, Alfred M., Pfc., U.S.M.C., Comp. M, 3rd Bat., 9th Mar., 3rd Div. (Odessa) (b. Illinois)

VIRGINIA

Army-Air Force

(b) *FOLLAND, Michael Fleming, Cpl., Comp. D, 2nd Bat., 3rd Inf., 199th Inf. Brig. (Richmond)

(b) JONES, William A. III, Col., U.S.A.F., 602nd Spec. Oper. Sq. (Charlottesville) (Norfolk)

(b) *MILLER, Gary L., 1st Lt., Comp. A, 1st Bat., 28th Inf., 1st Inf. Div. (Covington)

(b) MORRIS, Charles B., S/Sgt., 173rd Airborne Brigade (Roanoke)

ROGERS, Charles Calvin, Lt. Col., 1st Bat., 5th Art., 1st Inf. Div. (Woodbridge) (b. West Virginia)

(b) *SARGENT, Rupert L., 1st Lt., Comp. B, 4th Bat., 9th Inf., 25th Inf. Div. (Hampton)

Navy-Marine Corps

(b) FOX, Wesley L., Capt., U.S.M.C., Comp. A, 1st Bat., 9th Mar., 3rd Mar. Div. (Quantico) (Herndon)

*MARTINI, Gary W., Pfc., Comp. F, 2nd Bat., 1st Mar., 1st Mar. Div. (Charleston) (b. Virginia)

WASHINGTON

Army-Air Force

FLEMING, James P., Capt., 20th Spec. Oper. Sq. (McChord AFB) (b. Missouri)
FRITZ, Harold A., Capt., Troop A, 1st Sq., 11th Air Cav. Reg. (Fort Lewis) (b. Illinois)
(b) *GRANDSTAFF, Bruce Alan, Plat. Sgt., Comp. B, 1st Bat., 8th Inf., 4th Inf. Div. (Seattle) (Spokane)
(b) KINSMAN, Thomas James, Pfc., Comp. B, 3rd Bat., 60th Inf., 9th Inf. Div. (Alaska) (Seattle)
*LEISY, Robert Ronald, 2nd Lt., Comp. B, 1st Bat., 8th Cav., 1st Cav. Div. (Seattle) (b. California)

Navy-Marine Corps

(b) *REASONER, Frank S., 1st Lt., U.S.M.C., Comp. A, 3rd Recon. Bat., 3rd Mar. Div. (Spokane)
(b) *SHIELDS, Marvin G., CMTC, Seabee Team 1104 Port Townsend)
*WORLEY, Kenneth L., L/Cpl., Comp. L, 3rd Bat., 7th Mar., 1st Mar. Div. (Rein) F.M.F. (Edmonds) (b. New Mexico)

WEST VIRGINIA

Army-Air Force

(b) *BELCHER, Ted, Sgt., 25th Inf. Div. (Huntington) (Accoville)
(b) *BENNETT, Thomas W., Cpl., Comp. B, 1st Bat., 14th Inf., Inf. Div. (Morgantown)
*HARVEY, Carmel Bernon, Jr., Spec. 4, Comp. B, 1st Bat., 5th Cav., 1st Cav. Div. (Montgomery) (b. Illinois)
(b) *STEWART, Jimmy G., S/Sgt., 1st Cav. Div. (West Columbia)

WISCONSIN

Army-Air Force

(b) STUMPF, Kenneth E., S/Sgt., 25th Inf. Div., (Milwaukee)
(b) WETZEL, Gary G., Spec. 4, 173rd Assault Helicopter Comp. (Milwaukee) (b. South Milwaukee)

Navy-Marine Corps

(b) MODRZEJEWSKI, Robert J., Maj., U.S.M.C., Comp. K, 3rd Bat., 4th Mar., 3rd Mar. Div. (F.M.F.) (Milwaukee)

PUERTO RICO

Army-Air Force

(b) *RUBIO, Euripides, Capt., 1st Inf. Div., RVN (Ponce)
(b) *SANTIAGO-COLON, Hector, Spec. 4, Comp. B, 5th Bat., 7th Cav., 1st Cav. Div. (Airmobile) (Salinas)

FOREIGN BORN MEDAL OF HONOR RECIPIENTS

ALBANESE Lewis, Pfc., 1st Cav. Div. (Italy)

FOREIGN RESIDENCES

Army-Air Force

Augsburg, Germany

DUNAGAN, Kern W., Maj., Comp. A, 1st Bat., 46th Inf., Americal Div. (b. Arizona)

CANADA

Calgary, Alberta

*MOLNAR, Frankie Zoly, S/Sgt. Comp. B, 1st Bat., 8th Inf., 4th Inf. Div. (b. West Virginia)

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PART V. DOCUMENTARY BACKGROUND ON THE MEDAL OF HONOR

Key to the Story of the Medal of Honor

[From the Army Medal of Honor Book, 1948]

The purpose of the Key to the Story of the Medal of Honor is to preserve and make accessible to the public the basic source material for research in the history of the Army Medal of Honor.

When the history of the Medal of Honor was commenced on November 12, 1946, there existed no documentation of the subject in the proper sense of the term, and a major phase of the project has been the search for the basic source-materials concerning the inception and evolution of the decoration.

The documentary material presented in the following pages is divided into two sections: a calendar of letters, other unpublished documents, and the texts of certain Congressional hearings, Statutes, Regulations, General Orders, etc.; and a bibliography of all other printed materials relating to the decoration. The descriptions have been chronologically arranged by the dates of the documents.

CALENDAR OF MEDAL OF HONOR DOCUMENTS

During the Civil War and in the years immediately thereafter, sundry letters, War Department Orders, and related papers concerning the early history of the Army Medal of Honor were laid before Congress and placed on file in the War Department, reference being made to them only occasionally in the records of the Congress or the Department. These papers included letters between the War Department and the United States Mint in Philadelphia, General Orders published by various Army headquarters in the field, credentials submitted to the War Department in support of recommendations made concerning the Medal, lists of Medal winners, and descriptions of medal-presentation ceremonies. These letters, orders, and related papers have been found within the War Department proper, in the records contained in the National Archives, in the Library of Congress, and in depositories of information in Philadelphia, New York, and elsewhere. Some were found in widely scattered sources such as contemporary newspapers, "recollections," and "diaries"; others in "War of the Rebellion Records" where they are mixed promiscuously with other materials without any reference to dates or circumstance. After much study and labor, copies of these papers have been brought together in proper order and chronologically arranged as now printed. Although this is called a "Calendar" and is in part a

Calendar in the usual sense of a résumé of the contents of documents, nevertheless for a number of hitherto unpublished documents the full text is reproduced.

Inasmuch as the Navy Medal of Honor was the first to be established, the Calendar which follows commences with the correspondence between the United States Mint in Philadelphia and Secretary of the Navy Gideon Welles in Washington, D.C.

Forty-one documents relative to the history of the bestowal of the Medal of Honor during the Civil War are published in 22 of the volumes of the "War of the Rebellion Records." For the purposes of present study "Rebellion Records" has been accepted as a primary source, inasmuch as the documents selected for publication therein were chosen on the basis of an examination of the records of every company, battery, regiment, brigade, division, corps, and army of the Union Army and the records of geographical military departments and divisions, including the files of the War Department and all of its bureaus. "Rebellion Records" were based upon search of these records by experts who were well qualified for the duty by reason of their service in the Army and the War Department. These volumes are available in larger libraries throughout the United States.

CALENDAR

Dec. 9, 1861—U.S. Congress. The Congressional Globe, p. 26.

"In Senate . . . Bills introduced . . . Mr. Grimes asked, and by unanimous consent obtained, leave to introduce a bill (S. No. 82) to further promote the efficiency of the Navy; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs, and ordered to be printed." This marks the inception of legislation concerning the Medal of Honor. The bill introduced later by Senator Wilson (*see below*, under February 17, 1862) was the first legislation regarding the Army Medal. Concerning the circumstances surrounding the sponsorship of the Navy Medal of Honor, *see* William Salter's *The Life of James W. Grimes.* 1876. pp. 161–163.

Dec. 21, 1861—U.S. Laws, Statutes, etc. An Act to further promote the efficiency of the Navy. 12 Stat. 329–330:

"Sec. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That the Secretary of the Navy be, and is hereby, authorized to cause two hundred 'medals of honor' to be prepared, with suitable emblematic devices, which shall be bestowed upon such petty officers, seamen, landsmen, and marines as shall most distinguish themselves by their gallantry in action and other seamanlike qualities during the present war, and that the sum of one thousand dollars be, and is hereby, appropriated out of any money in the Treasury, for the purpose of carrying this section into effect."

Dec. 30, 1861—Welles, Gideon, Secretary of the Navy. Letter to James Pollock, Superintendent of the U.S. Mint, Philadelphia. *Source: Philadelphia Mint.* Filed: National Archives.

"Navy Department, *Dec. 30, 1861.*

"Sir. A recent act of Congress—a copy of which is enclosed—Authorizes the Secretary of the Navy to have two hundred medals of honor prepared with suitable emblems and devices to be bestowed on such petty officers, seamen and marines as shall most distinguish

themselves by their gallantry in action etc. during the present war, and appropriates $2,000 for the purpose.

"In carrying out the object expressed, the Department would be glad to have your assistance. Your experience in such matters will enable you to give it such data, with regard to the character of the medal that can be gotten up for the sum appropriated, as will enable it to act understandingly. And if you, or any one connected with the establishment under your charge, can suggest an appropriate design for the medals of honor, the Department would be under obligations. It would also be glad if you would suggest a suitable person to engrave the dies after the design for a medal shall have been adopted.

"I am very respecty,

"Yr. obt. svt.

GIDEON WELLES,"

"To The Superintendent of the U.S. Mint, Philadelphia."

Jan. 4, 1862—Pollock, James, Director of Philadelphia Mint. Letter to Gideon Welles, Secretary of the Navy, Washington, D.C. *Source: Philadelphia Mint.* Filed: National Archives.

"MINT OF THE UNITED STATES,
Philada. Jan. 4, 1862.

"SIR: Your letter of the 30th ulto. in relation to the preparation of two hundred 'medals of honor', under an Act of Congress Approved Dec. 21, 1861, entitled 'an Act to further promote the efficiency of the Navy' has been received.

"Designs for the medal in question, are in course of preparation at this institution, and will be finished and enclosed to you in the early part of next week, with my views as to the character of the proposed medal, engraving of dies, etc. The medals can be prepared here at an expense within the appropriation of $2,000.

"Very Respectfully

"Your obedient servant,

"JAS. POLLOCK,
"*Director of the Mint.*"

"Hon. GIDEON WELLES,
"*Secretary of the Navy,*
Washington City."

Jan. 7, 1862—Welles, Gideon. Letter to James Pollock. *Source: Philadelphia Mint.* Filed: National Archives.

Suggests a medal in the shape of a cross, with "three ribbons—the red, white, and blue".

Jan. 11, 1862—Pollock, James. Letter to Gideon Welles. *Source: Philadelphia Mint.* Filed: National Archives.

". . . Designs (including one in the shape of a cross) for the 'medals of honor', will be transmitted to you on Tuesday next, the 14th inst, until which time we must claim your indulgence . . ."

Jan. 14, 1862—Pollock, James. Letter to Gideon Welles. *Source: Philadelphia Mint.* Filed: National Archives.

Encloses three suggested designs.

Jan. 15, 1862—Longacre, James B., Engraver, U.S. Mint, Philadelphia. *Source: Nat. Archives. War Dept. AGO 8847.A (EB)—1882.*

Memorandum describing outline drawings of one of the designs.

Jan. 20, 1862—U.S. War Department. Letter to Wilson and Sons, Silver Smiths, Philadelphia. *Source: Nat. Archives. War Dept. AGO 8847.A (EB)—1882.*

Unsigned note declining an offer by Wilson & Sons to manufacture Medals of Honor as "arrangements have already been made."

Feb. 13, 1862—Welles, Gideon. Letter to James Pollock. *Source: Philadelphia Mint.* Filed: National Archives.

". . . The Department begs leave to remind you of your promise to have other designs of 'medals of honor' prepared; and to ask if I may soon expect them . . ."

Feb. 17, 1862—Pollock, James. Letter to Gideon Welles. *Source: Philadelphia Mint.* Filed: National Archives.

Encloses two additional designs. Also, in this letter, Pollock refers to Welles' statement that $2,000 has been appropriated for manufacture of the medals, and points out that the act appropriates only $1,000. ". . . The . . . amount would not be sufficient to cover the expenses of preparing 200 medals of gold, in a creditable style . . ." In the postscript: "I fear that $2,000 will not be sufficient to get up 200 medals in gold of proper finish. We might prepare 50 in gold and 150 in silver for that amount."

Feb. 17, 1862—U.S. Congress. The Congressional Globe. Feb. 17, 1862. p. 841.

"In Senate . . . Notice of a Bill . . . Mr. Wilson of Massachusetts, gave notice to his intention to ask leave to introduce a bill to authorize the President to distribute medals to privates in the Army of the United States who shall distinguish themselves in battle."

Feb. 20, 1862—Wilson & Sons, Silver Smiths, Philadelhpia, Pa. Letter to Mr. Edw. Stanton, Secretary of War, Washington. *Source: Nat. Archives. War Dept. AGO 8847.A (EB)—1882.*

"We notice that silver medals are to be awarded to our Brave Soldiers under a resolution of Congress passed a few days since. We write to say that we are very desirous of submitting a proposition to prepare these medals, and to that end we are now engaged in preparing designs for the same."

Note: The resolution referred to was introduced into the Senate on Feb. 17, 1862 (*see above*), but was not passed until May 13, 1862. There is no source to indicate the foundation for the assumption that the medals were to be made of silver.

March, 1862—The Mitchell Raid. *For documents see National Archives. War Dept. AGO 3313—A (EB)—1879.*

Apr. 17, 1862—Pollock, James. Letter to E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War, Washington, D.C. *Source: Philadelphia Mint.* Filed: National Archives.

Pollock opens correspondence with War Department, noticing that a resolution has been introduced which, if it becomes law, will allow the Army to have a Medal of Honor. He encloses an impression in soft metal and offers the facilities of the Mint for production of a medal.

May 6, 1862—Pollock, James, Director of the Mint, Philadelphia. Letter to Gideon Welles, Secretary of the Navy, Washington, D.C. *Source: Philadelphia Mint.* Filed: National Archives.

Enclosing two additional designs and stating his own preference for the first one.

May 9, 1862—Welles, Gideon. Letter to James Pollock. *Source: Philadelphia Mint.* Filed: National Archives.

"Navy Department, *May 9, 1862.*

"Sir: Your letter of the 6th instant enclosing designs of medals, No. 1 and No. 2, has been received.

"The Department approves of design No. 1 and desires to know what will be the cost of the medal in bronze, silver and gold respectively.

"I am, respectfully,

"Yr. Obt. servant,

"Gideon Welles"

"James Pollock, Esq.

"Director of the Mint, Philadelphia."

May 13, 1862—Longacre, James B., Engraver, Philadelphia Mint. Letter to James Pollock. *Source: Philadelphia Mint.* Filed: National Archives.

Estimates cost of preparing the dies for the medal from $600 to $800.

May 13, 1862. Pollock, James. Letter to Gideon Welles. *Source: Philadelphia Mint.* Filed: National Archives.

Quotes estimates of costs as requested by Welles letter of May 9 (*above*).

". . . In fine gold from $30 to $35 each
" " silver " $2.00 to $2.50 each
" copper (bronzed) about 50¢ ea."

May 13, 1862—U.S. Congress. The Congressional Globe. May 13, 1862.

"In Senate . . . Mr. Wilson, of Massachusetts, from the Committee on Military Affairs and the Militia, to whom the subject was referred, reported a joint resolution (S. No. 82) to provide for the presentation of medals of honor to the enlisted men of the Army and volunteer forces who have or may distinguish themselves in battle during the present rebellion; which was read for the first time and ordered to a second reading."

May 15, 1862—Fox, Gustavus Vasa, Acting Secretary, Navy Department. Letter to James Pollock. *Source: Philadelphia Mint.* Filed: National Archives.

Instructs Pollock to furnish as many medals as possible under the appropriation of $1,000, using the approved design, with inscription on reverse "For personal valor".

May 16, 1862—Fox, Gustavus Vasa. Letter to James Pollock. *Source: Philadelphia Mint.* Filed: National Archives.

Changes the wording on the reverse to "Personal Valor".

May 19, 1862—U.S. Congress. The Congressional Globe, p. 2187.

Senator Wilson's resolution (S. J. R. No. 82) reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

"Its object is to authorize the President . . . to cause two thousand 'medals of honor' to be prepared with suitable emblematic devices, and to direct that they be presented, in the name of the Congress, to such non-commissioned officers and privates as shall most distinguish themselves by gallantry in action, and other soldier-like qualities; and it appropriates $10,000 for the purpose . . ."

May 20, 1862—Pollock, James. Letter to Gustavus Vasa Fox. *Source: Philadelphia Mint.* Filed: National Archives.

Announcing that preparation of dies is beginning.

June 24, 1862—U.S. Congress. The Congressional Globe, p. 2907.

Reporting referral of Senator Wilson's resolution (S. J. R. 82) to the Committee on Military Affairs.

July 10, 1862—U.S. Congress. The Congressional Globe, p. 3226; 3240.

"House of Representatives . . . Mr. Olin . . . reported back Senate Joint Resolution No. 82 . . . with the recommendation that it do pass . . . The resolution was ordered read a third time; and it was accordingly read a third time, and passed." (*Ibid.*, p. 3226, Message from the House to the Senate announces the House action.)

July 12, 1862—U.S. Laws, Statutes, etc.

"A resolution to provide for the presentation of 'Medals of Honor' to the Enlisted Men of the Army and Volunteer Forces who have distinguished, or may distinguish, themselves in Battle during the present Rebellion. 12 Stat. 623–624.

"*Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby, authorized to cause two thousand 'medals of honor' to be prepared with suitable emblematic devices, and to direct that the same be presented, in the name of the Congress, to such non-commissioned officers and privates as shall most distinguish themselves by their gallantry in action, and other soldier-like qualities, during the present insurrection. And that the sum of ten thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby, appropriated out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the purpose of carrying this resolution into effect."

"Approved. July 12, 1962."

July 14, 1862—U.S. Congress. The Congressional Globe, p. 3212.

Describes a message from the President to the Senate, announcing that the President has signed the resolution of July 10, 1862.

July 14, 1862—Pollock, James. Letter to E. M. Stanton. *Source: Philadelphia Mint.* Filed: National Archives.

Describes the Medal being made for the Navy and suggests that it might be adopted for the Army.

July 25, 1862—Welles, Gideon. Letter to James Pollock. *Source: Philadelphia Mint.* Filed: National Archives.

Requests date on which the Navy Medals will be ready.

July 28, 1862—Pollock, James. Letter to Gideon Welles. *Source: Philadelphia Mint.* Filed: National Archives.

Reports that the dies for the Navy Medals will be finished in about four weeks.

July 29, 1862—U.S. War Department. General Orders. No. 91, July 29, 1862.

Reprints the resolution which authorizes the Army Medal of Honor.

Sept. 12, 1862—Welles, Gideon. Letter to James Pollack. *Source: Philadelphia Mint.* Filed: National Archives.

Again requests date on which Navy Medals will be finished.

Sept. 15, 1862—Pollock, James. Letter to Gideon Welles. *Source: Philadelphia Mint.* Filed: National Archives.

". . . if no accident occurs in hardening [the dies] we expect to commence striking the medals the last of the present week . . ."

Sept. 30, 1862—Scott, Thomas A., of Pennsylvania Railroad Company, Philadelphia. Letter to Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War. *Source: Nat. Archives, War Dept., AGO 8847.A (EB)–1882.*

Introduces R. G. Henkle, member of the firm of William Wilson & Sons, Philadelphia.

Sept. 30, 1862—Pollock, James. Letter to Gideon Welles. *Source: Philadelphia Mint.* Filed: National Archives.

Sends three specimen medals by a member of the firm of William Wilson & Sons, Philadelphia and recommends that the firm be allowed to supply attachments for the medals. States that 294 medals may be obtained for cost of $999.80.

Oct. 4, 1862—Squier, E. Ego, editor, Frank Leslie's Weekly, 19 City Hall Square, New York City. Letter to James Pollock. *Source: Philadelphia Mint.* Filed: National Archives.

Requests photographs of the medal for publication.

Oct. 7, 1862—Pollock, James. Letter to E. M. Stanton. *Source: Philadelphia Mint.* Filed: National Archives.

Send specimen medal by hands of firm members of William Wilson & Sons; suggests that it would be as appropriate for the Army as the Navy.

Oct. 23, 1862—Welles, Gideon. Letter to James Pollock. *Source: Philadelphia Mint.* Filed: National Archives.

Transmits specimen Medal of Honor with attachment and orders 175 medals struck in copper (bronzed) and turned over to William Wilson & Sons, who will arrange attachments.

Oct. 30, 1862—Wilson & Co., Philadelphia. Letter to E. M. Stanton. *Source: Nat. Archives, War Dept., AGO, 8847.A (EB)–1882.*

Gives rates for work proposed on medal. (Incomplete document.)

Compilation of papers relating to the Medal of Honor, pp. 33–35.

Nov. 17, 1862—Watson, P. H., Assistant Secretary of War, Washington. Letter to James Pollock. *Source: Nat. Archives, War Dept., AGO, *8847.A (EB)–1882.*

Transmits copy of contract of War Department with William Wilson & Son.

Dec. 13, 1862—Pollock, James. Letter to Gideon Welles. *Source: Philadelphia Mint.* Filed: National Archives.

Announces that he is forwarding 175 medals ordered, and bills Navy Department $823.75.

Feb. 14, 1863—U.S. War Department. Memorandum. *Source: Nat. Archives, War Dept., 8847.A (EB)–1882.*

Records receipt of 500 additional medals from William Wilson & Son.

Mar. 3, 1863—U.S. Laws, Statutes, etc.

"SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That the President cause to be struck from the dies recently prepared at the United States Mint for that purpose, 'medals of honor' additional to those authorized by the act (resolution) of July twelfth, eighteen hundred and sixty two, and present the same to such officers, noncommissioned officers, and privates as have most distinguished, or who may hereafter most

distinguish, themselves in action; and the sum of twenty thousand dollars is hereby appropriated out of any monies in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, to defray the expenses of the same.

"Approved March 3, 1863."

Mar. 3, 1863—U.S. War Department. Memorandum. *Source: Nat. Archives, War Dept., AGO, Consolidated File 92467–S, Slip 489258.*

"There were no medals purchased until subsequent to the passage of the act of Mar. 3, 1863, and of course no presentations were made previous to that date."

Mar. 6, 1863—Washington Chronicle. News story on award of first medals. *Source: Nat. Archives. War Dept., AGO 699273.*

Mar. 12, 1863—U.S. War Department. Memorandum. *Source: Ibid.*

". . . there were 2,000 purchased under contract by the Secretary of War from Wm. Wilson & Sons of Philadelphia, Pa., at a cost of $2 each."

Mar. 24, 1863—U.S. War Department.

No evidence can be found that section 6 of the act approved March 3, 1863, was ever published to the Army in general orders. In General Orders No. 73, 1863, sections 17, 18, 19, and 25 of the act were published, but not section 6.

May 30, 1863—U.S. War Department. AGO. General Orders No. 160. *Source: Library of Congress. Rare Book Room.*

"A medal of honor has been awarded to Pvt. Samuel Johnson, of Company G, 9th Pennsylvania Reserves, for having, by individual bravery and daring, captured from the enemy two colors at the battle of Antietam, September 17, 1862, and received in the act a severe wound. He will be transferred to the Invalid Corps as a commissioned officer.

"By Order of the Secretary of War.

"E. D. Townsend,
"*Assistant Adjutant General.*"

Note: This general order is unique in Civil War history, being the only general orders issued by the War Department in Washington for the award of the Medal of Honor to an individual soldier. The only other instance of a Civil War general order being issued by the War Department relative to the Medal of Honor was the one which follows.

June 3–Aug. 1, 1863—U.S. War Department. Medals of Honor won (21) in the Gettysburg Campaign, Report No. 423. *Source: Reb. Rec., I: XXVII (2): 282.*

June 29, 1863—War Department. Adjutant General's Office. General Orders No. 195. (*See also below:* Mar. 22, 1878).

"The Adjutant General will provide an appropriate Medal of Honor for the troops who, after the expiration of their term, have offered their services to the Government in the present emergency; and also for the volunteer troops from other States that have volunteered their temporary service in the States of Pennsylvania and Maryland.

"By Order of the Secretary of War.

"E. D. Townsend,
"*Assistant Adjutant General.*"

May 4–June 11, 1864—U.S. War Department. Medals of Honor for Campaign from the Rapidan to the James River, Va. Report No. 271. Medals of Honor (31) awarded for distinguished services. *Source: Rebellion Records, I: XXXVI (1): 1020–1021.*

May 1–Sept. 8, 1864—U.S. War Department. The Atlanta (Georgia) Campaign. Report No. 596. Medals of Honor (7) awarded for distinguished services. *Source: Reb. Rec., XXXVIII (3): 612.*

June 11, 1864—Potts, John. Chief Clerk. U.S. War Department. Letter to Wilson & Son, Philadelphia. *Source: Philadelphia Mint.*

Requests terms for an additional 1,000 Medals.

June 13–July 31, 1864—U.S. War Department. The Richmond (Virginia) Campaign. Report No. 292, Medals of Honor (16) awarded for distinguished services. *Source: Reb. Rec., I: XL (1): 748.*

Aug. 1–Dec. 31, 1864—U.S. War Department. The Richmond Campaign, August 1–December 31, 1864. Report No. 350. Medals of Honor (61) awarded for distinguished services. *Source: Reb. Rec., I: XLII (1): 848–850.*

Aug. 7–No. 28, 1864—U.S. War Department. The Shenandoah Valley Campaign. Report No. 171. Medals of Honor (40) awarded for distinguished services. *Source: Reb. Rec., I: XLIII (1): 550–551.*

Aug. 28, 1864—U.S. War Department. The Atlanta (Georgia) Campaign. Report No. 572 (Addenda). Headquarters, Seventeenth Army Corps. In the Field, Ga., General Orders No. 13. *Source: Reb. Rec., I: XXXVIII (3): 556–558.*

Oct. 11, 1864—U.S. War Department. Headquarters Department of Virginia and North Carolina. Army of the James. Before Richmond. Letter from Ed. W. Smith, Assistant Adjutant General to "Soldiers of the Army of the James". Thirty-eight Medal of Honor Awards mentioned. *Source: Reb. Rec., I: VXLII (3): 161–175.*

Oct. 11, 1864—U.S. War Department. Headquarters Department of Virginia and North Carolina. Army of the James. Before Richmond, Oct. 11, 1864. *Source: Library of Congress. Rare Book Room, Misc. Pamphlets, No. 451.*

Maj. Gen. Benjamin F. Butler, Army Commander, announced, concerning four Negro soldiers: ". . . these gallant colored soldiers were left in command, all their company officers being killed or wounded, and led their unit gallantly and meritoriously through the day. For these services they have most honorable mention, and the Commanding General will cause a special medal to be struck in honor of these gallant colored soldiers."

Oct. 17, 1864—U.S. War Department. Army of the Potomac. Headquarters, Army of the Potomac. *Source: Reb. Rec., III: IV: 814–818.*

List of men to whom Medals of Honor were awarded up to this date.

Oct. 31, 1864—U.S. War Department. Adjutant General's Office. Report to the Secretary of War. *Source: Reb. Rec., III: IV: 810–811: 814.*

Nov. 14, 1864—Jan. 22, 1865—U.S. War Department. The Campaign in North Alabama and Middle Tennessee. Medals of Honor (27) awarded for distinguished services. *Source: Reb. Rec., I:XLV (1): 645–646.*

Dec. 5, 1864—U.S. War Department. Headquarters Army of the Potomac. List of (11) soldiers of the Ninth Army Corps for whom medals of honor have been received by Major General Meade. *Source: Reb. Rec., 1: XLII (3): 815.*

Dec. 5, 1864—U.S. War Department. Headquarters, Second Army Corps. Special Orders, No. 309.

Announces arrangements for ceremonies for presentation of 22 Medals of Honor. *Source: Reb. Rec., I: XLII (3): 812–813.*

Dec. 6, 1864—U.S. War Department. Army of the Potomac. Letter to Major General A. A. Humphreys, Commanding Second Corps. *Source: Reb. Rec., I: XLII (3): 825.*

Adds name of Sgt. Terrence Begley, Co. D., Seventh New York Artillery, to list of Medal winners of the Second Corps.

Dec. 15, 1864—U.S. War Department. Headquarters, Second Army Corps. In Camp, before Petersburg, Va. Special Orders, No. 319, Paragraph 2. *Source: Reb. Rec., I: XLII (3): 1009.*

Announces arrangements for medal presentations.

Dec. 16, 1864—U.S. War Department. Headquarters, Second Division, Ninth Army Corps. Jones House, Va. Letter from Robert B. Potter, Brevet Major General, Commanding, to Lt. Col. P. M. Lydig, Assistant Adjutant General, Ninth Army Corps. *Source: Reb. Rec., I: XLII (3): 1021.*

Reporting arrangements for medal presentations.

Dec. 17, 1864—U.S. War Department. Army of the Potomac. Letter. Headquarters Army of the Potomac. To Commanding Officer Fifth Corps. *Source: Reb. Rec., I: XLII (3): 1028.*

Transmits 3 medals for presentation.

Dec. 22, 1864—U.S. War Department. Army of the Potomac. Special Orders, No. 346. *Source: Reb. Rec., I: XLIII (3): 1857–1858.*

Requests statments be furnished concerning enlisted men entitled to Medals of Honor for conspicuous gallantry.

Dec. 22, 1864—U.S. War Department. Headquarters, 155th Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers. Letter from Bvt. Col. John Ewing, commanding regiment, to Bvt. Capt. L. C. Bartlett, Acting Assistant Adjutant General. *Source: Reb. Rec., I: LI (1): 1194.*

Two soldiers recommended for Medal of Honor.

Dec. 24, 1864—U.S. War Department. Ninth Army Corps. General Orders. No. 50. Published to the Corps the names of eleven soldiers "to whom were awarded the National Congress medals of honor." *Source: Reb. Rec., I: XLII (3): 1071–1072.*

Dec. 24, 1864—U.S. War Department. 155th Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers. Letter to L.C. Bartlett, Acting Assistant Adjutant General. *Source: Reb. Rec., I: LI (1): 1194.*

Two soldiers recommended for Medals of Honor in accordance with Special Orders No. 346, Headquarters, Army of the Potomac, December 22, 1864.

Dec. 25, 1864—U.S. War Department. Operations in Maryland, Eastern North Carolina, Pennsylvania, Virginia (except Southwestern), and West Virginia, January 1, 1861—June 30, 1865. Letter from Eli

G. Sellers, Lieutenant Colonel, Commanding, 91st Regiment, Pennsylvania Veteran Vols., to Lt. L. C. Bartlett, Acting Assistant Adjutant General. *Source: Reb. Rec., I: LI (1): 1195.*

Three soldiers recommended for Medals of Honor.

Dec. 27, 1864—U.S. War Department. Tenth Vermont Volunteers. Letter to Assistant Adjutant General, Army of the Potomac. *Source: Reb. Rec., I: XLII (3): 1084–1085.*

Four soldiers recommended for Medals of Honor in accordance with Special Orders No. 346, Headquarters, Army of the Potomac, December 22, 1864.

1865—U.S. War Department. Memorandum. *Source: Nat. Archives War Dept. AGO. 92467–S.*

"In 1865, 8,000 additional Medals of Honor were bought from Wilson and Sons."

Feb. 10, 1865—U.S. War Department, Army of the Potomac. Order. *Source: U.S. War Dept. Report of Board of Officers. 1904. p. 15.*

Requested "the names of all such noncommissioned officers and enlisted men as have preeminently distinguished themselves by gallantry in the actions of the 5th, 6th, and 7th of February, 1865."

1865—U.S. War Department. Operations in Arkansas. Report, No. 1—Addenda. Medals of Honor (2) won at Dardanelle, Ark., Jan. 14, 1865 and at Gilman's Ranch, Nebr., May 12, 1865. *Source: Reb. Rec., I: XLVIII: 13.*

Jan. 1–Apr. 3, 1865—U.S. War Department. The Richmond Campaign. Report No. 178. Medals of Honor (11) awarded for distinguished services. *Source: Reb. Rec., I: XLVI (1): 380.*

Jan. 1–June 30, 1865—U.S. War Department. Operations in Louisiana and the Trans-Mississippi States and Territories. Medals of Honor (2) awarded for distinguished services. *Source: Reb. Rec., I: XLVII (1): 13.*

Jan. 1–June 30, 1865—U.S. War Department. The Campaign of the Carolinas. Medals of Honor (3) awarded for distinguished services. *Source: Reb. Rec., I: XLVII (1): 1043.*

Jan. 3–17, 1865—U.S. War Department. Expedition to and capture of Fort Fisher, N.C., and its dependents. Report No. 21. Medals of Honor (4) awarded for distinguished services. *Source: Reb. Rec., I: XLVI (1): 421.*

Feb. 27–Mar. 28, 1865—U.S. War Department. Expedition from Winchester to the Front of Petersburg, Va. Report No. 12. Medals of Honor (16) awarded for distinguished service. *Source: Reb. Rec., I: XLVI (1): 509.*

Mar. 17–May 4, 1865—U.S. War Department. The Mobile (Ala.) Campaign. Report No. 90. Medals of Honor (13) awarded for distinguished services. *Source: Reb. Rec., I: XLIX (1): 313.*

Mar. 22–Apr. 24, 1865—U.S. War Department. Wilson's Raid from Chickasaw to Selma, Ala., and Macon, Ga. Medals of Honor (12) awarded for distinguished services. *Source: Reb. Rec., I: XLIX (1): 504.*

Mar. 28–Apr. 9, 1865—U.S. War Department. Medals of Honor (154) won in the Appomattox (Va.) Campaign, March 28–April 9, 1865. Report No. 266. *Source: Reb. Rec., I: XLVI (1): 1257–1261.*

Apr. 1865—Presentation of 85 Rebel Flags Captured by General Sheridan's Command. Newspaper clipping. (Date and name of newspaper not given.) *Source: Nat. Archives. War Dept., AGO. RPO. 511698.*

Quotes from speech of Secretary of War Stanton: "To each one of you the thanks of the Government. A Medal of Honor will be awarded to each. . . ." Internal evidence indicates the ceremony took place very shortly after the death of President Lincoln (April 14, 1865). *Note.*—This ceremony is not to be confused with the similar one held in Washington in December 1865 and described by Rodenbaugh in *Uncle Sam's Medal of Honor.*

June 8, 1865—U.S. War Department. Letter, from Assistant Adjutant General E. D. Townsend to Maj. Gen. E. R. S. Canby, Commanding Department of the Gulf, New Orleans. *Source: Reb. Rec., I: XLIX (1): 105.*

Transmits nine Medals of Honor for delivery.

June 17, 1865—U.S. War Department. Letter from Assistant Adjutant General E. D. Townsend to Maj. Gen. George H. Thomas, Commanding Department of the Cumberland. *Source: Reb. Rec., I: XLIX (1): 402.*

Transmits 12 Medals of Honor for delivery.

June 17, 1865—U.S. War Department. Wilson's Raid from Chickasaw to Selma, Ala., and Macon, Ga., March 22–April 24, 1865. Letter dated Washington, D.C., to Maj. Gen. George H. Thomas, Commanding Department of the Cumberland. *Source: Reb. Rec., I: XLIX (1): 402.*

Transmits 12 Medals of Honor for delivery.

June 30, 1865—U.S. War Department. Operations in Maryland, Eastern North Carolina, Pennsylvania, Virginia (except Southwestern), and West Virginia. Letter dated June 30, 1865, from Headquarters, 155th Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers. *Source: Reb. Rec., I: LI (1): 1194.*

Letter recommended two soldiers for the Medal.

July 6, 1865—U.S. War Department. Correspondence, Orders, and Returns from March 16th to June 30, 1865. Headquarters, Sixteenth Army Corps, Montgomery, Ala., General Orders, No. 94. *Source: Reb. Rec., I: XLIX (2): 1070.*

Announced award of 5 Medals of Honor for "gallantry displayed in the capture of rebel flags."

July 10, 1865—U.S. War Department. Headquarters, Seventeenth Army Corps. General Orders, No. 10, Louisville, Ky. *Source: Reb. Rec., I: LII (1): 693.*

Awarded "the silver medal of honor of the corps" to four soldiers.

Sept. 16, 1869—Beaumont, M. H., Editor and Publisher, *The Soldier's Friend.* Letter to General E. D. Townsend, Adjutant General, U.S. Army. *Source: Nat. Archives. War Dept., AGO, Aak–534(EB) 1869.*

Oct. 1869—The Soldier's Friend. *Source: Nat. Archives. War Dept., AGO, Aak–534(EB) 1869.*

List of names of the officers and enlisted men, to whom "Medals of Honor" had been awarded; prepared by the Adjutant General's Office, and transmitted to *The Soldier's Friend* with covering letter dated Sept. 29, 1869.

Nov. 19, 1872—U.S. War Department. General Orders, No. 99.

Announced award of Medals of Honor to nine enlisted men who specially distinguished themselves in an engagement with hostile Indians on the North Fork of the Red River, Texas, September 29, 1872.

Jan. 28, 1875—U.S. War Department. Memorandum. "Special Acts of Gallantry to be stated in each Case." *Source: In Nat. Archives no trace of document can be found.*

This document is cited in Subject–Index to General Orders, 1860–1880 (p. 164).

Feb. 26, 1878—U.S. War Department. Recommendations of company commanders for conspicuous gallantry at Battle of Little Big Horn. With endorsement by command of Brig. Gen. Terry. *Source: Nat. Archives. War Dept. AGO, 10818–A(EB)–1878.*

Mar. 22, 1878—U.S. War Department. Case of Medal of Honor directed by General Orders 195, of 1863. *Source: Nat. Archives. War Dept., AGO, 771. 1878.* (See above, Jun. 29, 1863.)

Sept. 8, 1878—U.S. War Department. Headquarters of the Army. Adjutant General's Office. Request for Medals of Honor for enlisted men of the 7th Cavalry. *Source: Nat. Archives. War Dept., AGO, 10818–A(EB)–1878.*

Dec. 10, 1884—U.S. War Department. Circulars. Circular No. 11.

"The following decisions, rulings, etc., have been made during the month of November 1884, and are published to the Army for the information of all concerned:

"MEDALS

"The only decorations allowed to be worn on occasions of ceremony are the 'Army corps badges' authorized by section 1227 of the Revised Statutes; the 'Medal of Honor'; and the several distinctive marks given for excellence in rifle practice, as prescribed by existing orders . . .

"By command of Lieutenant General Sheridan:

"R. C. Drum,
"*Adjutant General.*"

Dec. 10, 1888—U.S. War Department. Headquarters of the Army. Adjutant General's Office. General Orders No. 109.

"Announcement is made to the Army that it is in contemplation to publish annually, hereafter, at the close of each year, commencing with 1889, an order making mention of gallant or specially meritorious acts or conduct in service, on the part of either commissioned officers or enlisted men of the Army, and containing the names of those who have received Medals of Honor and Certificates of Merit. It is, therefore, directed that whenever an officer or soldier shall have distinguished himself, in any way, by service conspicuous for the skill, fortitude, courage, or gallantry displayed, a full report of the facts be at once made, by any officer cognizant of the same, through the military channel, to The Adjutant General, for the information of the Major General Commanding the Army.

"By command of Major General Schofield:

"R. C. Drum,
"*Adjutant General.*"

Feb. 11, 1892—U.S. War Department. Circulars. Circular No. 2.

"Headquarters of the Army, Adjutant General's Office.

"The following decisions, rulings, etc., have been made, and are published to the Army for the information of all concerned:

"MEDALS OF HONOR AND CERTIFICATES OF MERIT

"Medals of Honor should be awarded to officers or enlisted men for distinguished bravery in action, while Certificates of Merit should, under the law, be awarded for distinguished service, whether in action or otherwise, of a valuable character to the United States, as, for example, extraordinary exertion in the preservation of human life, or in the preservation of public property, or rescuing public property from destruction by fire or otherwise, or any hazardous service by which the Government is saved loss in men or material. Simple heroism in battle, on the contrary, is fitly rewarded by a Medal of Honor, although such act of heroism may not have resulted in any benefit to the United States. Where the conduct of an enlisted man, noncommissioned officer, or private has been represented to merit both a Medal of Honor and a Certificate of Merit, recommendation may be made for both, either simultaneously or at different times.

"By command of Major General Schofield:

"J. C. KELTON,
"*Adjutant General.*"

1892—U.S. Department of Justice. Opinions of Attorney General of the United States. Vol. 20. 1895. Medal of Honor, pp. 421–423.

A claim for a Medal of Honor for an acting assistant surgeon during the Civil War is rejected.

1895—U.S. War Department. Judge Advocate General. A Digest of Opinions of the Judge Advocate General of the Army. (Winthrop) Washington, GPO. Medal of Honor, pp. 491–492.

May 2, 1896—U.S. Laws, Statutes, etc. 20 Stat. 473. Joint resolution relative to the Medal of Honor authorized by the acts of July twelfth, eighteen hundred and sixty two, and March third, eighteen hundred and sixty three.

Approved, May 2, 1896.

Authorizes . . . "a rosette or knot to be worn in lieu of the medal, and a ribbon to be worn with the medal . . ."

Nov. 10, 1896—U.S. War Department. Orders.

"The ribbon to be of silk one inch wide and one inch in length; the center stripe of white one sixteenth of an inch wide, flanked on either side by a stripe of blue seven thirty-seconds of an inch wide, bordered by two stripes of red each one-quarter of an inch wide.

"The knot to be a bowknot of the same combination of colors as the ribbon above described. The ribbon and bowknot are shown in the designs hereto attached."

Feb. 4, 1897—U.S. War Department. Adjutant General's Office. General Orders, No. 4.

Published to the Army the text of the War Department Order quoted above.

Feb. 18, 1897—U.S. War Department. Memorandum.

Contains letter to Tiffany & Co., New York, ordering new ribbons and warning against their unauthorized sale.

June 26, 1897—U.S. War Department. Regulations promulgated respecting the award of the Medal of Honor.

June 30, 1897—U.S. War Department. Adjutant General's Office. General Orders, No. 42.

Published to the Army the text of the War Department Regulations dated June 26, 1897.

June 30, 1897—U.S. War Department. Award of Medals of Honor, Spanish-American War. *Source: AGO, D & A Branch. Precedent file.*

July 7, 1897—U.S. War Department. Adjutant General's Office. Circular No. 14.

Published to the Army the text of the War Department Memorandum of Feb. 18, 1897.

Sept. 3, 1898—U.S. War Department. General Orders, No. 135.

"II—The following rules will govern the award of Medals of Honor under the resolution of Congress approved July 12, 1862, and under the act approved March 3, 1863, for such officers and enlisted men of the Army, regular and volunteer, as may 'have most distinguished themselves in action.'

"(a) Medals of Honor will not be awarded to officers or enlisted men except for distinguished bravery or conspicuous gallantry, which shall have been manifested in action by conduct that distinguishes a soldier above his comrades, and that involves risk of life, or the performance of more than ordinarily hazardous duty. Recommendations for the award will be governed by this interpretation of extraordinary merit.

"(b) Recommendations should be made only by the officer in command at the time of the 'action,' or by an officer having personal cognizance of the specific act for which the medal was granted. The recommendation must be accompanied by a detailed recital of the circumstances, and by certificates of officers, or affidavits of enlisted men, who were eye-witnesses of the act. The testimony must, when practicable, embrace that of at least two eye-witnesses, and must describe specifically the act or acts by which the person in whose behalf the recommendation is made 'most distinguished' himself, and the facts in the case must be further attested by the official reports of the action, record of events, muster rolls, and returns, and descriptive lists.

"By order of the Secretary of War:

"H. C. Corbin,
"*Adjutant General.*"

1901—U.S. War Department. A Digest of Opinions of the Judge Advocates General of the Army (McClure). Washington, GPO, 876 p. Medals of Honor, pp. 455–456.

Feb. 15, 1901—U.S. War Department. Letter from Secretary of War Elihu Root to Hon. William B. Allison, chairman, Committee on Appropriations, United States Senate. *Source: Nat. Archives. War Dept., AGO, R&P 92467 R–1.*

Encloses proposed legislation on two awards to same person and time limit of three years from date of act.

Mar. 26, 1901—U.S. War Department. Judge Advocate General's Office. Opinion of the Judge Advocate General relative to what constitutes a public record. *Source: War Dept. Cir., May 3, 1901.*

May 3, 1901—U.S. War Department. Unnumbered Circular. 17 p. *Source: Library of the Judge Advocate General. Volume entitled: "Certain Unnumbered Circulars, 1900–1910."*

Opinion and decision of the Judge Advocate General of March 26, 1901, published for the information and guidance of all concerned.

Apr. 19, 1902—U.S. War Department. Special Orders No. 93, Paragraph 14. Appointed the original board of officers appointed by direction of the Secretary of War for the purpose of examining applications and recommendations for Medals of Honor and Certificates of Merit.

June 4, 1902—U.S. War Department. Special Orders, No. 131.

Dissolved board appointed April 19; appointed a new board, and transferred the unfinished business from the old to the new board.

July 17, 1902—U.S. War Department. General Orders, No. 81. Regulations for the uniform of the Army Published in General Orders.

"*General Regulations—5.* Medals of Honor may be worn by officers and enlisted men entitled to them on all occasions of ceremony; the Medal to be attached to the coat at a point one inch below the opening of the collar."

July 24, 1902—U.S. War Department. Headquarters of the Army. Adjutant General's Office. General Orders, No. 86.

Directs that awards of Medals of Honor and Certificates of Merit will be announced in General Orders, Adjutant General's Office.

Aug. 28, 1902—U.S. War Department. Compilation of papers relating to the Congressional Medal of Honor. 67 p. typescript. *Source: Nat. Archives. War Dept. AGO, RPO 699273.*

1902—U.S. War Department. *Source: Nat. Archives. War Dept., AGO, 461998.* Correspondence relating to the development of the new design of the Medal of Honor.

Sept. 23, 1902—U.S. Department of Justice. Opinion and Decision of the Attorney General. Official Opinions of the Attorneys General of the United States. XXIV: 127–132.

Refers to presentation of Medals of Honor to persons not in service at time of presentation.

Nov. 18, 1902—U.S. Mint. Letter from Director of Mint George E. Roberts to Maj. Gen. H. C. Corbin, Adjutant General, War Department. *Source: Nat. Archives. War Dept., AGO, 461998.*

Suggests inviting a number of well-known artists to compete "for such a sum as you may be pleased to offer."

Nov. 20, 1902—U.S. War Department. Letter from Board of Officers to the Secretary of War. *Source: War Dept. General Orders. 1902. No. 125.*

Remarks of Board of Officers appointed to examine and report on applications and recommendations for Medals of Honor and Certificates of Merit.

Nov. 25, 1902—U.S. Mint. Letter from Charles E. Barber, engraver, Mint Service, U.S. Mint, Philadelphia, to Major General Corbin. *Source: Nat. Archives, War Dept., AGO, 461998.*

Requests from General Corbin fuller details concerning the new medal desired.

Dec. 9, 1902—U.S. War Department. Letter from Adjutant General Corbin to Charles E. Barber, engraver, U.S. Mint. *Source: Nat. Archives. War Dept., AGO, 461998.*

Dec. 11, 1902—U.S. War Department. General Orders, No. 125.

Publishes text of report of Board of Officers (*see above*, Nov. 20, 1902).

Dec. 31, 1902—U. S. War Department. General Orders, No. 132.

Revised regulations for the uniform of the Army.

Feb. 6, 1903—U.S. Department of Justice. Opinion and decision of the Attorney General. Official opinions of the Attorneys General of the United States. XXIV: 580–582.

Discusses time limits. Gives opinion that Medal cannot be awarded if recommendation is made after person involved is discharged.

Mar. 12, 1903—U.S. War Department. General Orders, No. 28.

Paragraph 199½ added to Army Regulations: "Neither a Medal of Honor nor a Certificate of Merit will be awarded in any case when the service of the person recommended, subsequent to the time when he distinguished himself, has not been honorable."

Mar. 16, 1903—U.S. War Department. Circular.

Publishes text of opinions of Department of Justice of September 23, 1902, and February 6, 1903, quoted above.

Nov. 12, 1903—Letter, from Gen. Horatio C. King, Adjutant of the Medal of Honor Legion, New York City, to Elihu Root, Secretary of War, Washington, D.C. *Source: Nat. Archives. War Dept., AGO 92467–R–1.*

Announces that the Legion has adopted a resolution approving change in design of Medal.

Nov. 18, 1903—U.S. War Department. Letter from Elihu Root, Secretary of War, to General King, Brooklyn, N.Y. *Source: Nat. Archives. War Dept., AGO, RPO 62467–R–1.*

Proposes to transmit design of new Medal of Honor to Medal of Honor Legion.

Dec. 10, 1903—U.S. War Department. Letter from Elihu Root, Secretary of War, to the Speaker of the House of Representatives, Washington, D.C. *Source: Nat. Archives. War Dept., AGO, Enc.* to *461998.*

Transmits proposed legislation for the new Medal.

Jan. 5, 1904—U.S. War Department. Letter from Elihu Root, Secretary of War, to A. T. Hull, chairman, Committee on Military Affairs, House of Representatives. *Source: Nat. Archives. War Dept., AGO (Encl.)*

Proposes amendments to pending legislation.

Jan. 8, 1904—U.S. War Department. Proceedings of a Board of Officers appointed by Special Orders, No. 131, June 4, 1902. *Published in U.S. War Department. Report of a board of officers*, 1904. (*See below*, Medal of Honor Bibliography—1904.)

Mar. 26, 1904—Estes, L. G. Letter sent to Medal of Honor winners in the city of Washington, D.C. *Source: War Dept., AGO, Decorations & Awards Br., Precedent File.*

Marks inception of a movement in Washington, D.C., to create an organization of Medal of Honor winners.

Apr. 14, 1904—United States Medal of Honor Club. *Source: War Dept., AGO, Dec. & Awards Br., Precedent file.*

Record of first meeting of club noted above.

Apr. 15, 1904—U.S. Laws, Statutes, etc. 33 Stat. 588. Joint Resolution authorizing the issue of duplicate medals where the originals have been lost or destroyed.

Apr. 23, 1904—U.S. Laws, Statutes, etc. 33 Stat. 274. An act making appropriations for the support of the Army for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and five, and for other purposes. * * *

"Ordnance Department . . . Ordnance, Ordnance Stores and Supplies: For three thousand medals of honor to be prepared, with suitable emblematic devices, upon the design of the medal of honor heretofore issued, or upon an improved design, together with appropriate rosettes or other insignia to be worn in lieu of the medal, and to be presented by direction of the President, and in the name of Congress to such officers, noncommissioned officers, and privates as have most distinguished, or may hereafter most distinguish, themselves by their gallantry in action, twelve thousand dollars: *Provided*, That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to use so many of the medals and rosettes or other insignia provided for by this Act as may be necessary to replace the medals that have been issued under the joint resolution of Congress approved July twelfth, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, and section 6 of the Act of Congress approved March third, eighteen hundred and sixty-three. *And provided further*, That whenever it shall appear from official records in the War Department that any officer or enlisted man of the Army so distinguished himself in action as to entitle him to the award of the congressional medal of honor under the provisions of the sixth section of the Act of Congress approved March third, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, entitled 'An Act making appropriations for the sundry civil expenses of the Government for the year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, and for the year ending thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, and for other purposes,' the fact that the person who so distinguished himself has since become separated from the military service, or that the award of the medal to him was not specifically recommended or applied for while he was in the said service, shall not be held to prevent the award and presentation of the medal to such person under the provisions of the law hereinbefore cited."

Apr. 28, 1904—U.S. War Department. General Orders, No. 76.

Publishes to the Army text of act of April 23, 1904, relating to the Medal of Honor.

Apr. 29, 1904—U.S. War Department. General Orders, No. 77.

Publishes to the Army text of act of April 15, 1904, relating to the Medal of Honor.

May 11, 1904—U.S. War Department. Orders. Administration of Medal of Honor consolidated under the Military Secretary. *Source: Nat. Archives. War Dept. AGO, R & P 92467–R–2 (Enclosures).*

May 16, 1904—U.S. War Department. Office of the Judge Advocate General. Letter to the Military Secretary, states the basis upon which all awards of the Medal of Honor have been made subsequent to the act approved April 23, 1904.

May 26, 1904—U.S. War Department. Circular.

"Under the act of Congress approved April 23, 1904, the evidence to justify the award of a Medal of Honor must be derived from the official records of the War Department. To entitle a record to be regarded as an official record it must have been made at, or reasonably near, the event of which it purports to be the record, and by an officer whose duty under the law, regulations, or custom of service it was to make it."

Aug. 22, 1904—U.S. War Department. Circular No. 36.

Publishes provisions of act of April 23, 1904.

Sept. 15, 1904—U.S. War Department. Orders.

Describes form of inscription on reverse of Medal.

Nov. 22, 1904—U.S. Patent Office. Design Serial No. 37236 and Specification. Application filed Mar. 9, 1904. Term of patent, 14 years.

December 1904—U.S. Patent Office. Transfer of Patent of Medal of Honor Design, under Patent No. 37236. *Source: Nat. Archives. War Dept., AGO, 461998.*

George L. Gillespie transfers patent design for the new Medal of Honor "to W. H. Taft and his successor or successors as Secretary of War of the United States of America."

Dec. 31. 1904—U.S. War Department. General Orders, No. 197.

Revised regulations for the uniform of the Army published.

". . . the medal shall be worn pendant from the neck; the ribbon passing between the upper and lower hooks of the coat collar so that the medal shall hang about one inch below the opening of the collar."

Apr. 20, 1905—U.S. War Department. Office of The Judge Advocate General. Digest of Opinions of The Judge Advocate General of the Army. 1912. p. 665.

Defines the term "official record" and rules that an oral recommendation is not an official record.

Apr. 29, 1905—U.S. War Department. Circular No. 22.

"4. An oral recommendation for the award of a medal of honor not regarded as an official record . . ."

Jun. 14, 1905—U.S. War Department. Description of the design of the Medal of Honor and correspondence pertaining to its adoption. 16 p.

Part I: Description of the Medal of Honor. Part II: Correspondence on subject of new Medal of Honor Design.

Jan. 25, 1907—U.S. Laws, Statutes, etc. 34 Stat. 1420. Joint Resolution authorizing the Secretary of War to award the Congressional Medal of Honor to Monroe Reisinger for specially brave and meritorious conduct at the Battle of Gettysburg.

Feb. 27, 1907—U.S. Laws, Statutes, etc. 34 Stat. 1422. Joint Resolution relating to the holders of Medals of Honor. 34 Stat. 1422.

". . . wherever the holders of such Medals of Honor have surrendered them, in order to receive the medals provided by such Act approved April twenty-third, nineteen hundred and four, such medals shall be returned to them: *Provided*, That no recipient of both medals shall wear both medals at the same time."

Mar. 16, 1907—U.S. War Department. General Orders, No. 54.

Publishes text of Joint Resolution of Feb. 27, 1907, relating to the Medal of Honor.

Aug. 14, 1907—U.S. War Department. General Orders, No. 169.
Revised the regulations for the wearing of the Medal of Honor.

Mar. 10, 1908—U.S. War Department. General Orders, No. 33.
Provided for wearing of Medal of Honor ribbon in lieu of the badge under specified conditions.

Dec. 7, 1910—Huidekoper, Frederic L. Letter to General Robert Shaw Oliver, Assistant Secretary of War, War Department, Washington, D.C. *Source: Nat. Archives. War Dept. AGO, RPO 92467 R–1.*
Suggests methods for more publicity being given the Medal.

Dec. 8, 1910—U.S. War Department. Letter from Assistant Secretary of War, Robert Shaw Oliver, to General Frederic L. Huidekoper. *Source: Nat. Archives. War Dept. AGO 92467 R–1.*
Thanks him for the suggestions.

June 23, 1911—Memo From Currier to the Rolls Division regarding George Scott. *Source: National Archives, War Dept. AGO 10818–A (EB)–1878.*

1912—U.S. War Department. A Digest of Opinions of The Judge Advocates General of the Army. Washington, GPO. 1,071 p.
Medals of Honor, pp. 664–666.

May 12, 1913—U.S. War Department. Orders. *Source: Nat. Archives. War Dept., AGO, 92467 R–2.*
These Orders distributed business of War Department as between the Secretary of War, the Assistant Secretary of War, and the Assistant and Chief Clerk of the War Department. All business relating to the Medal of Honor and the Certificate of Merit was assigned to the Assistant Secretary of War.

Mar. 4, 1915—U.S. Laws, Statutes, etc. 38 Stat. 1593.
Authorizes the medal for Maj. John O. Skinner, surgeon, United States Army, retired, for gallantry in action while serving as an acting assistant surgeon, United States Army, at the Modoc stronghold during the battle of Jan. 17, 1873, in the Lava Beds, Oreg.

"The medal is made of silver, heavily electroplated in gold, this department from the use of gun metal being necessary as the base metals would not carry the enameling hereinafter mentioned. The chief feature of the old medal, the five-pointed star, has been retained, and in its center appears the head of the heroic Mineva, th highest symbol of wisdom and righteous war. Surrounding this central feature in circular form are the words 'United States of America,' representing nationality. An open laurel wreath, enameled in green, encircles the star, and the oak leaves at the bases of the prongs of the star are likewise enameled in green to give them prominence.

"The medal is suspended by a blue silk ribbon, spangled with thirteen white stars representing the original States, and this ribbon is attached to an eagle supported upon a horizontal bar. Upon the bar, which is attached to two points of the star, appears the word 'valor,' indicative of the distinguished service represented by the medal.

"The reverse side of the medal is engraved with the name of the person honored and the place and date of the distinguished service for which awarded. The medal may be suspended from the neck or attached by pin upon left breast.

"The rosette is hexagonal in form and spangled with thirteen white stars, and is identical in color with the ribbon."

Sept. 20, 1905—U.S. President. Executive Order. Formal presentation of Medals of Honor.

"The presentation of a Medal of Honor to an officer or enlisted man in the military service, awarded under the Joint Resolution of Congress approved July 12, 1862, and the Act of Congress approved March 3, 1863, will always be made with formal and impressive ceremonial.

"The recipient will, when practicable, be ordered to Washington, D.C., and the presentation will be made by the President, as Commander-in-Chief, or by such representative as the President may designate.

"When not practicable to have the presentation at Washington, the details of time, place, and ceremony will be prescribed by the Chief of Staff for each case.

"On campaign, the presentation will be made by the Division or higher commander.

(Signed) THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

THE WHITE HOUSE,
September 20, 1905."

Sept. 23, 1905—U.S. War Department. General Orders, No. 158. (For all supporting documents see National Archives 956103 M.S.O.)

Publishes text of the Executive Order of the President above.

Nov. 3, 1905—U.S. Department of Justice. Opinion and Decision of the Attorneys General. Official Opinions of the Attorneys General of the United States. XXV:529–532.

War Department Order requiring surrender of old medals by applicants for the new is upheld.

Apr. 27, 1916—U.S. Laws, Statutes, etc. 39 Stat. 53.

"An Act to establish in the War Department and in the Navy Department, respectively, a roll, designated as 'the Army and Navy medal of honor roll,' and for other purposes.

"*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That there is hereby established in the War Department and Navy Department, respectively, a roll designated as 'the Army and Navy medal of honor roll.' Upon written application made to the Secretary of the proper department, and subject to the conditions and requirements hereinafter contained, the name of each surviving person who has served in the military or naval service of the United States in any war, who has attained or shall attain the age of sixty-five years, and who has been awarded a medal of honor for having in action involving actual conflict with an enemy distinguished himself conspicuously by gallantry or intrepidity, at the risk of his life, above, and beyond the call of duty, and who was honorably discharged from service by muster out, resignation, or otherwise, shall be, by the Secretary of the proper department, entered and recorded on said roll. Applications for entry on said roll shall be made in such form and under such regulations as shall be prescribed by the War Department and Navy Department, respectively, and proper blanks and instructions shall be, by the proper Secretary, furnished without charge upon request made by any person claiming the benefits of this Act.

"SEC. 2. That it shall be the duty of the Secretary of War and of the Secretary of the Navy to carry this Act into effect and to decide whether each applicant, under this Act, in his department is

entitled to the benefit of this Act. If the official award of the medal of honor to the applicant, or the official notice to him thereof, shall appear to show that the medal of honor was awarded to the applicant for such an act as is required by the provisions of this Act, it shall be deemed sufficient to entitle the applicant to such special pension without further investigation. Otherwise all official correspondence, orders, reports, recommendations, requests, and other evidence now on file in any public office or department shall be considered. A certificate of service and of the act of heroism, gallantry, bravery, or intrepidity for which the medal of honor was awarded, and of enrollment under this Act, and of the right of the special pensioner to be entitled to and to receive the special pension herein granted, shall be furnished each person whose name shall be so entered on said roll. The Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy shall deliver to the Commissioner of Pensions a certified copy of each of such of said certificates as he may issue, as aforesaid, and the same shall be full and sufficient authority to the Commissioner of Pensions for the payment by him to the beneficiary named in each such certificate the special pension herein provided for.

"SEC. 3. That each such surviving person whose name shall have been entered on said roll in accordance with this Act shall be entitled to and shall receive and be paid by the Commissioner of Pensions in the Department of the Interior, out of any moneys in the Treasury of the United States not otherwise appropriated, a special pension of $10 per month for life, payable quarter yearly. The Commissioner of Pensions shall make all necesary rules and regulations for making payment of such special pensions to the beneficiaries thereof.

"Such special pension shall begin on the day that such person shall file his application for enrollment on said roll in the office of the Secretary of War or of the Secretary of the Navy after the passage and approval of this Act, and shall continue during the life of the beneficiary.

"Such special pension shall not deprive any such special pensioner of any other pension or of any benefit, right, or privilege to which he is or may hereafter be entitled under any existing or subsequent law, but shall be in addition thereto.

"The special pension allowed under this Act shall not be subject to any attachment, exclusion, levy, tax, lien, or detention under any process whatever.

"SEC. 4. That in case any person has been awarded two or more medals of honor, he shall not be entitled to and shall not receive more than one such special pension.

"Rank in the service shall not be considered in applications filed hereunder.

"Approved April 27, 1916."

June 3, 1916—U.S. Laws, Statutes, etc. 39 Stat. 214.

"SEC. 122: *Investigation concerning Medals of Honor.* A board to consist of five general officers on the retired list of the Army shall be convened . . . for the purpose of investigating and reporting upon past awards or issue of the so-called congressional medal of honor . . ."

June 30, 1916—U.S. Laws, Statutes, etc. 39 Stat. 242. An Act making appropriations for the payment of invalid and other pensions of the United States for the fiscal year ended June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and seventeen, and for other purposes.

Provides that allowances to medal of honor pensioners under the Act of Apr. 27, 1916 "shall be paid from the moneys appropriated for the payment of invalid and other pensions."

Dec. 26, 1916—U.S. War Department. H. P. McCain, The Adjutant General. Letter to Warren G. Harding, United States Senator. *Source: Nat. Archives. War Dept., AGO, 92467 R-2 (Encl.)*

Answers a question of a constituent regarding differences between gratuities connected with Army Medal and Navy Medal.

June 21, 1917—U.S. War Department. Newton D. Baker, Secretary of War. Letter to Hon. George E. Chamberlain, Chairman, Committee on Military Affairs, U.S. Senate. *Source: U.S. Congress. Senate Report No. 73. June 28, 1917.*

". . . It is the opinion of the War Department that such a bill as the one proposed is very desirable so far as it provides for awards of medals of honor and distinguished service medals for gallant and distinguished service that may be rendered hereafter." Continuing, Secretary of War Baker expresed himself as firmly opposed, however, to awards of the Congressional Medal of Honor or the Distinguished Service Medal for past deeds: "There are so many angles from which this matter may be approached, if the past is opened up, and the evidence that would be presented to prove cases is in such irregular, casual, verbal, and documentary form that it is not believed possible to do justice to individuals in all cases that would come up for consideration. The War Department believes that the bill should give us a firm foundation as a course of action for the future, but that it should not involve the War Department in the labor and annoyance and subject it to the criticism that it is thought would result if the bill provides for the award of distinguished service medals for services performed in the past, other than the cases for which the certificate of merit has already been granted."

June 28, 1917—P.S. Congress. Senate. Report No. 73. Medals of Honor and Distinguished Service Medals. Report to accompany S. 1720. (*See also*, Sept. 7, 1917, below.)

"As an important measure of military preparedness, the pending bill (S. 1720) proposes to make definite and adequate both the mode in which and the basis on which such recognition of deeds of conspicuous gallantry or other exceptionally meritorious services shall hereafter be extended."

Sept. 7, 1917—U.S. Congress. House. Report No. 140. Medals of Honor and Distinguished Service Medals. Report to accompany S. 1720. (*See also* June 28, 1917, above.)

Dec. 20, 1917—U.S. War Department. War College Division. Memorandum for the Chief of Staff. *Source: Memorandum, Mar. 6, 1918 (see above).*

Recommends that without waiting for legislative action an executive order should be issued providing for the establishment of a Distinguished Service Cross and a Distinguished Service Medal.

Jan. 11, 1918—U.S. War Department. General Orders, No. 6. Par. 4. Reward for Exceptional Services and Conduct in the Face of the Enemy.

Jan. 12, 1918—U.S. War Department. General Orders, No. 6.

"1. By direction of the President the following decorations and insignia are authorized:

"(*a*) Distinguished Service Cross . . .

"(*b*) Distinguished Service Medal . . .

"(*c*) War-service chevrons . . .

"(*d*) Wound chevrons . . ."

Feb. 11, 1918—U.S. War Department. General Headquarters. American Expeditionary Forces. General Orders No. 26. *Source: AGO, Dec. & Awards Br., Precedent File, "Authorization and Regulations"*.

Contains orders covering award of Medal of Honor to a person apparently fatally wounded.

Feb. 15, 1918—U.S. War Department. Chief of Staff. Memorandum for The Adjutant General of the Army. Subject: Posthumous award of the Medal of Honor.

Amends War Department General Orders of Jan. 11, 1918 to read: "The medal so awarded will be issued to the nearest heir of the deceased person."

Feb. 21, 1918—U.S. War Department. General Orders, No. 20. The last sentence of paragraph 4, General Orders No. 6, War Department, 1918, is amended to read as follows:

"The medals so awarded will be issued to the nearest heir of the deceased person."

Mar. 6, 1918—U.S. War Department. Office of The Judge Advocate General. Memorandum for General Crowder. 5 p. typescript. *Source: JAG, Mail & Records Section.*

"A terse history of proceedings in connection with S. 1720, an Act to provide for the award of Medals of Honor and Distinguished Service Medals."

May 9, 1918—U.S.G.H.Q. American Expeditionary Forces. Bulletin No. 25. France.

Instructions on American awards for gallantry in action and exceptionally meritorious service. Sets standards.

June 9, 1918—U.S. War Department. General Pershing's Order Prescribing Ceremony for the Presentation of U.S. Army Honors. *Source: The Official Bulletin, Vol. II. June 10, 1918. p. 3.*

July 9, 1918—U.S. Laws, Statutes, etc. 40 Stat. 870. The legislation which clarified all questions on the Medal of Honor and established the D.S.M., D.S.C., and Silver Star.

"Medals of honor, distinguished service crosses, and distinguished service medals: That the provisions of existing law relating to the award of medals of honor to officers, noncommissioned officers, and privates of the Army be, and they hereby are, amended so that the President is authorized to present, in the name of the Congress, a medal of honor only to each person who, while an officer or enlisted man of the Army, shall hereafter, in action involving actual conflict with an enemy, distinguish himself conspicuously by gallantry and intrepidity at the risk of his life above and beyond the call of duty.

"That the President be, and he is hereby, further authorized to present, but not in the name of Congress, a distinguished service cross of appropriate design and a ribbon, together with a rosette or other device, to be worn in lieu thereof, to any person who, while serving in any capacity with the Army of the United States since the sixth day of April, nineteen hundred and seventeen, has distinguished, or who shall hereafter distinguish, himself or herself by extraordinary heroism in connection with military operations against an armed enemy.

"That the President be, and he is hereby, further authorized to present, but not in the name of Congress, a distinguished service medal of appropriate design and a ribbon, together with a rosette or other device, to be worn in lieu thereof, to any person who, while serving in any capacity with the Army of the United States since the sixth day of April, nineteen hundred and seventeen, has distinguished, or who hereafter shall distinguish, himself or herself by exceptionally meritorious service to the Government in a duty of great responsibility; and said distinguished service medal shall also be issued to all enlisted men of the Army to whom the certificate of merit has been granted up to and including the date of the passage of this act under the provisions of previously existing law, in lieu of such certificates of merit, and after the passage of this act the award of the certificate of merit for distinguished service shall cease; and additional pay heretofore authorized by law for holders of the certificate of merit shall not be paid to them beyond the date of the award of the distinguished service medal in lieu thereof as aforesaid.

"That each enlisted man of the Army to whom there has been or shall be awarded a medal of honor, a distinguished service cross, or a distinguished service medal shall, for each such award, be entitled to additional pay at the rate of $2 per month from the date of the distinguished act or service on which the award is based, and each bar, or other suitable device, in lieu of a medal of honor, a distinguished service cross, or a distinguished service medal, as hereinafter provided for, shall entitle him to further additional pay at the rate of $2 per month from the date of the distinguished act or service for which the bar is awarded, and said additional pay shall continue throughout his active service, whether such service shall or shall not be continuous; but when the award is in lieu of the certificate of merit, as provided for in section three hereof, the additional pay shall begin with the date of the award.

"That no more than one medal of honor or one distinguished service cross or one distinguished service medal shall be issued to any one person; but for each succeeding deed or act sufficient to justify the award of a medal of honor or a distinguished service cross or a distinguished service medal, respectively, the President may award a suitable bar, or other suitable device, to be worn as he shall direct and for each other citation of an officer or enlisted man for gallantry in action published in orders issued from the headquarters of a force commanded by a general officer he shall be entitled to wear, as the President shall direct, a silver star three-sixteenths of an inch in diameter.

"That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby authorized to extend from the appropriations for contingent expenses of his department from time to time so much as may be necessary to defray the cost of the medals of honor, distinguished services crosses, distinguished service medals, bars, rosettes, and other devices hereinbefore provided for.

"That whenever a medal, cross, bar, ribbon, rosette or other device presented under the provisions of this act shall have been lost, destroyed, or rendered unfit for use, without fault or neglect on the part of the person to whom it was awarded, such medal, cross, bar, ribbon, or device shall be replaced without charge therefor.

"That, except as otherwise prescribed herein, no medals of honor, distinguished service cross, distinguished service medal, or bar, or other suitable device in lieu of either of said medals or of said cross, shall be issued to any person after more than three years from the date of the act justifying the award thereof, nor unless a specific statement or report distinctly setting forth the distinguished service and suggesting or recommending official recognition thereof shall have been made at the time of the distinguished service or within two years thereafter, nor unless it shall appear from official records in the War Department that such person has so distinguished himself as to entitle him thereto; but in case an individual who shall distinguish himself dies before the making of the award to which he may be entitled, the award may, nevertheless, be made and the medal or cross or device presented, within three years from the date of the act justifying the award thereof, to such representative of the deceased as the President may designate; but no medal, cross, bar, or other device, hereinbefore authorized, shall be awarded or presented to any individual whose entire service subsequently to the time he distinguished himself shall not have been honorable; but in cases of officers and enlisted men now in the Army for whom the award of the medal of honor has been recommended in full compliance with then existing regulations but on account of services which, though insufficient fully to justify the award of the medal of honor, appear to have been such as to justify the award of the distinguished service cross or distinguished service medal hereinbefore provided for, such cases may be considered and acted upon under the provisions of this act authorizing the award of the distinguished service cross and distinguished service medal, notwithstanding that said services may have been rendered more than three years before said cases shall have been considered as authorized, by this act, but all consideration of and action upon any of said cases shall be based exclusively upon official records now on file in the War Department; and in the cases of officers and enlisted men now in the Army who have been mentioned in orders, now a part of official records, for extraordinary heroism or especially meritorious services, such as to justify the award of the distinguished service cross or the distinguished service medal hereinbefore provided for, such cases may be considered and acted on under the provisions of this act, notwithstanding that said act or services may have been rendered more than three years before said cases shall have been considered as authorized by this act, but all consideration of and action upon any said cases shall be based exclusively upon official records of the War Department.

"That the President be, and he is hereby, authorized to delegate, under such conditions, regulations, and limitations as he shall prescribe, to the commanding general of a separate army or higher unit in the field, the power conferred upon him by this act to award the medal of honor, the distinguished service cross, and the distinguished service medal; and he is further authorized to make from time to time any and all rules, regulations, and orders which he shall deem necessary to carry into effect the provisions of this act and to execute the full purpose and intention thereof.

"That the President is authorized, under regulations to be prescribed by him, to confer such medals and decorations as may be authorized in the military service of the United States upon officers and enlisted men of the military forces of the countries concurrently engaged with the United States in the present war."

July 22, 1918—U.S. War Department, Bulletin No. 43, 1918. Part I, p. 29; Part II, pp. 42–44. Text of Act of July 9, 1918 published to the Army.

September, 1918—U.S. War Department. The Adjutant General. No more than one Medal of Honor can be issued. *Source: AGO, D & A Sec., Precedent File—Awards for additional acts of gallantry.*

Nov. 22, 1918—U.S. War Department. The Adjutant General. First Medal of Honor Award in World War I. Correspondence. *Source: AGO, D & A Sec., Precedent File—Medal of Honor—First Award.*

Feb. 20, 1919—U.S. War Department. Circular No. 85. Changes in Army Regulations. "No more than one Medal of Honor . . . shall be issued to any one person. . . ."

Aug. 11, 1919—U.S. War Department. War Department General Staff. Staff Memo. Custody of Medals of Honor. *Source: AGO, Dec. & Awards Sec., Equip. 6111, AG 220.52, Misc. Div., Precedent File, "Medal of Honor—Procurement of."*

"1. The request for the transfer of the A. H. G. of all medals of honor, ribbons, etc. now in the War Department Supply Div. as recommended in Par. 7, 3d Ind. is approved. Hereafter the QMC will be responsible for the issue of same . . . FBN/10/20/19."

Aug. 18, 1920—U.S. War Department. Medals of Honor Only to Next of Kin. Memorandum for the Adjutant General of the Army. From Assistant to the Chief of Staff, Director of Operations. *Source:*
AGO, Dec. & Awards Sec., Precedent File, "Medal of Honor—Heirs Obtaining."

"The Secretary of War has decided that posthumous awards of medals can be made only to the next of kin of the deceased or to such other person or persons as the next of kin specifically designate."

Oct. 20, 1919—U.S. Fine Arts Commission. Proposed Change in Design of Medal of Honor. Correspondence with Commission on Fine Arts. See letter from Fine Arts Commission submitting new design for Medal of Honor. *Source: AGO Central Files (Pentagon) AG 210.523, Oct, 20, 1919. (AGO Precedent File, D & A Br.)*

Mar. 4, 1921—U.S. Laws, Statutes, etc. 41 Stat. 1367.

"An Act authorizing bestowal upon the unknown, unidentified British soldier buried in Westminister Abbey and the unknown unidentified French soldier buried in the Arc de Triomphe of the Congressional Medal of Honor."

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June 30, 1921—U.S. War Department. Office of the Chief of Staff. Memorandum for The Adjutant General of the Army. Subject: Award of Medals and Decorations. *Source: Nat. Archives. War Dept., AGO, 210.5, June 30, 1921, Decorations Board.*

By this Memorandum the Secretary of War directed that the Adjutant General of the Army "take over from this date all operating functions in connection with the awards of medals and decorations . . ."

July 21, 1921—U.S. War Department. Special Orders. 1921 167–0. Paragraph 47. Created the War Department Decorations Board.

Aug. 24, 1921—U.S. Laws, Statutes, etc. 42 Stat. 191.

"An Act authorizing bestowal upon the unknown, unidentified American to be buried in the memorial Amphitheater of the National Cemetary at Arlington, Virginia, the congressional medal of honor and the distinguished service cross."

Oct. 12, 1921—U.S. Laws, Statutes, etc. 42 Stat. 203.

"Joint Resolution for the bestowal of the Congressional medal of honor upon an unknown, unidentified Italian soldier to be buried in the National Monument to Victor Emmanuel II, in Rome, Italy."

Apr. 7, 1922—U.S. Laws, Statutes, etc. 42 Stat. 493.

"An Act to extend the limitations of time upon the issuance of medals of honor, distinguished service crosses, and distinguished service medals to persons who served in the Army of the United States during the World War."

May 3, 1922—U.S. Laws, Statutes, etc. 42 Stat. 505.

Stipulates monthly (instead of quarterly) pension payment to Medal winners.

Oct. 11, 1922—U.S. War Department. John W. Weeks, Secretary of War. Letter to Chairman, Committee on Military Affairs, United States Senate. Enclosure.

Submitting draft of bill to protect decorations and service medals issued by War Department.

Feb. 24, 1923—U.S. Laws, Statutes, etc. 42 Stat. 1286.

Prohibits unauthorized wearing, manufacture or sale of medals and badges awarded by the War Department.

Oct. 15, 1927—U.S. Army War College. A study of the use of rewards, embodying recommendations for a practical system for regarding organizations and individuals, together with the necessary plan for its operation. Course 1927–1928. G–1 Course No. 12. Report of Committee No. 6. 11 p. mimeographed.

Nov. 11, 1927—U.S. War Department. Office, Chief of Staff. Proposed change in Design of Medal of Honor. Correspondence with Commission on Fine Arts. Letter from Chief of Staff to Mr. Charles Moore, Chairman of Commission. *Source: AGO Central Files, AG 210.523, Oct. 31, 1927.*

Dec. 14, 1927—U.S. Laws, Statutes, etc, Authorizes President to present Medal to Lindbergh. (Public Law No. 1, 70th Congress—H.R. 3190.)

Apr. 21, 1928—U.S. Laws, Statutes, etc. 45 Stat. 437. Amends provisions of Act of Feb. 24, 1923 (*above*).

Oct. 27, 1928—U.S. Army War College. Rewards and Commendations. The Army War College, Washington, D.C. Course 1928–29. G–1 Course No. 16. Report of Committee No. 11.

Aug. 27, 1930—U.S. War Department. The Adjutant General. Honors and Annuities for Recipients or Holders of the Congressional Medal of Honor. Letter. *Source: War Dept., AGO, D & A, Precedent File. Honors, annuities, etc.*

Oct. 21, 1930—U.S. Army War College. Personnel Policies and Methods in a Future War. The Army War College, Washington, D.C. Course 1930–31. Report of Committee No. 3.

Feb. 21, 1934—U.S. Department of Justice. Opinions of Attorneys General of the United States, Vol. 37. 1932–34, pp. 544–547.

Persons on the retired list of the Army, holding Medals of Honor, are not eligible under existing legislation to receive the special pension provided by the act of April 27, 1916 (39 Stat. 53).

Mar. 21, 1935—U.S. Laws, Statutes, etc. 49 Stat. part 2, 2048.

Authorizes President to present Medal of Honor to Maj. Gen. Adolphus Washington Greely.

1942—U.S. War Department. A Digest of Opinions of the Judge Advocate General of the Army. 1912–40. Washington, GPO. 1148 p.

Medal of Honor, sections 470, 903, 904, 910, 912, 1434.

Jan. 27, 1945—U.S. War Department. The Adjutant General. Policy Governing Presentation of Duplicate Posthumous Decorations. *Source: War Dept., AGO, D & A, Precedent File—Duplicate Awards—Posthumous.*

May 8, 1945—U.S. War Department. The Adjutant General. Relief of Medal of Honor men from further participation in hazardous Duty. Text of telegram sent to commanding generals, all Service Commands. *Source: War Dept., AGO, D & A, Precedent File.*

June 14, 1945—U.S. War Department. Adjutant General's Office, Decorations and Awards Branch. Letter addressed to commanding generals—all theaters—*Source: AGO, D & A Br., "1945—Outgoing Messages".*

Gives Medal winners choice of White House or overseas presentation.

July 18, 1945—U.S. War Department. General Staff. G–1. Memorandum from the Assistant Chief of Staff, G–1, to The Adjutant General. *Source: War Dept. General Staff File No. WDGAP/200.6*

Centralizes under one authority the control and coordination of all action in connection with presentations of the Medal of Honor.

July 23, 1945—U.S. War Department. Office of Secretary of War. War Department Decorations Board. Medals disapproved for General Pershing and General Eisenhower. Letter of July 23, 1945 from War Department Decorations Board to ASF Military Personnel Division. *Source: War Dept., AGO, D & A, Precedent File—Eisenhower.*

This letter represents the War Department's first representation to Congress that special gold medals be voted by Congress in such cases of outstanding leadership and that the Medal of Honor be reserved for awarding only gallantry in action.

Oct. 16, 1945—U.S. War Department. Army Ground Forces. Promotion of Medal of Honor awardees. Letter issued by Hq, AGF, Oct. 15, 1945. *Source: War Dept., AGO, D & A, Precedent File. "Promotion of Medal of Honor Men."*

Jan. 10, 1946—U.S. War Department. Decorations Board. Memorandum, Subject: War Department Policy on Decorations and Awards. (Maj. Gen. W. S. Paul.)
July 1, 1946—U.S. War Department. Decorations Board. Memorandum for the Deputy Chief of Staff. Subject: War Department Decorations.

Extracts From the Statutes Authorizing Medals of Honor

[From *The Medal of Honor, 1861–1949—The Navy*]

Extract From the Act To Promote the Efficiency of the Navy

Section 7. *And it is further enacted*, That the Secretary of the Navy be, and is hereby, authorized to cause two hundred medals of honor to be prepared with suitable emblematic devices which shall be bestowed upon such petty officers, seamen, landsmen, and marines as shall most distinguish themselves by their gallantry in action and other seamanlike qualities during the present war.

Approved December 21, 1861.

Extract From the Act To Establish and Equalize the Grade of Line Officers of the United States Navy

Section 10. *And be it further enacted*, That . . . seamen distinguishing themselves in battle or by extraordinary heroism in the line of their profession may be promoted to forward warrant officers or acting master's mates, as they may best be qualified, upon the recommendation of their commanding officer, approved by the flag officer and the Department. Upon such promotion they shall receive a gratuity of one hundred dollars and a medal of honor to be prepared by the Navy Department.

Approved July 16, 1862.

Extract From the Act To Appoint Certain Officers of the Navy

Section 3. *And be is further enacted*, That . . . seamen distinguishing themselves in battle or by extraordinary heroism in the line of their profession may be promoted to forward warrant officer or acting master's mates, as they may be best qualified, upon the recommendation of their commanding officer, approved by the flag officer and the Department. Upon such promotion they shall receive a gratuity of one hundred dollars and a medal of honor to be prepared by the Navy Department.

Approved May 17, 1864.

AN ACT For the reward of enlisted men of the Navy or Marine Corps.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That any enlisted man of the Navy or Marine Corps who shall have distinguished himself in battle or displayed extraordinary heroism in the line of his

profession shall, upon recommendation of his commanding officer, approved by the flag officer and the Secretary of the Navy, receive a gratuity and medal of honor as provided for seamen in section fourteen hundred and seven of the Revised Statutes.

Approved March 3, 1901.

Public Resolution No. 23

Joint Resolution Authorizing the issue of duplicate medals where the originals have been lost or destroyed.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That in any case where the President of the United States has heretofore, under any act or resolution of Congress, caused any medal to be made and presented to any officer or person in the United States on account of distinguished or meritorious services, on a proper showing made by such person to the satisfaction of the President that such medal has been lost or destroyed through no fault of the beneficiary, and that diligent search has been made therefor, the President is hereby authorized to cause to be prepared and delivered to such person a duplicate of such medal, the cost of which shall be paid out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Approved April 15, 1904.

Extract From "An Act Making Appropriations for the Naval Service for the Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1916, and for Other Purposes."

The President of the United States is hereby empowered to prepare a suitable medal of honor to be awarded to any officer of the Navy, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard who shall have distinguished himself in battle or displayed extraordinary heroism in the line of his profession.

Approved March 3, 1915.

H.R. 12194

AN ACT To provide for the award of medals of honor, distinguished-service medals, and Navy crosses, and for other purposes.

Section 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby, authorized to present, in the name of Congress, a medal of honor to any person who, while in the naval service of the United States, shall, in action involving actual conflict with the enemy, distinguish himself conspicuously by gallantry and intrepidity at the risk of his life above and beyond the call of duty and without detriment to the mission of his command or the command to which attached.

Approved February 4, 1919.

PUBLIC LAW 702—77TH CONGRESS

CHAPTER 551—2D SESSION

S. 2456

AN ACT To amend the Act approved February 4, 1919 (40 Stat. 1056), entitled "An Act to provide for the award of medals of honor, distinguished-service medals, and Navy crosses, and for other purposes", so as to change the conditions for the award of medals, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Act approved February 4, 1919 (40 Stat. 1056), entitled "An Act to provide for the award of medals of honor, distinguished-service medals, and Navy crosses, and for other purposes", is hereby amended to read as follows:

"That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby, authorized to present, in the name of Congress, a medal of honor to any person who, while in the naval service of the United States, shall, in action involving actual conflict with the enemy, or in the line of his profession, distinguish himself conspicuously by gallantry and intrepidity at the risk of his life above and beyond the call of duty and without detriment to the mission of his command or to the command to which attached: *Provided*, That the design of this medal shall be the same as that adopted pursuant to the Act approved December 21, 1861 (12 Stat. 330)."

SECTION 2. That section 1407 of the Revised Statutes (Act of May 17, 1864, ch. 89, sec. 3, 13 Stat. 79, 80); the Act of May 4, 1898, numbered 30 (30 Stat. 741), and the Act of March 3, 1901, chapter 850 (31 Stat. 1099), are hereby repealed.

SPECIAL PRIVILEGES WHICH MAY BE CONFERRED UPON RECIPIENTS OF THE MEDAL OF HONOR UNDER CONDITIONS PRESCRIBED

MEDAL OF HONOR ROLL

AN ACT To establish in the War Department and in the Navy Department, respectively, a roll designated as "the Army and Navy medal of honor roll," and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there is hereby established in the War Department and Navy Department, respectively, a roll designated as "the Army and Navy medal of honor roll." Upon written application made to the Secretary of the proper department, and subject to the conditions and requirements hereinafter contained, the name of each surviving person who has served in the military or naval service of the United States in any war, who has attained or shall attain the age of sixty-five years, and who has been awarded a medal of honor for having in action involving actual conflict with an enemy distinguished himself conspicuously by gallantry or intrepidity, at the risk of his life, above and beyond the call of duty, and who was honorably discharged from service by muster out, resignation, or otherwise, shall be, by the Secretary of the proper depart-

ment, entered and recorded on said roll. Applications for entry on said roll shall be made in such form and under such regulations as shall be prescribed by the War Department and Navy Department, respectively, and proper blanks and instructions shall be, by the proper Secretary, furnished without charge upon request made by any person claiming the benefits of this Act.

SECTION 2. That it shall be the duty of the Secretary of War and of the Secretary of the Navy to carry this Act into effect and to decide whether each applicant, under this Act, in his department is entitled to the benefit of this Act. If the official award of the medal of honor to the applicant, or the official notice to him thereof, shall appear to show that the medal of honor was awarded to the applicant for such an act as is required by the provisions of this Act, it shall be deemed sufficient to entitle the applicant to such special pension without further investigation. Otherwise all official correspondence, orders, reports, recommendations, requests, and other evidence now on file in any public office or department shall be considered. A certificate of service and of the act of heroism, gallantry, bravery, or intrepidity for which the medal of honor was awarded, and of enrollment under this Act, and of the right of the special pensioner to be entitled to and to receive the special pension herein granted, shall be furnished each person whose name shall be so entered on said roll. The Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy shall deliver to the Veterans' Administration a certified copy of each of such of said certificates as he may issue, as aforesaid, and the same shall be full and sufficient authority to the Veterans' Administration for the payment by him to the beneficiary named in each such certificate the special pension herein provided for.

SECTION 3. That each such surviving person whose name shall have been entered on said roll in accordance with this act shall be entitled to and shall receive and be paid by the Veterans' Administration, out of any money in the Treasury of the United States not otherwise appropriated, a special pension of $10 per month for life, payable quarter yearly. The Veterans' Administration shall make all necessary rules and regulations for making payment of such special pensions to the beneficiaries thereof.

Such special pension shall begin on the day that such person shall file his application for enrollment on said roll in the office of the Secretary of War or of the Secretary of the Navy after the passage and approval of this act, and shall continue during the life of the beneficiary.

Such special pension shall not deprive any such special pensioner of any other pension or of any benefit, right, or privilege to which he is or may hereafter be entitled under any existing or subsequent law, but shall be in addition thereto.

The special pension allowed under this act shall not be subject to any attachment, execution, levy, tax, lien, or detention under any process whatever.

SECTION 4. That in case any person has been awarded two or more medals of honor, he shall not be entitled to and shall not receive more than one such special pension.

Rank in the service shall not be considered in applications filed hereunder.

Approved April 27, 1916.

GOVERNMENT AIR TRANSPORTATION FOR MEDAL OF HONOR RECIPIENTS

The Secretary of Defense has directed that recipients of the Medal of Honor, when properly identified, are authorized to travel as passengers, gratis, in aircraft of the armed service within the continental limits of the United States, on a space-available basis, in recognition of their services to the Nation. Cards of authorization are furnished by the Chief of Naval Personnel to all present and former members of the naval service who are recipients of the Medal of Honor.

Summary of Laws Concerning the Congressional Medal of Honor

[From Library of Congress Report, 1968 [1]]

The law authorizing the President to award medals of honor in the name of Congress appears to be derived specifically from Resolution No. 52 of July 12, 1862 (12 Stat. 623) which authorized the President to prepare 2,000 "medals of honor" to be presented "in the name of Congress to such non-commissioned officers and privates as shall most distinguish themselves by their gallantry in action, and other soldier-like qualities, during the present insurrection [Civil War]." Prior to the 1862 resolution, the Act of Dec. 12, 1861, (12 Stat. 330) authorized the Secretary of the Navy to prepare 200 "medals of honor" to be bestowed on "such petty officers, seamen, landsmen, and marines who shall distinguish themselves by gallantry in action and other seaman-like qualities during the present war [Civil War]." The 1861 act appears to be the first enactment where the term "medal of honor" was used and the 1862 act appears to be the first enactment which provided for the presentation of "medals of honor" in "the name of Congress."

Prior Congressional recognition of distinguished military service appears as early as the Act of March 3, 1847, which authorized the President to issue certificates of merit to private soldiers who distinguish themselves in the service and entitled such soldiers to additional pay of two dollars per month and the Act of March 3, 1857, which authorized presentation of medals to Dr. Kane, his officers, and men as will "express the high estimation in which Congress hold[s] their respective merits and services."

A chronological list with brief descriptions of the laws pertaining to the Congressional Medal of Honor including the acts of 1847 and 1857 follows:

ACT OF MARCH 3, 1847

(9 Stat. 184, 186)

SEC 17. Authorized the President when any private soldier distinguishes himself in the service to issue him a certificate of merit which entitles him to additional pay of $2 per month.

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[1] Prepared by Albert M. Perry, Legislative Attorney, American Law Division, The Library of Congress, September 18, 1968.

ACT OF MARCH 3, 1857

(11 Stat. 225)

Authorized presentation of medals to Dr. Kane, his Officers and men as will "express the high estimation in which Congress hold[s] their respective merits and services."

ACT OF DECEMBER 21, 1861

(12 Stat. 330)

SEC. 7. Authorized the Secretary of the Navy to prepare 200 "medals of honor" to be bestowed on "such petty officers, seamen, landsmen, and marines as shall distinguish themselves by gallantry in action and other seamanlike qualities during the present war [Civil War]."

RESOLUTION NO. 52, JULY 12, 1862

(12 Stat. 623)

Authorized the President to prepare 2,000 "medals of honor" to be presented "in the name of Congress, to such non-commissioned officers and privates as shall most distinguish themselves by their gallantry in action, and other soldier-like qualities, during the present insurrection [Civil War]."

ACT OF JULY 16, 1862

(12 Stat. 584)

SEC. 10. Permitted promotion, gratuity of $100, and a medal of honor prepared by the Navy Department to be given to seamen who distinguish "themselves in battle, or by extraordinary heroism in the line of their profession."

ACT OF MARCH 3, 1863

(12 Stat. 744, 751)

SEC. 6. Authorized preparation of additional "Medals of Honor" and presentation of such medals to "such officers, non-commissioned officers, and privates as have most distinguished or who may hereafter most distinguish themselves in action. . . ."

ACT OF MAY 2, 1896

(29 Stat. 473)

Authorized issuance of rosettes and ribbons to those individuals holding "Medals of Honor" under the provisions of the resolution of July 12, 1862 and Act of March 3, 1863.

ACT OF MAY 4, 1898

(30 Stat. 741)

Authorized rosettes and ribbons to be issued to holders of medals of honor presented by the Department of the Navy.

ACT OF MARCH 3, 1901

(31 Stat. 1099)

Extended the provisions of the Act of July 16, 1862, to enlisted Marines.

ACT OF MARCH 3, 1915

(38 Stat. 928, 931)

Authorized the President "to prepare a suitable medal of honor to be awarded to any officer of the Navy, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard who shall have distinguished himself in battle or displayed extraordinary heroism in the line of his profession."

ACT OF APRIL 27, 1916

(39 Stat. 53)

Provided for the establishment of "the Army and Navy medal of honor roll" and payment upon application of a special pension of $10 per month beginning at age 65 for persons who have "been awarded a medal of honor for having in action involving actual conflict with an enemy distinguished himself conspicuously by gallantry or intrepidity, at the risk of his life, above and beyond the call of duty . . ." Provided for the Secretary of War or the Secretary of the Navy to determine whether the recipient of the medal of honor who applied for such pension met the new requirements.

ACT OF JUNE 3, 1916

(39 Stat. 166, 214)

SEC. 122. Provided for convening a board of officers to investigate and report on past awards of the "so-called congressional medal of honor" to ascertain whether any had been issued for any cause other than distinguished conduct . . . in action involving actual conflict with an enemy . . ." The board so convened was authorized to strike names of individuals awarded such medals for other causes "from the official medal of honor list."

ACT OF JULY 9, 1918

(40 Stat. 845, 870)

Amended the provisions of existing law relating to the award of medals of honor to members of the Army "so that the President is authorized to present, in the name of the Congress, a medal of honor

only to each person who, while an officer or enlisted man of the Army, shall hereafter, in action involving actual conflict with an enemy, distinguish himself conspicuously by gallantry and intrepidity at the risk of his life above and beyond the call of duty."

ACT OF FEBRUARY 4, 1919

(40 Stat. 1056)

Authorized the President to present Congressional Medals of Honor to members of the naval service on the same basis as provided for members of the Army with the added requirement that such action not be detrimental to the mission of the command.

ACT OF APRIL 7, 1922

(42 Stat. 493)

Extended the period of limitations on the issuance of medals of honor for one year.

ACT OF AUGUST 7, 1942

(56 Stat. 743)

Amended the Act of February 4, 1919 (40 Stat. 1056) to permit awarding of Congressional Medals of Honor to members of the naval service for distinguished service "in line of his profession" at the risk of his life above and beyond the call of duty and without detriment to the mission of his command.

ACT OF AUGUST 4, 1949

(63 Stat. 495, 535)

Revised, codified, and enacted into law, Title 14, United States Code. Sec. 491. Authorized President to award medal of honor in name of Congress to members of Coast Guard on same basis as for members of naval service.

ACT OF OCTOBER 12, 1949

(63 Stat. 802, 839)

Career Compensation Act of 1949—Repealed provision of Act of July 9, 1918, which provided additional pay of $2 per month for enlisted members of Army who were awarded certain medals including Congressional Medal of Honor.

ACT OF AUGUST 10, 1956

(70A Stat. 1, 215, 389, 540)

Revised, codified, and enacted into positive law title 10 and title 32, United States Code. Codified provisions of prior law dealing with the awarding of the Congressional Medal of Honor to members of the

Army and Navy and added provisions for awarding such medals to members of the Air Force.

ACT OF SEPTEMBER 2, 1958

(72 Stat. 1105, 1139)

Revised, codified, and enacted into positive law title 38, United State Code. Designated the Medal of Honor Roll as the "Army, Navy, and Air Force Medal of Honor Roll." Reenacted the provisions of the Act of April 27, 1916 (39 Stat. 53) which authorized a special pension of $10 per month at age 65 for persons awarded a Congressional Medal of Honor for "Having in action involving actual conflict with an enemy distinguished himself conspicuously by gallantry or intrepidity, at the risk of his life, above and beyond the call of duty . . ."

ACT OF AUGUST 14, 1961

(75 Stat. 388)

Increased the special pension for recipients of medals of honor for gallantry in actual conflict with an enemy from $10 per month to $100 per month and provided for the payment of such pension at age 50 instead of age 65.

ACT OF JULY 25, 1963

(77 Stat. 93)

Amended titles 10 and 14 of the United States Code with respect to awarding the Medal of Honor in the name of Congress to permit awarding such medals for distinguished service "in military operations involving conflict with an opposing foreign force" or for such service with friendly foreign forces engaged in armed conflict.

ACT OF OCTOBER 13, 1964

(78 Stat. 1078)

Permits payment of the special pension of $100 per month at age 50 to recipients of the Medal of Honor for noncombatant service and at age 40.

ACT OF OCTOBER 31, 1965

(79 Stat. 1154, 1156)

Eliminates the age requirement for payment of the special pension to recipients of the Medal of Honor.

Extract of Other Provisions of Law on Medal of Honor

TITLE 38, UNITED STATES CODE—VETERANS' BENEFITS

Subchapter IV—Army, Navy and Air Force Medal of Honor Roll

§ 560. Medal of Honor Roll; persons eligible [1]

(a) There shall be in the Department of the Army, the Department of the Navy, and the Department of the Air Force, respectively, a roll designated as the "Army, Navy, and Air Force Medal of Honor Roll".

(b) Upon written application to the Secretary concerned, the Secretary shall enter and record on such roll the name of each surviving person who has served in the active military, naval, or air service of the United States in any war, who has attained the age of fifty years, and who has been awarded a medal of honor for having in action involving actual conflict with an enemy distinguished himself conspicuously by gallantry or intrepidity, at the risk of his life, above and beyond the call of duty.

(c) Applications for entry on such roll shall be made in the form and under regulations prescribed by the Secretary concerned, and shall indicate whether or not the applicant desires to receive the special pension provided by section 562 of this title. Proper blanks and instructions shall be furnished by the Secretary concerned, without charge upon the request of any person claiming the benefits of this subchapter.

§ 561. Certificate [2]

(a) The Secretary concerned shall determine whether or not each applicant is entitled to have his name entered on the Army, Navy, and Air Force Medal of Honor Roll. If the official award of the Medal of Honor to the applicant, or the official notice to him thereof, shows that the Medal of Honor was awarded to the applicant for an act described in section 560 of this title, such award or notice shall be sufficient to entitle the applicant to have his name entered on such roll without further investigation; otherwise all official correspondence, orders, reports, recommendations, requests, and other evidence on file in any public office or department shall be considered.

(b) Each person whose name is entered on the Army, Navy, and Air Force Medal of Honor Roll shall be furnished a certificate of service and of the act of heroism, gallantry, bravery, or intrepidity for which the Medal of Honor was awarded, of enrollment on such roll, and, if he has indicated his desire to receive the special pension provided by section 562 of this title, of his right to such special pension.

(c) The Secretary concerned shall deliver to the Administrator a certified copy of each certificate issued by him under subsection (b) in

[1] Section amended by sec. 1, Public Law 87–138.
[2] Section amended by sec. 2, Public Law 87–138.

which the right of the person named in the certificate to the special pension provided by section 562 of this title is set forth. Such copy shall authorize the Administrator to pay such special pension to the person named in the certificate.

§ 562. Special provisions relating to pension

(a) The Administrator shall pay monthly to each person whose name has been entered on the Army, Navy, and Air Force Medal of Honor roll, and a copy of whose certificate has been delivered to him under subsection (c) of section 561 of this title, a special pension at the rate of $100, beginning as of the date of application therefor under section 560 of this title.[3]

(b) The receipt of special pension shall not deprive any person of any other pension or other benefit, right, or privilege to which he is or may hereafter be entitled under any existing or subsequent law. Special pension shall be paid in addition to all other payments under laws of the United States.

(c) Special pension shall not be subject to any attachment, execution, levy, tax lien, or detention under any process whatever.

(d) If any person has been awarded more than one medal of honor, he shall not receive more than one special pension.

TITLE 10.—ARMED FORCES

Chapter 357.—DECORATIONS AND AWARDS—ARMY

3741. Medal of honor: award.
3742. Distinguished-service cross: award.
3743. Distinguished-service medal: award.
3744. Medal of honor; distinguished-service cross; distinguished-service medal; limitations on award.
3745. Medal of honor; distinguished-service cross; distinguished-service medal: delegation of power to award.
3746. Silver star: award.
3747. Medal of honor; distinguished-service cross; distinguished-service medal; silver star: replacement.
3748. Medal of honor; distinguished-service cross; distinguished service medal; silver star: availability of appropriations.
3749. Distinguished flying cross: award; limitations.
3750. Soldier's Medal: award; limitations.
3751. Service medals: issue, replacement; availability of appropriations.
3752. Medals: posthumous award and presentation.
3753. Civil War battle streamers.

Public Law 88–77: (1) Section 3741 is amended to read as follows:

"§ 3741. Medal of honor: award.

"The President may award, and present in the name of Congress, a medal of honor of appropriate design, with ribbons and appurtenances, to a person who, while a member of the Army, distinguished himself conspicuously by gallantry and intrepidity at the risk of his life above and beyond the call of duty—

"(1) while engaged in an action against an enemy of the United States;

[3] Amended by sec. 3, Public Law 87–138.

"(2) while engaged in military operations involving conflict with an opposing foreign force; or

"(3) while serving with friendly foreign forces engaged in an armed conflict against an opposing armed force in which the United States is not a belligerent party."

Public Law 88–77: (2) Section 3742 is amended to read as follows:

"§ 3742. Distinguished-service cross: award

"The President may award a distinguished-service cross of appropriate design, with ribbons and appurtenances, to a person who, while serving in any capacity with the Army, distinguishes himself by extraordinary heroism not justifying the award of a medal of honor—

"(1) while engaged in an action against an enemy of the United States;

"(2) while engaged in military operations involving conflict with an opposing foreign force; or

"(3) while serving with friendly foreign forces engaged in an armed conflict against an opposing armed force in which the United States is not a belligerent party."

HISTORICAL AND REVISION NOTES

Revised section	Source (U.S. Code)	Source (Statutes at Large)
3742	10: 1406	July 9, 1918, ch. 143 (9th par. under "Ordnance Department"), 40 Stat. 870.

The words "but not in the name of Congress" are omitted as surplusage, since a medal is presented in the name of Congress only if the law so directs. The words "since the 6th day of April, 1917" are omitted as executed. The word "award" is substituted for the word "present" to cover the determination of the recipients as well as the actual presentation of the medal, and to conform to other sections of this chapter. The words "or herself" are omitted, since, under section 1 of title 1, words importing the masculine gender include the feminine. The words "or who shall hereafter distinguish" are omitted as surplusage.

§ 3743. Distinguished-service medal: award.

The President may award a distinguished-service medal of appropriate design and a ribbon, together with a rosette or other device to be worn in place thereof to a person who, while serving in any capacity with the Army, distinguishes himself by exceptionally meritorious service to the United States in a duty of great responsibility. (Aug. 10 1956, ch. 1041, 70A Stat. 216.)

HISTORICAL AND REVISION NOTES

Revised section	Source (U.S. Code)	Source (Statutes at Large)
2743	10: 1407	July 9, 1918, ch. 143 (10th par., less words after 1st semicolon, under "Ordnance Department"), 40 Stat. 870.

The words "but not in the name of Congress" are omitted as surplusage, since a medal is presented in the name of Congress only if the law so directs. The words "since the 6th day of April, 1917" are omitted as executed. The word "award" is substituted for the word "present" to cover the determination of the recipients as well as the actual presentation of the medal, and to conform to other sections of this chapter. The words "or herself" are omitted, since, under section 1 of title 1, words importing the masculine gender include the feminine. The words "or who shall hereafter distinguish" are omitted as surplusage.

CROSS REFERENCES

Award of distinguished service medal to Navy and Air Force members, see sections 5243 and 8743 of this title.

§ 3744. Medal of honor; distinguished-service cross; distinguished-service medal: limitations on award.

(a) No more than one medal of honor, distinguished-service cross, or distinguished-service medal may be awarded to a person. However, for each succeeding act that would otherwise justify the award of such a medal or cross, the President may award a suitable bar or other device to be worn as he directs.

(b) Except as provided in subsection (d), no medal of honor, distinguished-service cross, distinguished-service medal, or device in place thereof, may be awarded to a person unless—

(1) the award is made within three years after the date of the act justifying the award;

(2) a statement setting forth the distinguished service and recommending official recognition of it was made within two years after the distinguished service; and

(3) it appears from records of the Department of the Army that the person is entitled to the award.

(c) No medal of honor, distinguished-service cross, distinguished-service medal, or device in place thereof, may be awarded or presented to a person whose service after he distinguished himself has not been honorable. (Aug. 10, 1956, ch. 1041, 70A Stat. 216.)

(d) If the Secretary of the Army determines that—

(1) a statement setting forth the distinguished service and recommending official recognition of it was made and supported by sufficient evidence within two years after the distinguished service; and

(2) no award was made, because the statement was lost or through inadvertence the recommendation was not acted on;

a medal of honor, distinguished-service cross, distinguished-service medal, or device in place thereof, as the case may be, may be awarded to the person concerned within two years after the date of that determination. (As amended July 5, 1960, Pub. L. 88–582, § 1(1), 74 Stat. 320.)

AMENDMENTS

1960—Subsec. (b). Pub. L. 86–582, § 1(1)(A), substituted "Except as provided in subsection (d), no" for "No."

Subsec. (d). Pub. L. 86–582, § 1(1)(B), added subsec. (d).

HISTORICAL AND REVISION NOTES

Revised section	Source (U.S. Code)	Source (Statutes at Large)
3744 (a)	10: 1411	July 9, 1918, ch. 143 (12th par., less words after 2d semicolon, under "Ordnance Department"); restated Jan. 24, 1920, ch. 55, § 1 (less last sentence), 41 Stat. 398.
3744 (b)	10: 1409 (words before 1st semicolon)	
3744 (c)	10: 1409 (words after 2d semicolon)	July 9, 1918, ch. 143 (less words between 1st and 2d semicolons of 15th par. under "Ordnance Department"), 40 Stat. 871.

In subsection (a), the words "may be awarded to a person" are substituted for the words "shall be issued to any one person" to conform to the other subsections of the revised section.

In subsection (b), the word "thereof" is substituted for the words "of either of said medal or of said cross". The words "Except as otherwise prescribed in this section", "at the time of", "specific", "official", and "has so distinguished himself as" are omitted as surplusage.

In subsection (c), 10:1409 (words after 3d semicolon) is omitted as executed. The words "hereinbefore authorized" are omitted as surplusage.

EXTENSION OF TIME LIMITATION

Act Aug. 2, 1956, ch. 877, 70 Stat. 933, provided: "That notwithstanding any other provision of law, a decoration or device in lieu of decoration which, prior to the date of enactment of this Act [Aug. 2, 1956], has been authorized by Congress to be awarded to any person for an act or service performed while on active duty in the military or naval forces of the United States, or while serving with such forces, may be awarded at any time not later than one year after the date of enactment of this Act [Aug. 2, 1956] for any such act or service performed between June 27, 1950, and July 27, 1953, inclusive, if written recommendation for the decoration or device in lieu of decoration has been submitted to the appropriate office in a military department at the seat of Government before the date of enactment of this Act [Aug. 2, 1956]."

§ 3745. Medal of honor; distinguished-service cross; distinguished-service medal; delegation of power to award.

The President may delegate his authority to award the medal of honor, distinguished-service cross, and distinguished-service medal, to a commanding general of a separate army or higher unit in the field. (Aug. 10, 1956, ch. 1041, 70A Stat. 216.)

HISTORICAL AND REVISION NOTES

Revised section	Source (U.S. Code)	Source (Statutes at Large)
3745	10: 1410	July 9, 1918, ch. 143 (16th par., less words after semicolon' under "Ordnance Department"), 40 Stat. 872.

The words "under such conditions, regulations, and limitations as he shall prescribe" are omitted as surplusage. The words "his authority" are substituted for the words "the power conferred upon him by sections 1403, 1406–1408, 1409–1412, 1416, 1420, 1422, 1423 and 1424 of this title".

CROSS REFERENCES

Delegation of functions, see section 301 et seq. of Title 3; The President.

Public Law 88–77: (3) Section 3746 is amended to read as follows:

"§ 3746. Silver star: award.

"The President may award a silver star of appropriate design, with ribbons and appurtenances, to a person who, while serving in any capacity with the Army, is cited for gallantry in action that does not warrant a medal of honor or distinguished-service cross—

"(1) while engaged in an action against an enemy of the United States;

"(2) while engaged in military operations involving conflict with an opposing foreign force; or

"(3) while serving with friendly foreign forces engaged in an armed conflict against an opposing armed force in which the United States is not a belligerent party."

HISTORICAL AND PENSION NOTES

Revised section	Source (U.S. Code)	Source (Statutes at Large)
3746	10:1412	July 9, 1918, ch. 143 (words after 2d semicolon of 12th par. under "Ordnance Department"); restated Jan. 24, 1920, ch. 55, § 1 (last sentence); restated Dec. 15, 1942, ch. 736, 56 Stat. 1052.

The words "may award" are inserted to conform to other sections of this chapter. The words "if the person earned" are inserted for clarity. The words "commanded by" are omitted as surplusage.

CROSS REFERENCE

Award of silver star to members of Navy and Air Force, see sections 6244 and 8746 of this title.

§ 3747. Medal of honor; distinguished-service cross; distinguished-service medal; silver star: replacement.

Any medal of honor, distinguished-service cross; distinguished-service medal, or silver star, or any bar, ribbon, rosette, or other device issued for wear with or in place of any of them, that is lost or destroyed, or becomes unfit for use, without fault or neglect of the person to whom it was awarded, shall be replaced without charge. (Aug. 10, 1956, ch. 1041, 70A Stat. 216.)

HISTORICAL AND REVISION NOTES

Revised section	Source (U.S. Code)	Source (Statutes at Large)
3747	10:1416	July 9, 1918, ch. 143 (14th par. under "Ordnance Department"), 40 Stat. 871.

The words "issued for wear with or in place of any of them" are inserted for clarity. The words "presented under the provisions of this title" and "such medal, cross, bar, ribbon, rosette, or device" are omitted as surplusage.

§ 3748. Medal of honor; distinguished-service cross; distinguished-service medal; silver star: availability of appropriations.

The Secretary of the Army may spend, from any appropriation for contingent expenses of the Department of the Army, amounts necessary to provide medals and devices under sections 3741, 3742, 3743, 3744, 3746, 3747, and 3752 of this title. (Aug. 10, 1956, ch. 1041, 70A Stat. 217.)

HISTORICAL AND REVISION NOTES

Revised section	Source (U.S. Code)	Source (Statutes at Large)
3748	10:1424	July 9, 1918 ch. 143 (13th par. under "Ordnance Department"), 40 Stat. 871.

The word "amounts" is substituted for the words so "much as may be". The word "provide" is substituted for the words "defray the cost of". The words "medals and devices under" are substituted for the words "medals of honor, distinguished-service crosses, distinguished-service medals, bars, rosettes, and other devices provided for in". The words "from time to time" are omitted as surplusage.

§ 3752. Medals: posthumous award and presentation.

(a) If a person dies before the award of a medal of honor, distinguished-service cross, distinguished-service medal, distinguished flying cross, or device in place thereof, to which he is entitled, the award may be made and the medal or device presented to his representative, as designated by the President.

(b) If a person dies before an authorized service medal or device prescribed as a part thereof is presented to him under section 3751 of this title, it shall be presented to his family. (Aug. 10, 1956, ch. 1041, 70A Stat. 217; Sept. 2, 1958, Pub. L. 85–861, § 33(a)(23), 72 Stat. 1565.)

HISTORICAL AND REVISION NOTES

Revised section	Source (U.S. Code)	Source (Statutes at Large)
3752(a)	10:1409 (words between 1st and 2d semicolons); 10:1429 (1st 49 words of last sentence).	July 9, 1918, ch. 143 (words between 1st and 2d semicolons of 15th par. under "Ordnance Department"), 40 Stat. 871.
3752(b)	10:1415a (21st through 30th words, less applicability to clauses (a) through (n)).	July 2, 1926, ch. 721, § 12 (1st 49 words of last sentence), 44 Stat. 789; July 30, 1937, ch. 545, § 4, 50 Stat. 549; May 12, 1928, ch. 528, § 1 (25th through 34th words, less applicability to clauses (a) through (n)), 45 Stat. 500.

In subsection (a), the words "If a person" are substituted for the words "In case an individual * * * dies", in 10: 1409, and "In case an individual * * * shall have died", in 10: 1429. The words "within three years from the date", in 10: 1409, are omitted as covered by section 3744 of this title. The words "who shall distinguish himself", in 10: 1409, and "who distinguishes himself", in 10: 1429, are omitted as covered by the words "the award * * * to which he is entitled".

AMENDMENTS

1958—Subsec. (b) amended by Pub. L. 85–861, which substituted "it shall be presented" for "it may be presented".

EFFECTIVE DATE OF 1958 AMENDMENT

Amendment of section by Pub. L. 85–861 as effective Aug. 10, 1956, see section 33(g) of Pub. L. 85–861, set out as a note under section 101 of this title.

1963—Pub. L. 88–77. Approved July 25, 1963.

Legislative history: H. Rept. 412 (Committee on Armed Services); S. Rept. 359 (Committee on Armed Services); Congressional Record, vol. 109 (1063): July 8, passed House; July 16, considered and passed Senate.

Chapter 567.—DECORATIONS AND AWARDS—NAVY

Sec.
6241. Medal of honor.
6242. Navy cross.
6243. Distinguished-service medal.
6244. Silver star medal.
6245. Distinguished flying cross.
6246. Navy and Marine Corps Medal.
6247. Additional awards.
6248. Limitations of time.
6249. Limitation of honorable service.
6250. Posthumous awards.
6251. Delegation of power to award.
6252. Regulations.
6253. Replacement.
6254. Availability of appropriations.
6255. Commemorative or special medals: facsimiles and ribbons.

SEC. 2. Chapter 567 of title 10, United States Code, is amended as follows:

Public Law 88–77: (1) Section 6241 is amended to read as follows:

"§ 6241. Medal of Honor.

"The President may award, and present in the name of Congress, a medal of honor of appropriate design, with ribbons and appurtenances, to a person who, while a member of the naval service, distinguishes himself conspicuously by gallantry and intrepidity at the risk of his life above and beyond the call of duty—

"(1) while engaged in an action against an enemy of the United States;

"(2) while engaged in military operations involving conflict with an opposing foreign force;

"(3) while serving with friendly foreign forces engaged in an armed conflict against an opposing armed force in which the United States is not a belligerent party."

Public Law 88–77: (2) Section 6242 is amended to read as follows:

"§ 6242. Navy cross.

"The President may award a Navy cross of appropriate design with ribbons and appurtenances, to a person who, while serving in any capacity with the Navy or Marine Corps, distinguishes himself by extraordinary heroism not justifying the award of a medal of honor—

"(1) while engaged in an action against an enemy of the United States;

"(2) while engaged in military operations involving conflict with an opposing foreign force; or

"(3) while serving with friendly foreign forces engaged in an armed conflict against an opposing armed force in which the United States is not a belligerent party."

HISTORICAL AND REVISION NOTES

Revised	Source (U.S. Code)	Source (Statutes at Large)
6242	34 U.S.C. 356	Feb. 4, 1919, ch. 14, § 3, 40 Stat. 1056; renumbered § 2 and amended Aug. 7, 1942, ch. 551, § 1, 56 Stat. 743.

The word "award" is substituted for the word "present" to cover the determination of the recipient as well as the actual presenting of the decoration. The words "but not in the name of Congress" are omitted, since a decoration is presented in the name of Congress only if the law so directs. The words "Navy or the Marine Corps" are substituted for the words "naval service of the United States" for clarity. To be eligible for the award, a person need not be a member of the naval service, but only serving in some capacity either with the Navy or with the Marine Corps.

HISTORICAL AND REVISION NOTES

Revised section	Source (U.S. Code)	Source (Statutes at Large)
6243	34 U.S.C. 355	Feb. 4, 1919, ch. 14, § 2, 40 Stat. 1056; renumbered § 3 and amended Aug. 7, 1942, ch. 551, § 1, 56 Stat. 743.

The word "award" is substituted for the word "present" to cover the determination of the recipient as well as the actual presenting of the decoration. The words "but not in the name of Congress" are omitted as surplusage, since a decoration is

presented in the name of Congress only if Congress so directs. The words "Navy or the Marine Corps" are substituted for the words "Navy of the United States" because the provision is interpreted as authorizing the award of the medal to persons serving with the Marine Corps as well as with the Navy. The words "since the sixth day of April 1917 has distinguished" are omitted as executed. The words "United States" are substituted for the word "Government" for uniformity.

CROSS REFERENCES

Award of distinguished-service medal to members of Army and Air Force, see sections 3743 and 8743 of this title.

§ 6243. Distinguished-service medal.

The President may award a distinguished-service medal of appropriate design and a ribbon, together with a rosette or other device to be worn in place thereof, to any person who, while serving in any capacity with the Navy or the Marine Corps, distinguishes himself by exceptionally meritorious service to the United States in a duty of great responsibility. (Aug. 19, 1956, ch. 1041, 70A Stat. 389.)

Public Law 88–77: (3) Section 6244 is amended to read as follows:

"§ 6244. Silver star medal.

"The President may award a silver star medal of appropriate design, with ribbons and appurtenances, to a person who, while serving in any capacity with the Navy or Marine Corps, is cited for gallantry in action that does not warrant a medal of honor or Navy cross—

"(1) while engaged in an action against an enemy of the United States;

"(2) while engaged in military operations involving conflict with an opposing foreign force; or

"(3) while serving with friendly foreign forces engaged in an armed conflict against an opposing armed force in which the United States is not a belligerent party."

HISTORICAL AND REVISION NOTES

Revised section	Source (U.S. Code)	Source (Statutes at Large)
6244	34 U.S.C. 356a	Feb. 4, 1919, ch. 14 § 4; added Aug. 7, 1942, ch. 551, § 1 56 Stat. 743.

The word "award" is substituted for the word "present" to cover the determination of the recipient as well as the actual presenting of the decoration. The words "but not in the name of Congress" are omitted as surplusage, since a decoration is presented in the name of Congress only if the law so directs. The words "Navy or the Marine Corps" are substituted for the words "Navy of the United States" because the provision is interpreted as authorizing the award of the medal to persons serving with the Marine Corps. The words "since December 6, 1941, has distinguished himself" are omitted as executed.

§ 6245. Distinguished flying cross.

The President may award a distinguished flying cross of appropriate design with accompanying ribbon to any person who, while serving in any capacity with the Navy or the Marine Corps, distinguishes himself by heroism or extraordinary achievement while participating in an aerial flight. (Aug. 10, 1956, ch. 1041, 70A Stat. 390.)

HISTORICAL AND REVISION NOTES

Revised section	Source (U.S. Code)	Source (Statutes at Large)
6246	34 U.S.C. 364a (1st sentence, less 1st 9 words, and less 2d and 3d sentences).	July 2, 1926, ch. 721, § 12 (1st sentence, less 1st 9 words, and less 2d and 3d sentences), 44 Stat. 789; July 30, 37, ch. 545, § 4, 50 Stat. 549.

The word "award" is substituted for the word "present" to cover the determination of the recipient as well as the actual presenting of the decoration. The words "but not in the name of Congress" are omitted as surplusage, since a decoration is presented in the name of Congress only if the law so directs. The proviso of the first sentence of 34 U.S.C. 364a is omitted as executed. The words "Navy or the Marine Corps" are substituted for the words "United States Navy" because the provision is interpreted as authorizing the award of the decoration to persons serving with the Marine Corps as well as with the Navy. The words "and notwithstanding the provisions of section 14 of this Act," which are not now contained in title 34, are omitted as unnecessary. The words "since the 6th day of April, 1917, has distinguished, or who, after July 2, 1926," are omitted as executed.

CROSS REFERENCES

Award of distinguished flying cross to members of Army and Air Force, see sections 3749 and 8749 of this title.

§ 6246. Navy and Marine Corps Medal.

The President may award a medal called the "Navy and Marine Corps Medal" of appropriate design with accompanying ribbon, together with a rosette or other device to be worn in place thereof—

(1) to any person who, while serving in any capacity with the Navy or the Marine Corps, distinguishes himself by heroism not involving actual conflict with an enemy; or

(2) to any person to whom the Secretary of the Navy, before August 7, 1942, awarded a letter of commendation for heroism, and who applies for that medal, regardless of the date of the act of heroism.

(Aug. 10, 1956, ch. 1041, 70A Stat. 390.)

HISTORICAL AND REVISION NOTES

Revised section	Source (U.S. Code)	Source (Statutes at Large)
6246	34 U.S.C. 356b	Feb. 4, 1919, ch. 14, § 5; added Aug. 7, 1942, ch. 551, § 1, 56 Stat. 744.

The word "award" is substituted for the word "present" to cover the determination of the recipient as well as the actual presenting of the award. The words "but not in the name of Congress" are omitted since a decoration is presented in the name of Congress only if the law so directs. The words "including the Naval Reserve and Marine Corps Reserve" are omitted as covered by the definitions of the Navy and the Marine Corps. The last sentence, relating to additional pay, is omitted for the reason that, under the Career Compensation Act of 1949 (37 U.S.C. 231 et seq.), there is no additional pay authorized for any medal. The words "since December 6, 1941" are omitted as executed. The words "or herself" are omitted as covered by the rules of construction in 1 U.S.C. 1.

§ 6247. Additional awards.

Not more than one medal of honor, Navy cross, distinguished-service medal, silver star medal, distinguished flying cross, or Navy and Marine Corps Medal may be awarded to a person. However, for

each succeeding act or service that would otherwise justify the award of such a medal or cross, the President may award a suitable bar, emblem, or insignia to be worn with the decoration and corresponding rosette or other device. (Aug. 10, 1956, ch. 1041, 70A Stat. 390.)

HISTORICAL AND REVISION NOTES

Revised section	Source (U.S. Code)	Source (Statutes at Large)
6247	34 U.S.C. 358; U.S.C. 364a (2d sentence)	Feb. 4, 1919, ch. 14, § 5, 40 Stat. 1056; renumbered § 7 and amended Aug. 7, 1942, ch. 551, § 1, 56 Stat. 744. July 2, 1926, ch. 721, § 12 (2d sentence), 44 Stat. 789; July 30, 1937, ch. 545, § 4, 50 Stat. 549.

The word "awarded" is substituted for the word "issued" for uniformity. The words "that would otherwise justify" are substituted for the words "sufficient to justify" for clarity. The word "service" is substituted for the word "achievement" for uniformity. The words "as he shall direct" are omitted as surplusage.

§ 6248. Limitations of time.

(a) Except as provided in section 6246 of this title or subsection (b), no medal of honor, Navy cross, distinguished-service medal, silver star medal, Navy and Marine Corps Medal, or bar, emblem, or insignia in place thereof may be awarded to a person unless—

(1) the award is made within five years after the date of the act or service justifying the award; and

(2) a statement setting forth the act or distinguished service and recommending official recognition of it was made by his superior through official channels within three years from the date of that act or service.

(b) If the Secretary of the Navy determines that—

(1) a statement setting forth the act or distinguished service and recommending official recognition of it was made by the person's superior through official channels within three years from the date of that act or service and was supported by sufficient evidence within that time; and

(2) no award was made, because the statement was lost or through inadvertence the recommendation was not acted on;

a medal of honor, Navy cross, distinguished-service medal, silver star medal, Navy and Marine Corps Medal, or bar, emblem, or insignia in place thereof, as the case may be, may be awarded to the person within two years after the date of that determination. (As amended July 5, 1960, Pub. L. 86–582, § 1(2), 74 Stat. 320.)

AMENDMENTS

1960—Subsec. (a) Pub. L. 86–582, § 1(2) (A), (B), designated existing provisions as subsec. (a), and inserted "or subsection (b)" after the word "title."
Subsec. (b). Pub. L. 86–582, § 1(2)(C), added subsec. (b).

HISTORICAL AND REVISION NOTES

Revised section	Source (U.S. Code)	Source (Statutes at Large)
6248	34 U.S.C. 360	Feb. 4, 1919, ch. 14, § 7, 40 Stat. 1056; renumbered § 9 and amended Aug. 7, 1942, ch. 551, § 1, 56 Stat. 744.

The words "Except as provided in section 6246 of this title" are substituted for the words "That except as otherwise prescribed herein" to identify the only exception. The words "may be awarded to a person" are substituted for the words "shall be issued to any person" for uniformity. The words "specific", "or report distinctly", and "at the time of" are omitted as surplusage. The words "bar, emblem, or insignia" are substituted for the words "or bar or other suitable emblem or insignia" for uniformity. The words "from the date of that act or service" are substituted for the word "thereafter".

§ 6249. Limitation of honorable service.

No medal, cross, or bar, or associated emblem or insignia may be awarded or presented to any person or to his representative if his service after he distinguished himself has not been honorable. (Aug. 10, 1956, ch. 1041, 70A Stat. 390.)

HISTORICAL AND REVISION NOTES

Revised section	Source (U.S. Code)	Source (Statutes at Large)
6 249	34 U.S.C. 362; 34 U.S.C. 364a (last 31 words of 3d sentence).	Feb. 4, 1919, ch. 14, § 8 (1st proviso), 40 Stat. 1057; renumbered § 10 and amended Aug. 7, 1942, ch. 551, §1, 56 Stat. 745. July 2, 1926, ch. 721, § 12 (last 31 words of 3d sentence), 44 Stat. 789; July 30, 1937, ch. 545, § 4, 50 Stat. 549.

The word "associated" is substituted for the word "other" to relate the medal or cross to its emblem or insignia. The word "entire" is omitted as surplusage.

§ 6250. Posthumous awards.

If a person who distinguishes himself dies before an award to which he is entitled is made, the award may be made and the medal, cross, or bar, or associated emblem or insignia may be presented, within five years from the date of the act or service justifying the award, to his representative as designated by the President. (Aug. 10, 1956, ch. 1041, 70A Stat. 390.)

HISTORICAL AND REVISION NOTES

Revised section	Source (U.S. Code)	Source (Statutes at Large)
6250	34 U.S.C. 363; 34 U.S.C. 364a (3d sentence, less last 31 words).	Feb. 4, 1919, ch. 14, § 8 (less 1st and 2d provisos), 40 Stat. 1057; renumbered § 10 and amended Aug. 7, 1942, ch. 551, § 1, 56 Stat. 745. July 2, 1926, ch. 721, § 12 (3d sentence, less last 31 words), 44 Stat. 789; July 30, 1937, ch. 545, § 4, 50 Stat. 5429.

The word "associated" is substituted for the word "other" to relate the medal or cross to its emblem or insignia.

§ 6251. Delegation of power to award.

The President may delegate, under such conditions as he prescribes, to flag and general officers who are commanders-in-chief or commanding on important independent duty, his authority to award the Navy cross, the distinguished-service medal, the silver star medal, or the Navy and Marine Corps Medal. (Aug. 10, 1956, ch. 1041, 70A Stat. 391.)

HISTORICAL AND REVISION NOTES

Revised section	Source (U.S. Code)	Source (Statutes at Large)
6251	34 U.S.C. 364 (less 10th, and last 47 words)	Feb. 4, 1919, ch. 14, § 9 (less applicability to regulations), 40 Stat. 1057; renumbered § 11 and amended Aug. 7, 1942, ch. 551, § 1, 56 Stat. 745.

The term "flag officers" is used generically in 34 U.S.C. 364. Officers of the Marine Corps who meet the duty requirements, if in the equivalent grades, are, therefore, within its terms and the authority to make the awards has been delegated to such offices.

§ 6252. Regulations.

The President may prescribe regulations for the administration of the preceding sections of this chapter. (Aug. 10, 1956, ch. 1041, 70A Stat. 391.)

HISTORICAL AND REVISION NOTES

Revised section	Source (U.S. Code)	Source (Statutes at Large)
6252	34 U.S.C. 364 (10th, and last 47 words); 34 U.S.C. 364a (1st 9 words of 1st sentence).	Feb. 4, 1919, ch. 14 § 9 (as applicable to regulations), 40 Stat. 1057; renumbered § 11 and amended Aug. 7, 1942, ch. 551, § 1, 56 Stat. 745. July 2, 1926, ch. 721, § 12 (1st 9 words of 1st sentence). 44 Stat. 789; July 30, 1937, ch. 545, § 4, 50 Stat. 549.

The words "further", "from time to time any and all rules", "orders which he shall deem necessary", and "to execute full purpose and intention thereof" are omitted as surplusage.

§ 6253. Replacement.

The Secretary of the Navy may replace without charge any medal of honor, Navy cross, distinguished-service medal, silver star medal, or Navy and Marine Corps medal, or any associated bar, emblem, or insignia awarded under this chapter that is lost or destroyed or becomes unfit for use without fault or neglect on the part of the person to whome it was awarded. (Aug. 10, 1956, ch. 1041, 70A Stat. 391.)

HISTORICAL AND REVISION NOTES

Revised section	Source (U.S. Code)	Source (Statutes at Large)
6253	34 U.S.C. 359 (proviso)	Feb. 4, 1919, ch. 14, § 6 (priviso), 40 Stat. 1056; renumbered § 8 and amended Aug. 7. 1942, ch. 551, § 1, 56 Stat. 744.

The words "Secretary of the Navy may replace" are substituted for the words "*Provided*, That such replacement shall be made only in those cases where".

§ 6254. Availability of appropriations.

The Secretary of the Navy may spend from appropriations for the pay of the Navy or the Marine Corps, as appropriate, amounts necessary to provide and replace medals of honor, Navy crosses, distinguished-service medals, silver star medals, and Navy and Marine Corps Medals, and associated bars, emblems, and insignia. Aug. 10, 1956, ch. 1041, 70 A Stat. 391.)

HISTORICAL AND REVISION NOTES

Revised section	Source (U.S. Code)	Source (Statutes at Large)
6254	34 U.S.C. 359 (less proviso)	Feb. 4, 1919, ch. 14, § 6 (less proviso), 40 Stat. 1056; renumbered § 8 and amended Aug. 7, 1942 ch. 551, § 1, 56 Stat. 744.

The words "the appropriations for the pay of the Navy or the Marine Corps, as appropriate", are substituted for the words "the appropriation 'Pay, subsistence, and transportation of naval personnel' ", to identify by a general description, rather than by the specific appropriation title, the appropriation authorized to be used. Specific appropriation titles vary from one appropriation act to the next. The permanent authority contained in 34 U.S.C. 359 for the Secretary of the Navy to use appropriations available for the pay of the Navy and the Marine Corps is not affected by a change in the titles of those appropriations nor is it affected by a specific authorization in an appropriation act to use, during the life of the act, a different type of appropriation.

§ 6255. Commemorative or specific medals: facsimiles and ribbons.

Under regulations prescribed by the Secretary of the Navy, members of the naval service may wear, in place of commemorative or special medals awarded to them, miniature fascimiles of such medals and ribbons symbolic of the awards. (Aug. 10, 1956, ch. 1041, 70A Stat. 391.)

HISTORICAL AND REVISION NOTES

Revised section	Source (U.S. Code)	Source (Statutes at Large)
6255	34 U.S.C. 358a	Apr. 25, 1935, ch. 82, 49 Stat. 162.

The words "members of the naval service may" are substituted for the words "That authority is hereby granted to personnel of the Navy and Marine Corps" for clarity.

Chapter 857.—DECORATIONS AND AWARDS—AIR FORCE

Sec.
8741. Medal of honor: award.
8742. Air Force cross: award.
8744. Medal of honor; Air Force cross; distinguished-service medal: limitations on award.
8745. Medal of honor; Air Force cross; distinguished-service medal: delegation of power to award.
8746. Silver star: award.
8747. Medal of honor; Air Force cross; distinguished-service cross; distinguished-service medal; silver star: replacement.
8748. Medal of honor; Air Force cross; distinguished-service cross; distinguished-service medal; silver star: availability of appropriations.
8750. Airman's Medal: award; limitations.

AMENDMENTS

1960—Pub. L. 85–593, § 1(7), July 6, 1960, 74 Stat. 332, substituted "Air Force cross" for "distinguished-service cross" in items 8742, 8744, and 8745, included "Air Force cross" in items 8747 and 8748, and substituted "Airman's Medal" for "Soldier's Medal" in item 8750.

1963—Pub. Law 88–77.

SEC. 3. Chapter 857 of title 10, United States Code, is amended as follows:

Public Law 88–77: (1) Section 8741 is amended to read as follows:

"§ 8741. Medal of honor: award.

"The President may award, and present in the name of Congress, a medal of honor of appropriate design, with ribbons and appurtenances, to a person who, while a member of the Air Force, distinguishes himself conspicuously by gallantry and intrepidity at the risk of his life above and beyond the call of duty—

"(1) while engaged in an action against an enemy of the United States;

"(2) while engaged in military operations involving conflict with an opposing foreign force; or

"(3) while serving with friendly foreign forces engaged in an armed conflict against an opposing armed force in which the United State is not a belligerent party."

Pubic Law 88–77: (2) Section 8742 is amended to read as follows:

"§ 8742. Air Force cross: award.

"The President may award an Air Force cross of appropriate design, with ribbons and appurtenances, to a person who, while serving in any capacity with the Air Force, distinguishes himself by extraordinary heroism not justifying the award of a medal of honor—

"(1) while engaged in an action against an enemy of the United States;

"(2) while engaged in military operations involving conflict with an opposing foreign force; or

"(3) while serving with friendly foreign forces engaged in an armed conflict against an opposing armed force in which the United States is not a belligerent party."

§ 8744. Medal of honor; Air Force cross; distinguished-service medal: limitations on award.

(a) No more than one medal of honor, Air Force cross, or distinguished-service medal may be awarded to a person. However, for each succeeding act that would otherwise justify the award of such a medal or cross, the President may award a suitable bar or other device to be worn as he directs.

(b) Except as provided in subsection (d), no medal of honor, Air Force cross, distinguished-service medal or device in place thereof, may be awarded to a person unless—

(1) the award is made within three years after the date of the act justifying the award;

(2) a statement setting forth the distinguished service and recommending official recognition of it was made within two years after the distinguished service; and

(3) it appears from records of the Department of the Air Force that the person is entitled to the award.

(c) No medal of honor, Air Force cross, distinguished-service medal, or device in place thereof, may be awarded or presented to a person whose service after he distinguished himself has not been honorable.

(d) If the Secretary of the Air Force determines that—

(1) a statement setting forth the distinguished service and recommending official recognition of it was made and supported by sufficient evidence within two years after the distinguished service; and

(2) no award was made, because the statement was lost or through inadvertence the recommendation was not acted on; a medal of honor, Air Force cross, distinguished-service medal, or device in place thereof, as the case may be, may be awarded to the person concerned within two years after the date of that determination. (As amended July 5, 1960, Pub. L. 86–582, § 1(3), 74 Stat. 320; July 6, 1960, Pub. L. 86–593, § 1(2), 74 Stat. 331.)

AMENDMENTS

1960—Pub. L. 86–593 substituted "Air Force cross" for "distinguished-service cross" in the catchline, and substituted "Air Force cross" for "distinguished-service cross" wherever appearing in subsecs. (a)—(d).

Subsec. (b). Pub. L. 86–582, § 1(3)(A), substituted "Except as provided in subsection (d), no" for "No."

Subsec. (d). Pub. L. 86–582, § 1(3)(B), added subsec. (d).

PERSONS AWARDED DISTINGUISHED-SERVICE CROSS OR SOLDIER'S MEDAL BEFORE JULY 6, 1960

Section 2 of Pub. L. 86–593 provided that: "For the purposes of sections 8744(a) and 8750(b) of title 10, United States Code, a person who was awarded a distinguished-service cross or Soldier's Medal before the date of enactment of this Act [July 6, 1960] shall be treated as if he had not been awarded an Air Force cross or Airman's Medal, as the case may be."

§ 8745. Medal of honor; Air Force cross; distinguished-service medal: delegation of power to award.

The President may delegate his authority to award the medal of honor, Air Force cross, and distinguished-service medal, to a commanding general of a separate air force or higher unit in the field. (As amended July 6, 1960, Pub. L. 86–593, § 1(3), 74 Stat. 332.)

AMENDMENTS

1960—Pub. L. 86–593 substituted "Air Force cross" for "distinguished-service cross" in the catchline, and substituted "Air Force cross" for "distinguished-service cross" in the text.

Public Law 88–77: (3) Section 8746 is amended to read as follows:

"§ 8746. Silver star: award.

"The President may award a silver star of appropriate design, with ribbons and appurtenances, to a person who, while serving in any capacity with the Air Force, is cited for gallantry in action that does not warrant a medal of honor or Air Force cross—

"(1) while engaged in an action against an enemy of the United States;

"(2) while engaged in military operations involving conflict with an opposing foreign force; or

"(3) while serving with friendly foreign forces engaged in an armed conflict against an opposing armed force in which the United States is not a belligerent party."

§ 8748. Medal of honor; Air Force cross; distinguished-service cross; distinguished-service medal; silver star: replacement.

Any medal of honor, Air Force cross, distinguished-service cross, distinguished-service medal, or silver star, or any bar, ribbon, rosette, or other device issued for wear with or in place of any of them, that is lost or destroyed, or becomes unfit for use, without fault or neglect of the person to whom it was awarded, shall be replaced without charge. (As amended July 6, 1960, Pub. L. 86–593, § 1(4), 74 Stat. 332.)

AMENDMENTS

1960—Pub. L. 86–593 included "Air Force cross" in the catchline and in the text of the section.

1963—Pub. L. 88–77. Approved July 25, 1963.

Legislative history: H. Rept. 412 (Committee on Armed Services); S. Rept. 359 (Committee on Armed Services); Congressional Record, vol. 109 (1963): July 8, passed House; July 16, passed Senate.

§ 8748. Medal of honor; Air Force cross; distinguished-service cross; distinguished-service medal; silver star: availability of appropriations.

The Secretary of the Air Force may spend, from any appropriation for contingent expenses of the Department of the Air Force, amounts necessary to provide medals and devices under sections 8741, 8742, 8743, 8744, 8746, 8747, and 8752 of this title. (As amended July 6, 1960, Pub. L. 86–593, § 1(5), 74 Stat. 332.)

AMENDMENTS

1960—Pub. L. 86–593 included "Air Force cross" in the catchline.

§ 8750. Airman's Medal: award limitations.

(a) The President may award a decoration called the "Airman's Medal", of appropriate design with accompanying ribbon, to any person who, while serving in any capacity with the Air Force, distinguishes himself by heroism not involving actual conflict with an enemy.

(b) Not more than one Airman's Medal may be awarded to a person. However, for each succeeding act that would otherwise justify the award of such a medal, the President may award a suitable bar or other device to be worn as he directs. (As amended July 6, 1960, Pub. L. 86–593, § 1(6), 74 Stat. 332.)

TITLE 14.—COAST GUARD

Public Law 88–77: SEC. 4. Section 491 of title 14, United States Code, is amended to read as follows:

"§ 491. Medal of honor.

"The President may award, and present in the name of Congress, a medal of honor of appropriate design, with ribbons and appurtenances, to a person who, while a member of the Coast Guard, distinguishes himself conspicuously by gallantry and intrepidity at the risk of his life above and beyond the call of duty—

"(1) while engaged in an action against an enemy of the United States;

"(2) while engaged in military operations involving conflict with an opposing foreign force;

"(3) while serving with friendly foreign forces engaged in an armed conflict against an opposing armed force in which the United States is not a belligerent party."

SEC. 5. Title 38, United States Code, is amended as follows:

(1) By amending section 560 (a) and (b) to read as follows:

"(a) There shall be in the Department of the Army, the Department of the Navy, the Department of the Air Force, and the Department of the Treasury, respectively, a roll designated as the 'Army, Navy, Air Force, and Coast Guard Medal of Honor Roll'."

"(b) Upon written application to the Secretary concerned, the Secretary shall enter and record on such roll the name of each surviving person who has served on active duty in the armed forces of the United States, who has attained the age of fifty years, and who has been awarded a medal of honor for distinguishing himself conspicuously by gallantry and intrepidity at the risk of his life above and beyond the call of duty—

"(1) while engaged in action against an enemy of the United States;

"(2) while engaged in military operations involving conflict with an opposing foreign force; or

"(3) while serving with friendly foreign forces engaged in an armed conflict against an opposing armed force in which the United States is not a belligerent party."

(2) by striking out of sections 561 and 562 the words "Army, Navy, and Air Force" and inserting in place thereof the words "Army, Navy, Air Force, and Coast Guard"; and

(2) by striking out of sections 561 and 562 the words "Army, Navy, and Air Force" and inserting in place thereof the words "Army, Navy, Air Force, and Coast Guard"; and

(3) by striking out of the analysis of chapter 15, and the heading of subchapter IV of chapter 15, the words "Army, Navy, and Air Force" and inserting in place thereof the words "Army, Navy, Air Force, and Coast Guard."

HISTORICAL AND REVISION NOTES

Reviser's Note. This section is new insofar as application to Coast Guard personnel in time of peace is concerned. Such awards can be made to members of the Coast Guard when the Coast Guard is operating with the Navy.

The language is parallel to that found in title 34, U.S.C., 1946 ed., § 354, providing for awards to personnel of the Navy. 81st Congress, House Report No. 557.

Public Law 88–77. Approved July 25, 1963.

Legislative history: H. Rept. 412 (Committee on Armed Services); S. Rept. 359 (Committee on Armed Services); Congressional Record vol. 109 (1963): July 8, passed House; July 16, considered and passed Senate.

§ 495. Additional pay for holders of medals.

Each enlisted man in the Coast Guard who is awarded a medal of honor, a distinguished service medal, or a Coast Guard medal shall be entitled to additional pay at the rate of $2 per month from the date

of the deed or service for which the award is made, and each emblem or insignia in lieu of a medal of honor, a distinguished service medal, or a Coast Guard medal shall entitle him to further additional pay at the rate of $2 per month from the date of the deed or service for which such award is made, and such additional pay shall continue throughout his active service, whether such service shall or shall not be continuous. (Aug. 4, 1949, ch. 393, 63 Stat. 535.)

HISTORICAL AND REVISION NOTES

Reviser's Note. This section provides the same additional pay for enlisted personnel who receive certain awards, as is provided for enlisted personnel of the Navy who receive similar awards (see title 34, U.S.C., 1946 ed., § 357). 81st Congress, House Report No. 557.

§ 496. Time limit on award; report concerning deed.

No medal of honor, distinguished service medal, Coast Guard medal, or emblem or insignia in lieu thereof shall be issued to any person after more than five years from the date of the deed or service justifying the awarding thereof, nor unless a specific statement or report distinctly setting forth the deed or service and suggesting or recommending official recognition thereof shall have been made by his superior through official channels at the time of the deed or service or within one year after the deed or termination of the service. (Aug. 4, 1949, ch. 393, 63 Stat. 536.)

HISTORICAL AND REVISION NOTES

Reviser's Note. This section establishes a time limit on the making of awards. It follows the established practice in all the armed forces (see title 10, U.S.C., 1946 ed., § 1409 and title 34, U.S.C., 1946 ed., § 360.) 81st Congress, House Report No. 557.

§ 497. Honorable subsequent service as condition to award.

No medal of honor, distinguished service medal, distinguished flying cross, Coast Guard medal, or emblem, or insignia in lieu thereof shall be awarded or presented to any individual, or to the representative of any individual, whose entire service subsequent to the time he distinguished himself shall not in the opinion of the Commandant have been honorable. (Aug. 4, 1949, ch. 393, 63 Stat. 536; Aug. 10, 1956, ch. 1041, § 13, 70A Stat. 624.)

HISTORICAL AND REVISION NOTES

Reviser's Note. This section makes honorable service subsequent to the act for which award is made, a condition precedent to granting the award. The Navy has the same statutory condition (see title 34, U.S.C., 1946 ed., § 362.) 81st Congress, House Report No. 557.

AMENDMENTS

1956—Act Aug. 10, 1956, amended section to include the distinguished flying cross.

§ 498. Posthumous awards.

In case an individual who distinguishes himself dies before the making of any award to which he may be entitled, as authorized in this chapter, the award may be made and presented within five years from the date of the act or service justifying the award to such next of kin as may have been designated by the individual, or in the absence of such designation, or if the designated person is not alive at the time of the

award, or the relationship between such person and the serviceman shall have been terminated before his death, then to such representative as the President designates. In the event of a posthumous award when the award will be made to the parents of the deceased and the parents have been divorced or separated, a duplicate award may be made to each parent. (Aug. 4, 1949, ch. 393, 63 Stat. 536.)

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